

Complex (IQ) Signals

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Why DSP?

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- Software in Software Defined Radio (SDR)

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- **Software** in Software Defined Radio (SDR)
- Writing your own software
 - + Knowledge of communication systems and DSP algorithms is required
- Can be understood with basic mathematical skills

Complex Numbers

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- The question is: how to deal with an ordered pair of real numbers on a 2-d plane
- We will avoid the use of j and e

Complex Numbers ...

Complex Numbers ...

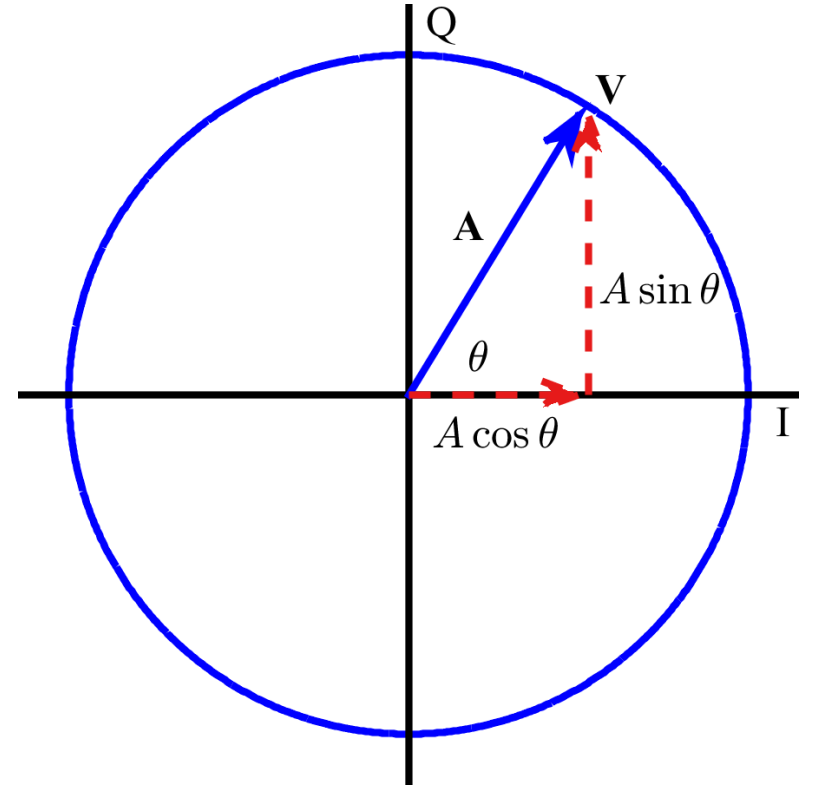
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Complex Numbers ...

