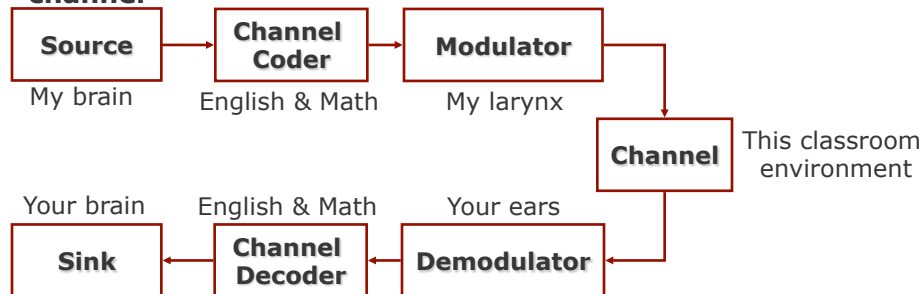


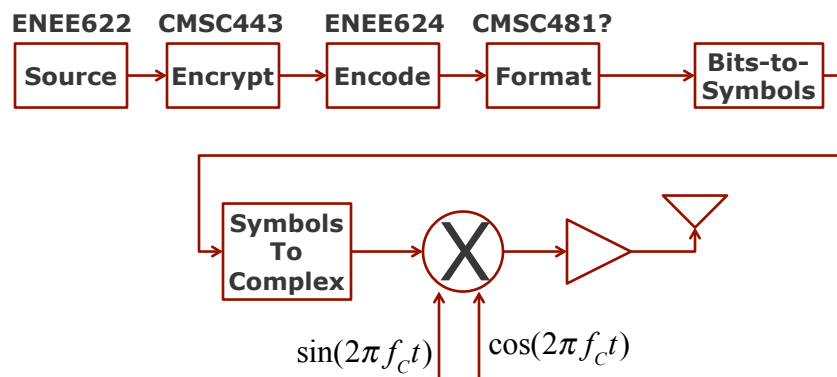
## Let's look at the communication process

- 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



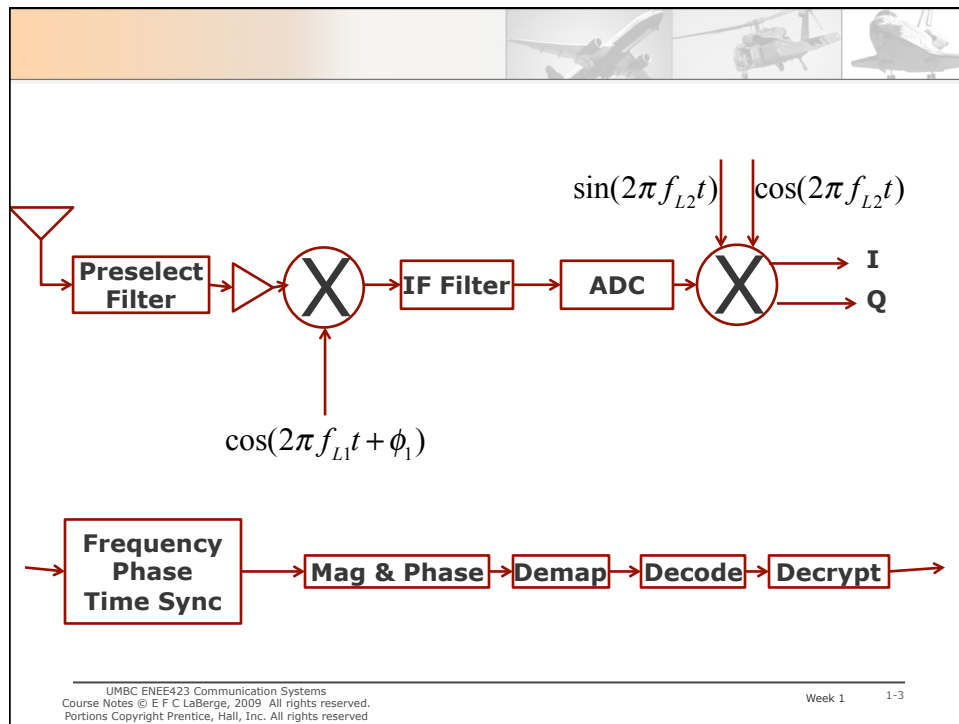
UMBC ENEE423 Communication Systems  
Course Notes © E F C LaBerge, 2009 All rights reserved.  
Portions Copyright Prentice, Hall, Inc. All rights reserved

