

Computer Aided Design (CAD)



Lecture 11

Simulation of Analog
Communication Systems
using Simulink (3)

Dr.Eng. Basem ElHalawany

Schedule (Updated 28-10)

Topics	Estimated Duration (# Lectures)
Introduction	1
Introduction to Matlab Environment	1
Matlab Programing (m-files) (1)	5
Modeling using Matlab Simulink Tool (1)	3
Midterm	7 th Week
Communication Systems Simulation (Applications)	3 (1/3)
Introduction to FPGA + Review on Digital Logic/Circuits	2
VHDL Modeling Language	4
VHDL Application	2
Introduction to OPNET Network Simulator (Projects)	2
Course Closeout / Feedback/ project (s) Delivery	1



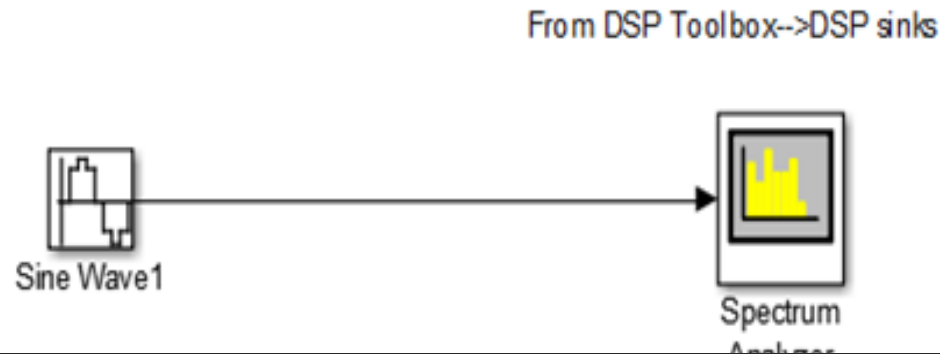
The Lecture is based on :

- 1. Modeling of Digital Communication Systems using simulink**
- 2. Online Tutorials, You can find complete links on Instructor “External Links” on University website**
www.bu.edu.eg/staff/basem.mamdoh-external-Links



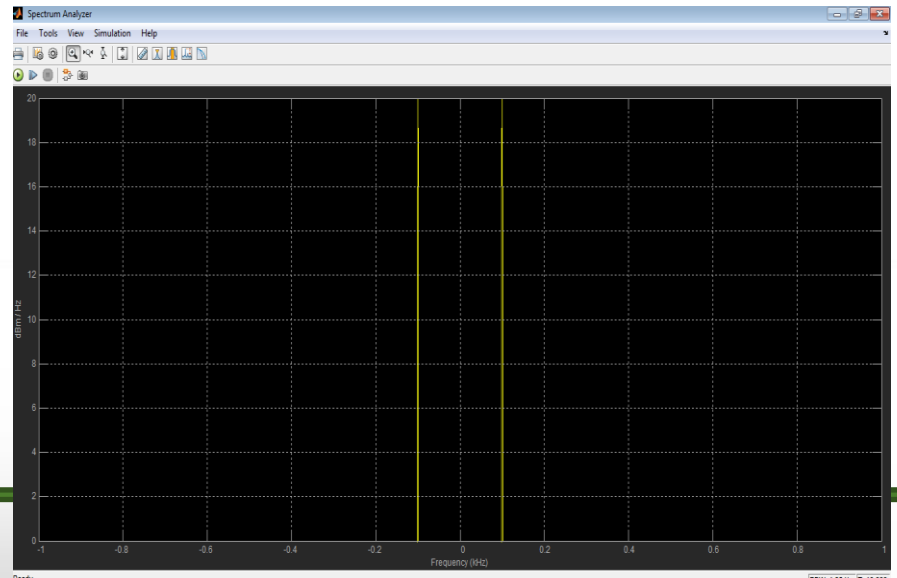
Spectrum Analyzer

- The spectrum Analyzer is used to find the frequency content of a signal
- How much power in each frequency