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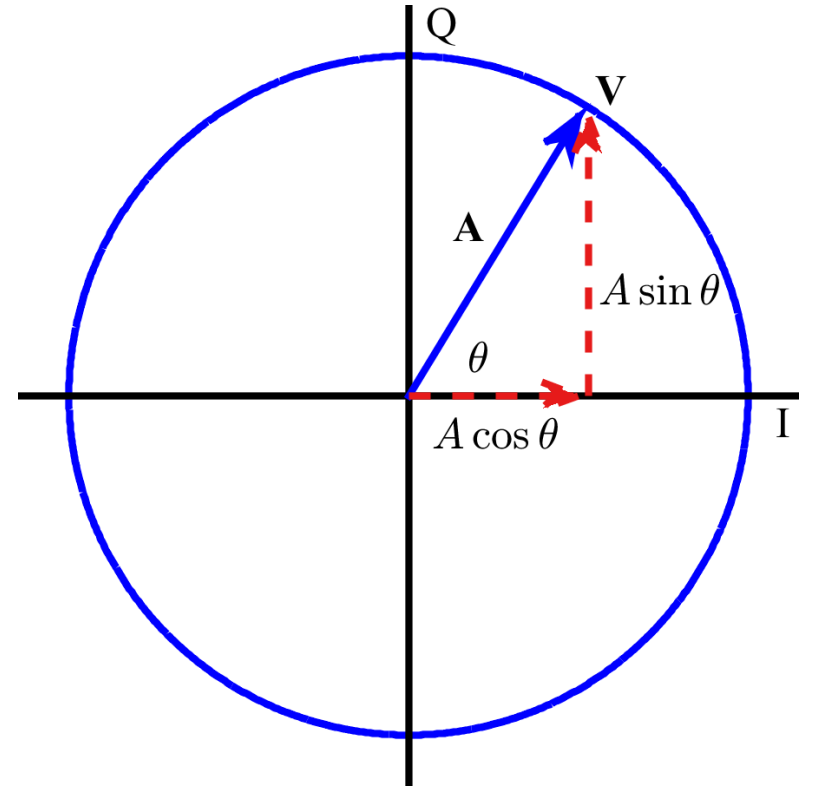
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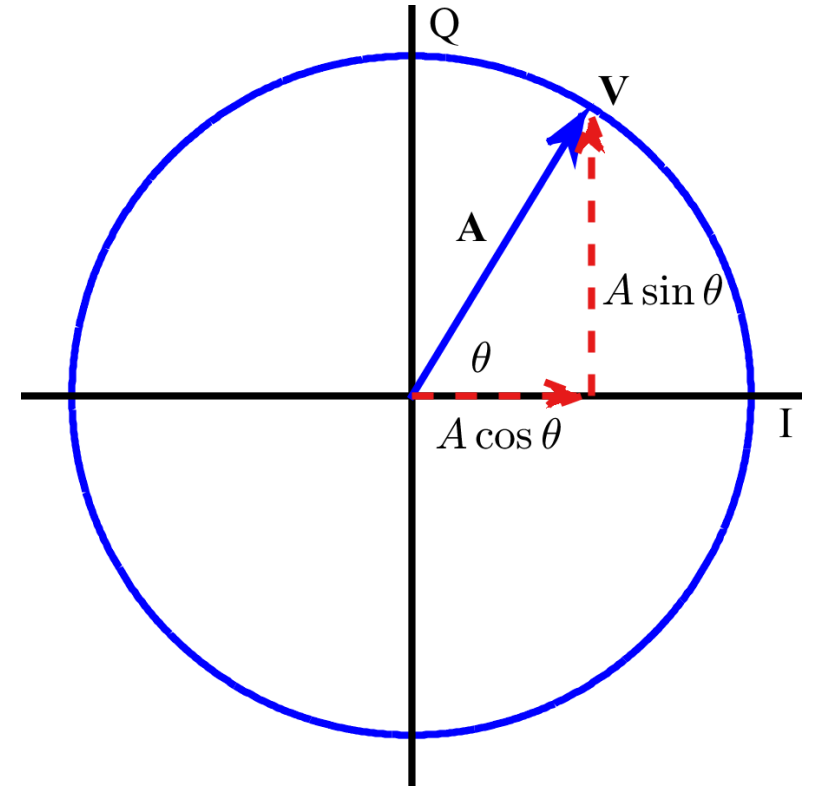
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Complex Numbers ...

- Start with an ordered pair of real numbers
- A complex number can be considered as a vector with initial point at (0,0)
- Problem with vectors: all arithmetic operations cannot be applied
 - + Addition of two vectors is another vector in (x,y)-plane – that's good



Complex Numbers ...

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Complex Numbers ...

- + Dot product of two vectors is a **scalar**, not a vector – not good
- + Cross product of two vectors in a plane is a **vector** that is outside of that plane – not good as well
- Product of complex numbers is a complex number -- an extremely useful property

Complex Numbers ...