Week 1 1-1



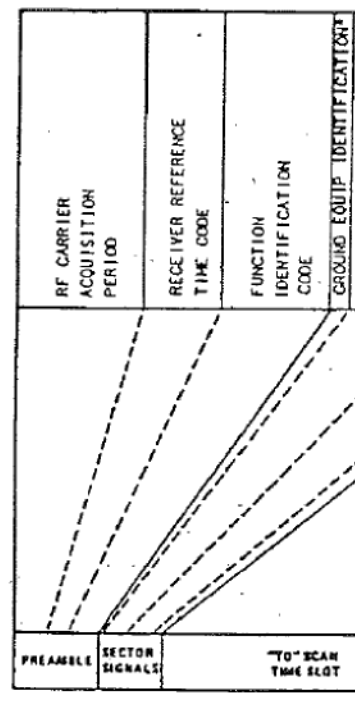
UMBC ENEE423 Communication Systems  
Course Notes © E F C LaBerge, 2009 All rights reserved.  
Portions Copyright Prentice, Hall, Inc. All rights reserved

Week 1 1-2



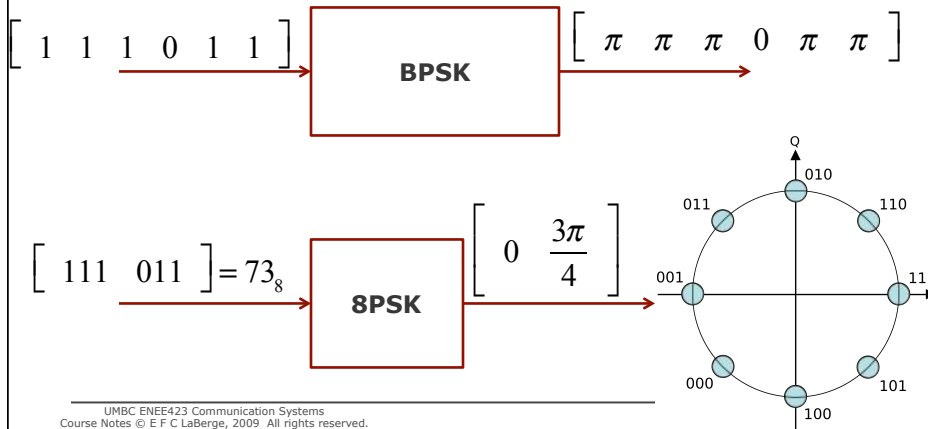
## Formatting

- **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.**

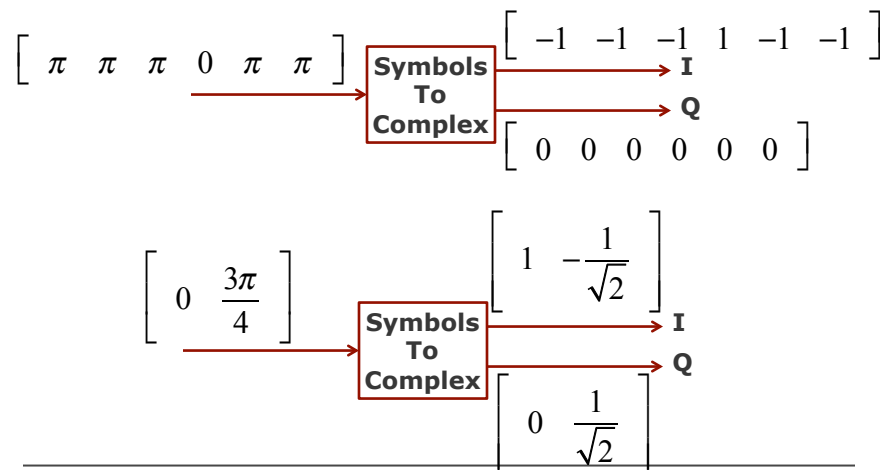


## Bits to Symbols

- 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



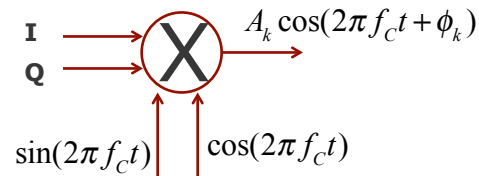
- Now create complex parts...
- ...also know as I&Q “in phase” and “quadrature”



