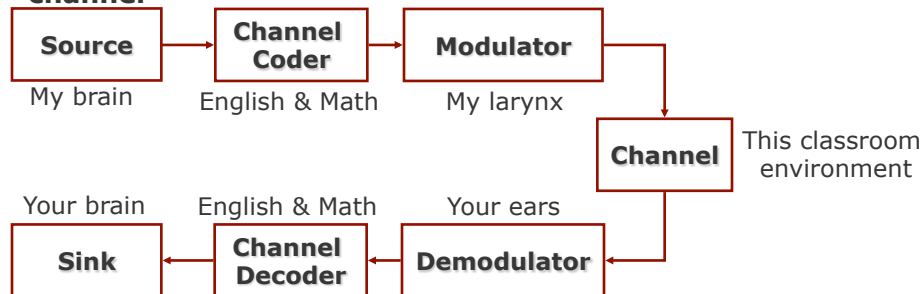


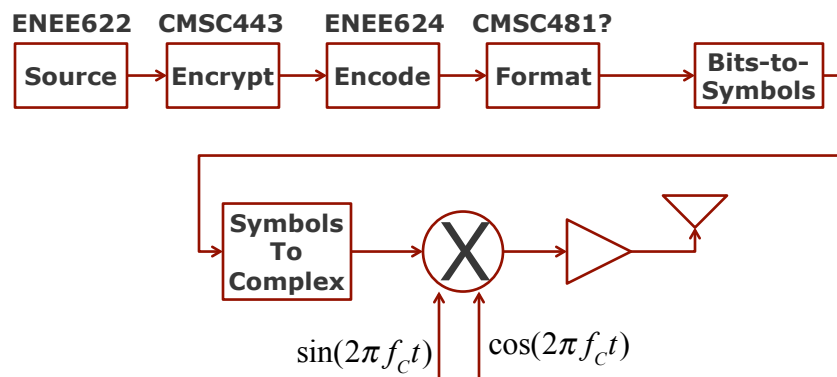
Let's look at the communication process

- The purpose of communication is to convey information from one entity to another
- We need to "encode" the information in some agreed-upon way
- We need to "modulate" the data to create a physical waveform
- The modulated waveform travels over a physical channel



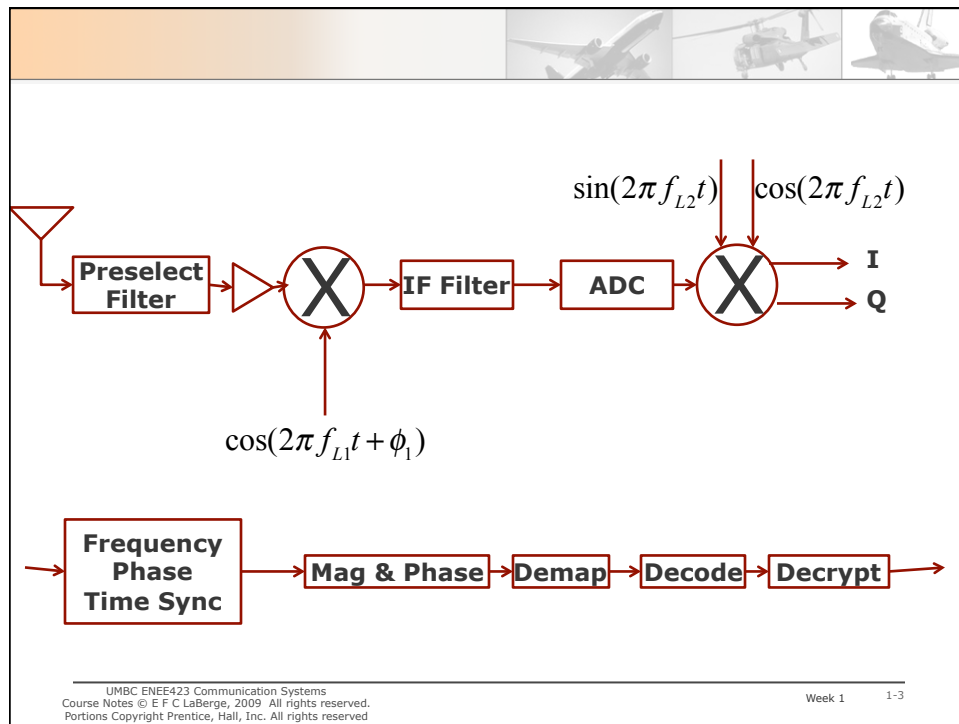
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Week 1 1-1



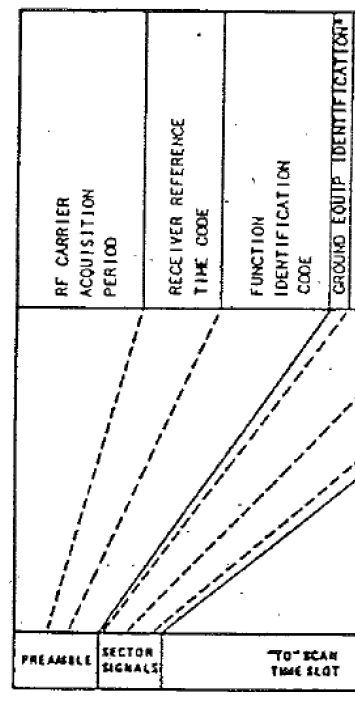
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Week 1 1-2