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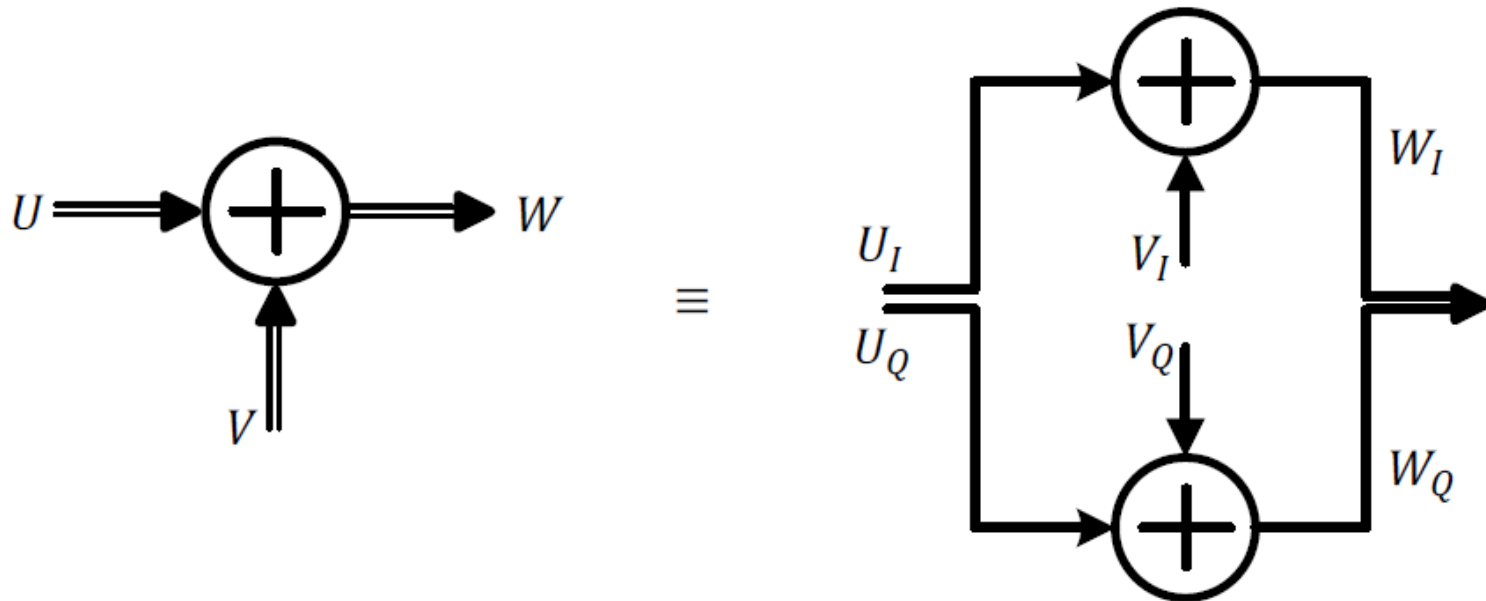
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Concept of Frequency

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- What is a frequency?

Concept of Frequency ...

and length A

Concept of Frequency ...

- Consider a complex number V in an IQ-plane with an angle θ and length A

Concept of Frequency ...

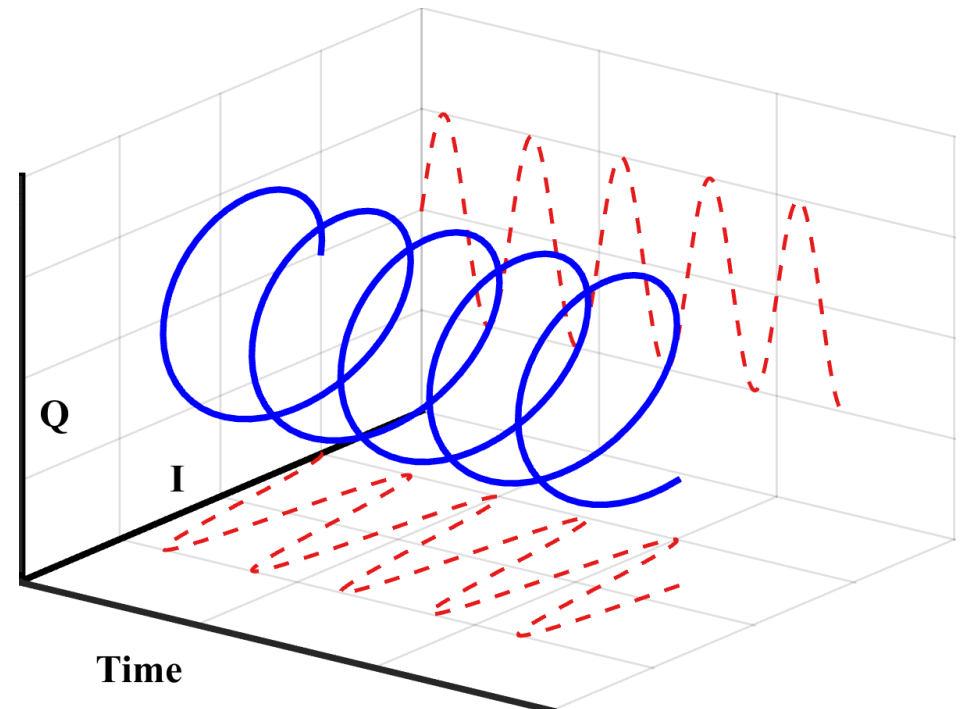
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Concept of Frequency ...