Week 1 1-6

## The mixing or upconversion

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

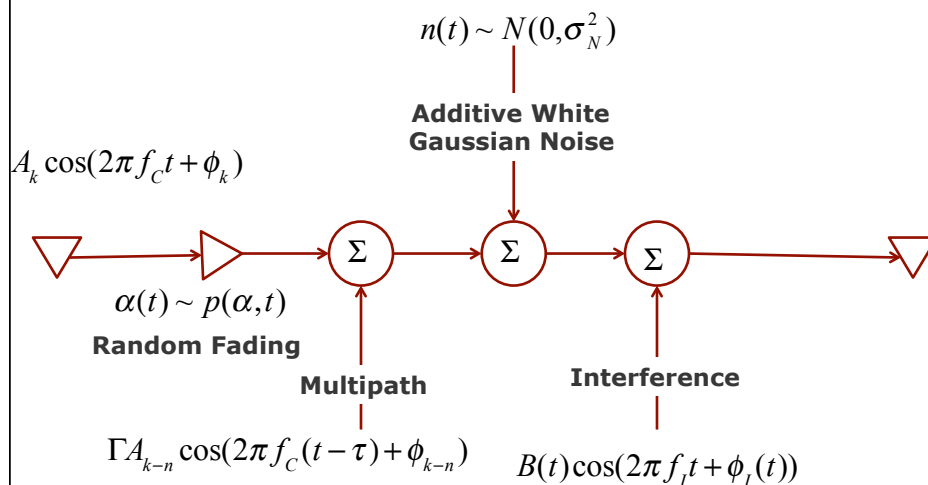


$$\begin{aligned}
 A_k (\cos(\phi_k) + j \sin(\phi_k)) &= A_k e^{j\phi_k} \\
 \text{Re} [A_k e^{j\phi_k} e^{j2\pi f_c t}] &= \text{Re} [A_k e^{j(2\pi f_c t + \phi_k)}] = A_k \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_k) \\
 &= A_k (\cos(2\pi f_c t) \cos(\phi_k) - \sin(2\pi f_c t) \sin(\phi_k))
 \end{aligned}$$

UMBC ENEE423 Communication Systems  
Course Notes © E F C LaBerge, 2009 All rights reserved.  
Portions Copyright Prentice, Hall, Inc. All rights reserved

Week 1 1-7

## Now through the channel



UMBC ENEE423 Communication Systems  
Course Notes © E F C LaBerge, 2009 All rights reserved.  
Portions Copyright Prentice, Hall, Inc. All rights reserved

Week 1 1-8

$A_k \cos(2\pi f_C t + \phi_k + \phi_{Chan}) + I(t) + n(t)$

IF

$\cos(2\pi f_{L1} t + \phi_1)$

$$s_{IF}(t) = (A_k \cos(2\pi f_C t + \phi_k + \phi_{Chan}) + I(t) + n(t)) \cos(2\pi f_{L1} t + \phi_1)$$

$$= 0.5 A_k \cos(2\pi(f_C - f_L)t + \phi_k + \phi_{Chan} - \phi_{L1})$$

$$+ 0.5 A_k \cos(2\pi(f_C + f_L)t + \phi_k + \phi_{Chan} + \phi_{L1})$$

$$+ I(t) \cos(2\pi f_{L1} t + \phi_1) + n(t) \cos(2\pi f_{L1} t + \phi_1)$$

UMBC ENEE423 Communication Systems  
Course Notes © E F C LaBerge, 2009 All rights reserved.  
Portions Copyright Prentice, Hall, Inc. All rights reserved.

Week 1 1-9

$\sin(2\pi f_{L2} t)$   $\cos(2\pi f_{L2} t)$

I  
Q

$$0.5\gamma A_k \cos(2\pi(f_C - f_L)t + \phi_k + \phi_{Chan} - \phi_{L1})$$

$$+ H(s)I(t) + H(s)n(t)$$

$$i(t) + jq(t) = gA_k e^{j\phi_k} + h e^{j(2\pi f_{L2} t + \phi_2)} I(t) + n_c(t)$$

UMBC ENEE423 Communication Systems  
Course Notes © E F C LaBerge, 2009 All rights reserved.  
Portions Copyright Prentice, Hall, Inc. All rights reserved.

Week 1 1-10