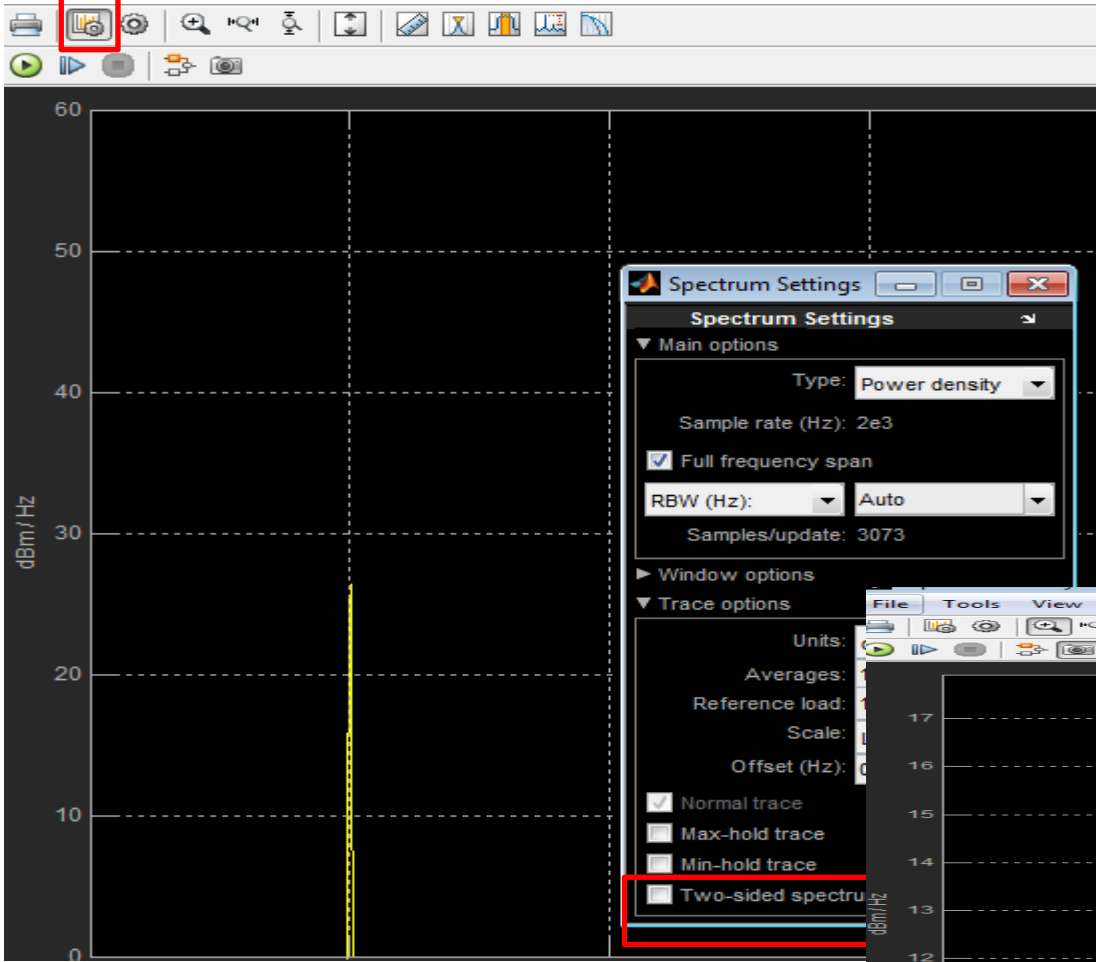


Spectrum cannot be displayed for continuous or infinite sample times.