- Consider a complex number V in an IQ-plane with an angle θ and length A
- Now imagine V rotating with an angle continuously increasing with time
- Then, V can be treated as a signal with time as independent variable and we call it a **complex sinusoid**

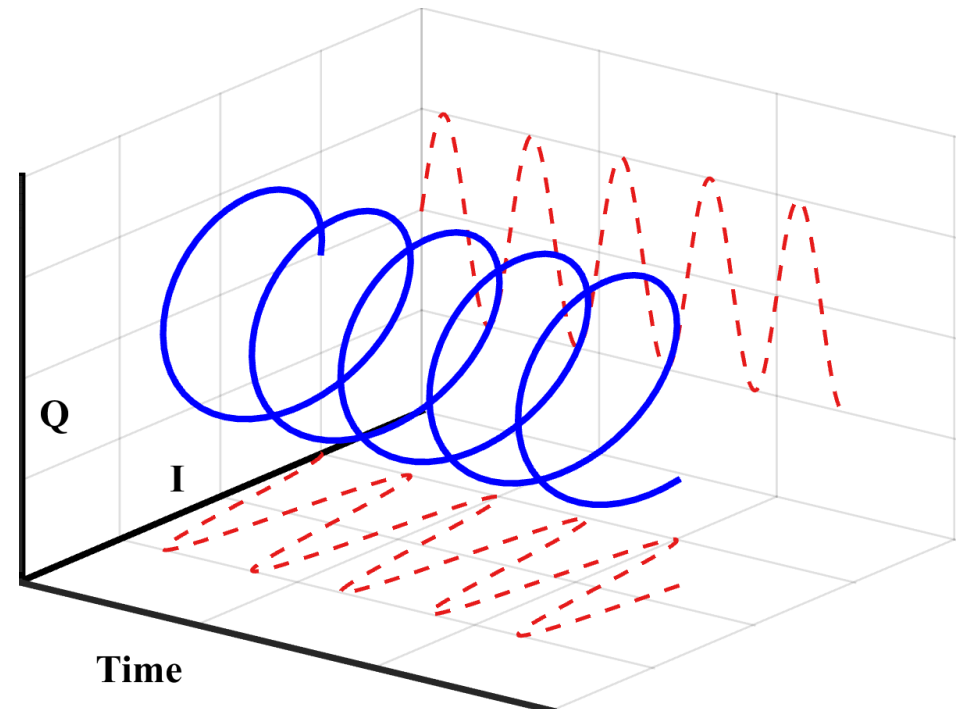
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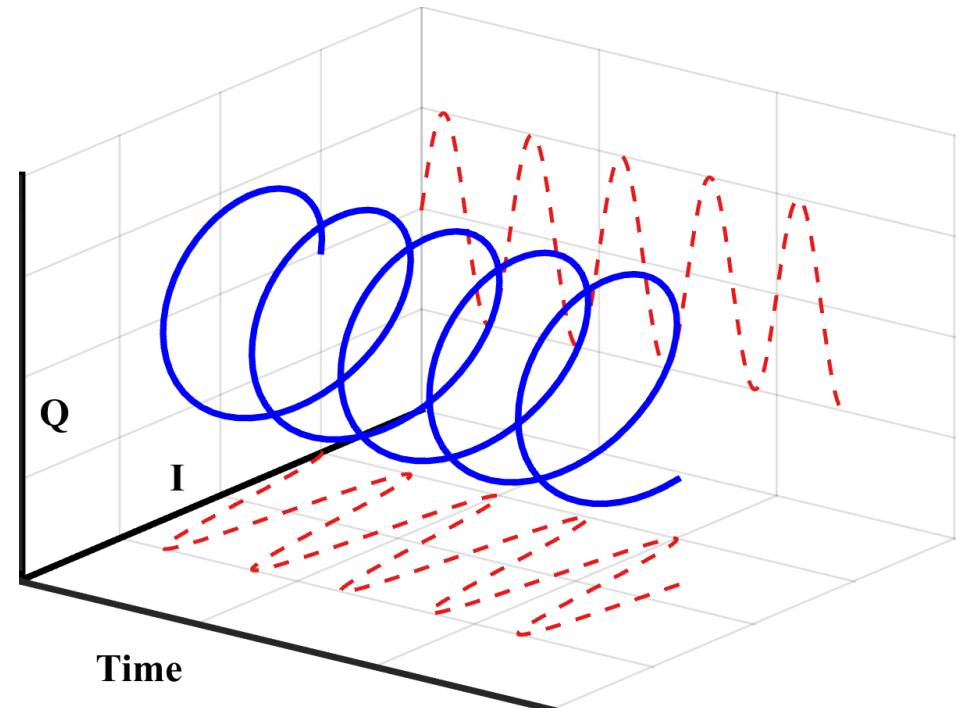
Concept of Frequency ...