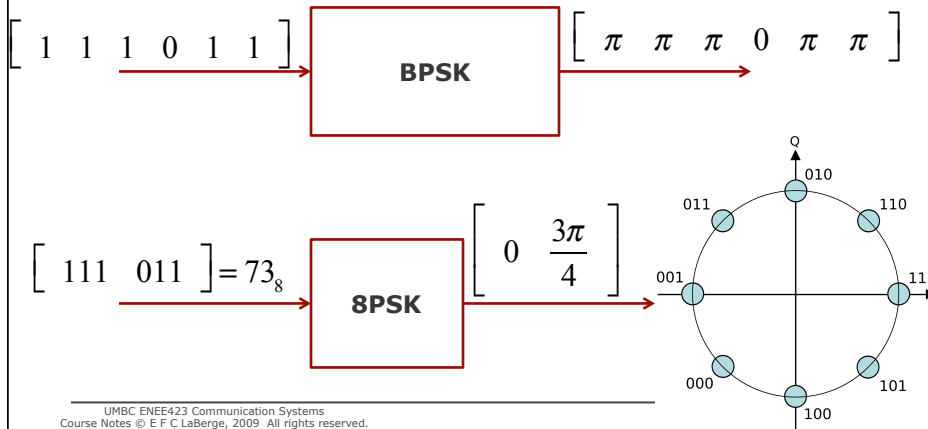
Formatting

- **Digital Communications Systems typically include the following**
 - Frequency Acquisition
 - Phase Acquisition
 - Time Synchronization
 - Function/Content ID
- **This is all overhead that must be done, but doesn't actually convey the source-to-sink information**
- **Generally assumed that this is all binary, yet to be mapped to the channel symbols**
- **Generally not encrypted and minimally encoded.**



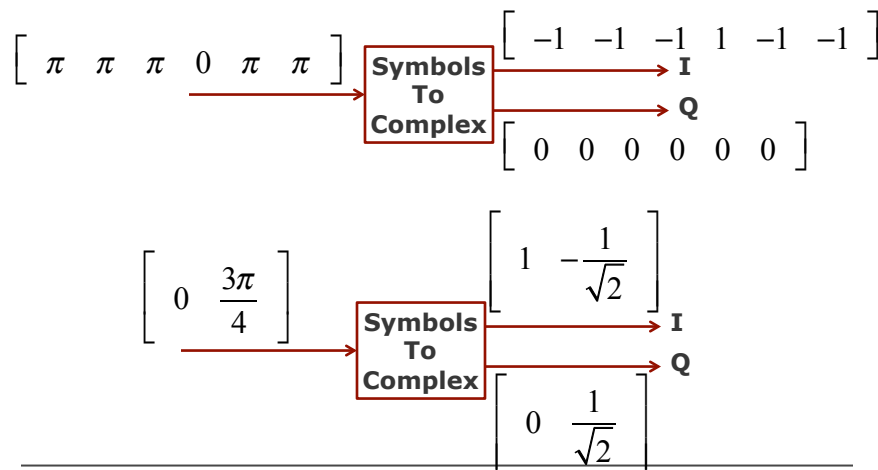
Bits to Symbols

- If modulation is 2-ary (BPSK, BPAM, BPPM) the mapping is one-to-one
- If modulation is M-ary (QPSK, 8PSK, 64PPM, 16QAM, etc), mapping is $\log_2(M)$ to one



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- Now create complex parts...
- ...also know as I&Q "in phase" and "quadrature"

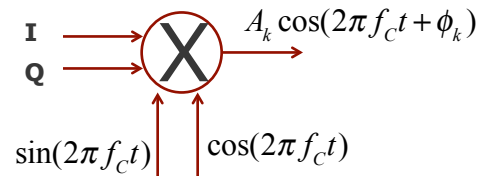


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Week 1 1-6

The mixing or upconversion

- Impose the modulation on a carrier signal...
- ...resulting in a real signal!!!

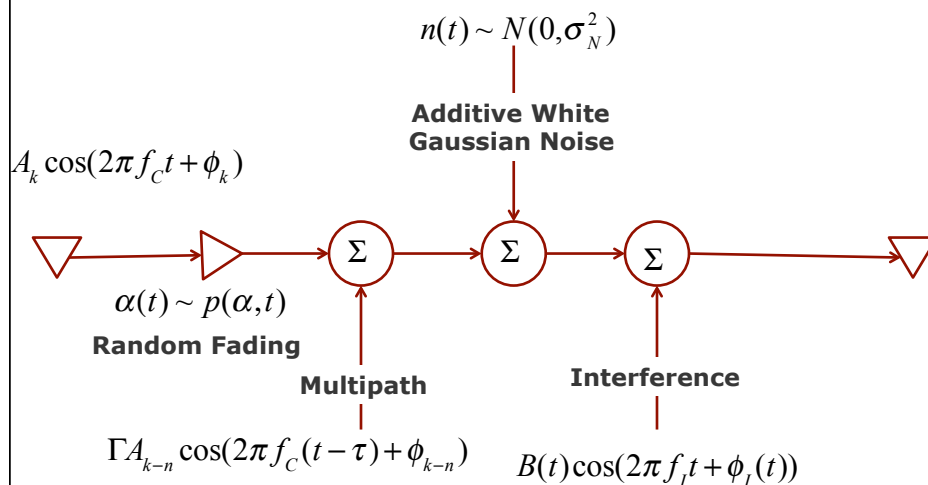


$$\begin{aligned}
 A_k (\cos(\phi_k) + j \sin(\phi_k)) &= A_k e^{j\phi_k} \\
 \text{Re} [A_k e^{j\phi_k} e^{j2\pi f_c t}] &= \text{Re} [A_k e^{j(2\pi f_c t + \phi_k)}] = A_k \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_k) \\
 &= A_k (\cos(2\pi f_c t) \cos(\phi_k) - \sin(2\pi f_c t) \sin(\phi_k))
 \end{aligned}$$

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Week 1 1-7

Now through the channel



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Week 1 1-8