- Just like velocity is the rate of change of displacement, **frequency** is the rate of change in phase of a complex sinusoid



Concept of Frequency ...

- Just like velocity is the rate of change of displacement, **frequency** is the rate of change in phase of a complex exponential $e^{j2\pi F t}$
- sinusoid
 - + This rate of change of phase results in V rotating in the time IQ-plane at an angular velocity $2\pi F$



Concept of Frequency

+

$$\cos(2\pi Ft + \theta)$$

+

$$\sin(2\pi Ft + \theta)$$

Concept of Frequency

- As time passes, V is shown as coming out of the page

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$$\cos(2\pi Ft + \theta)$$

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Concept of Frequency

- $\cos 2\pi Ft + \theta$ $2\pi Ft + \theta$ $2\pi Ft + \theta$ $2\pi Ft + \theta$ $\cos 2\pi Ft + \theta$
- As time passes, V is shown as coming out of the page
 - + When its projection from a 3-dimensional plane to a 2-dimensional plane formed by **time and I-axis** is drawn, we get $A \cos 2\pi Ft + \theta$
 - +

$$\sin(2\pi Ft + \theta)$$

Concept of Frequency

- in $\sin 2\pi Ft + \theta$ $2\pi Ft + \theta$ $2\pi\pi FFtt + \theta\theta$ $2\pi Ft + \theta$ $\sin 2\pi Ft + \theta$
- $os \cos 2\pi Ft + \theta$ $2\pi Ft + \theta$ $2\pi\pi FFtt + \theta\theta$ $2\pi Ft + \theta$ $\cos 2\pi Ft + \theta$
- As time passes, V is shown as coming out of the page
 - + Similarly, when the projection is drawn on a 2-dimensional plane formed by **time and Q-axis**, it generates $A \sin 2\pi Ft + \theta$
 - + $\sin(2\pi Ft + \theta)$

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- As time passes, V is shown as coming out of the page
 - + Randomly choosing $\cos()$ as our reference sinusoid,
 - ‡ I component is called inphase because it is in phase with $\cos()$
 - ‡ Q component is called quadrature because sin is at 90° with $\cos()$

Concept of Frequency ...

$$\rightarrow V_I = A \cos(2\pi F t + \theta)$$

$$\uparrow V_Q = A \sin(2\pi F t + \theta)$$

Concept of Frequency ...

- In conclusion, a complex sinusoid with frequency F is composed of two real sinusoids

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Concept of Frequency ...

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 & \text{■} \quad V_I = A \cos(2\pi Ft + \theta) \\
 & \quad V_Q = A \sin(2\pi Ft + \theta) \\
 & \quad V = V_I + j V_Q = A \cos(2\pi Ft + \theta) + j A \sin(2\pi Ft + \theta) \\
 & \quad V = A e^{j(2\pi Ft + \theta)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Concept of Frequency ...

- V_Q V_V V_Q Q_Q V

$Q = A \sin(2\pi Ft + \theta)$ $\sin \sin(2\pi Ft + \theta)$ $2\pi Ft + \theta$ $2\pi \pi F F t t + \theta \theta 2\pi$

$Ft + \theta \sin(2\pi Ft + \theta)$
- V_I V_V V_I I_I $V_I = A$

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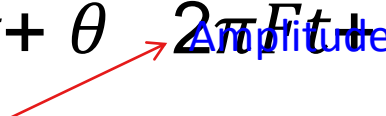
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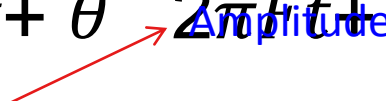
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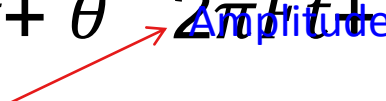

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 - + It is hard to visualize a negative frequency viewed as inverse period of a sinusoid
- Define it through the rate of rotation of a complex sinusoid V
 - + A **negative frequency** simply implies rotation of V in a clockwise direction
 - + Negative frequencies are real, just like negative numbers are real