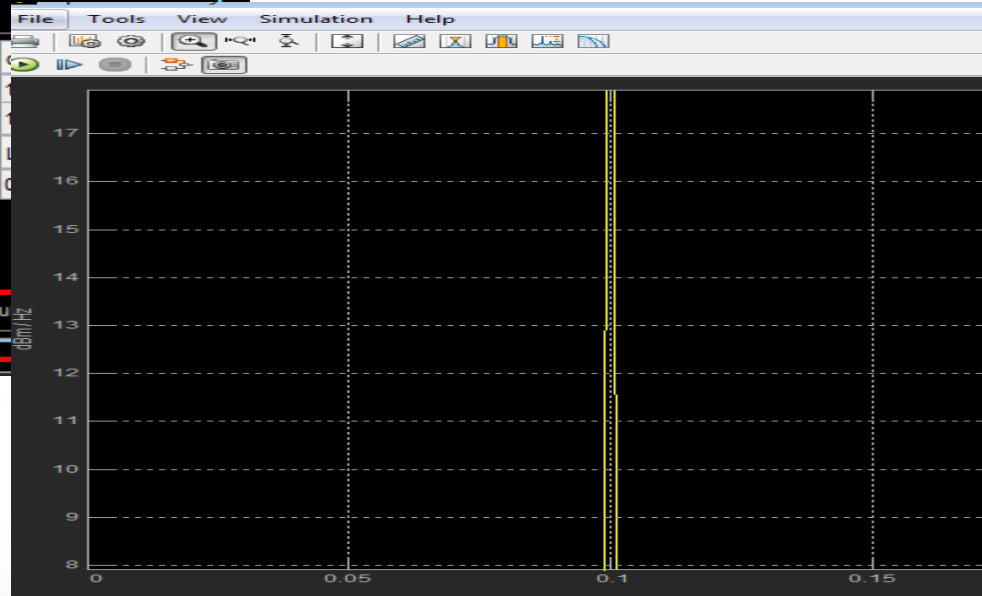
Two-sided Spectrum



➤ One versus Two-Sided Spectrum:

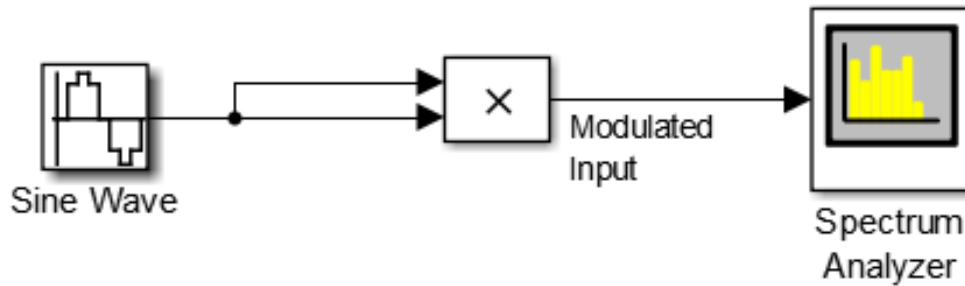


One-sided Spectrum



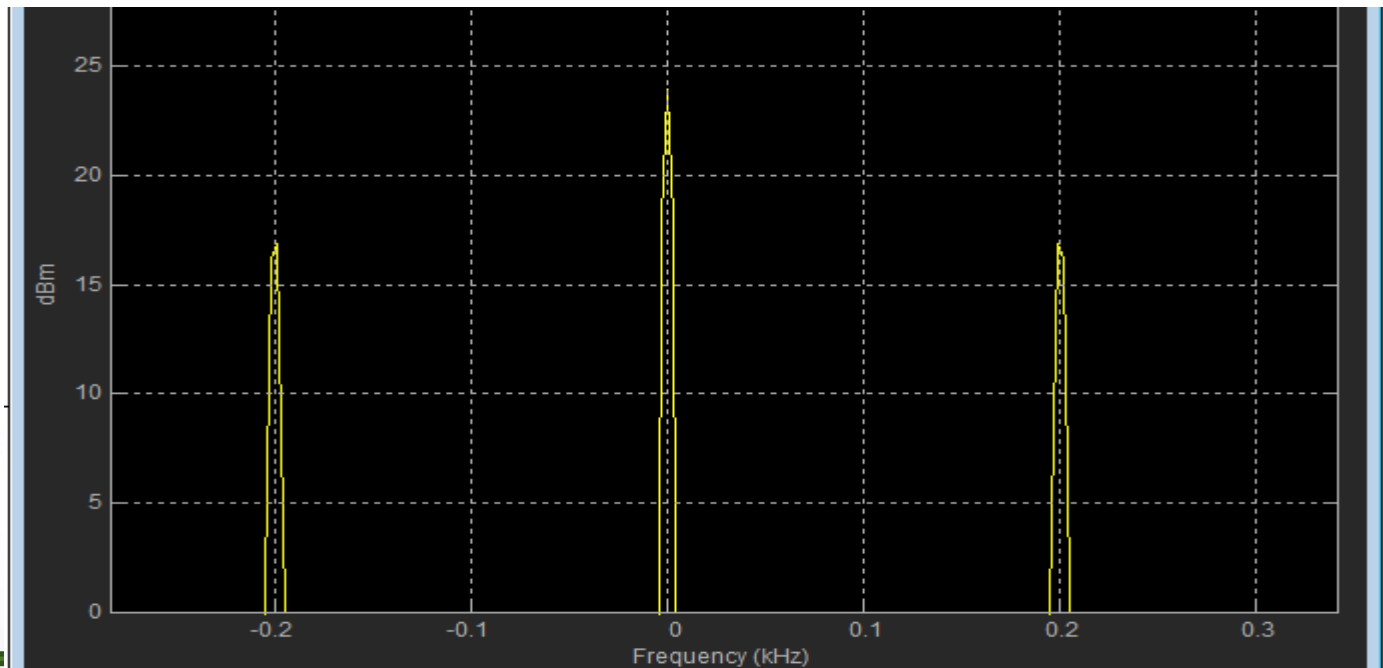
Spectrum of 2 multiplied sinusoidal

$$\sin * \sin = \sin^2 = Dc + \text{double the frequency}$$



F = 100 Hz

DSB modulation



Amplitude Modulation

- Amplitude Modulation is a process where the amplitude of a carrier signal is altered according to information in a message signal.
- The frequency of the carrier signal is usually much greater than the highest frequency of the input message signal.



AM - Basic Definitions

The AM signal

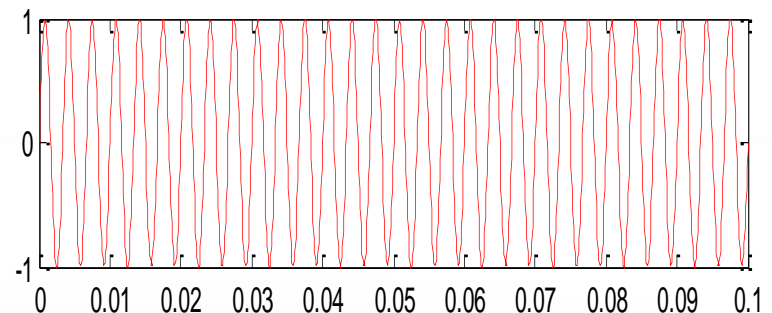
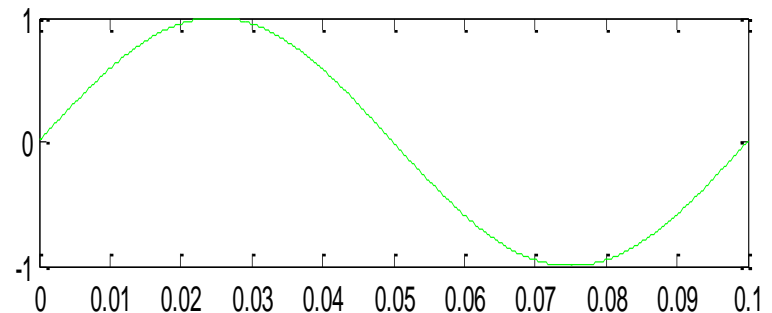
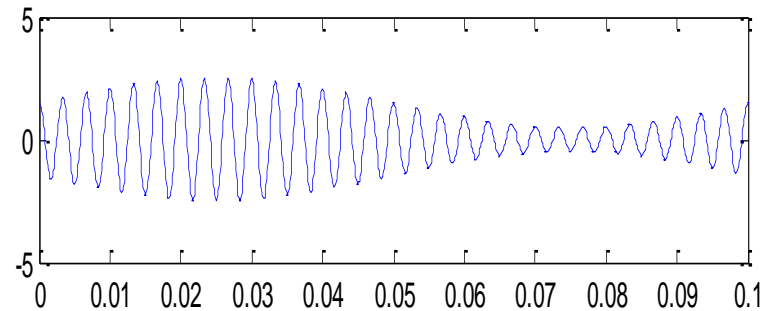
$$s(t) = A_c [1 + k \bullet m(t)] \cos \omega_c t$$

The modulating signal:

$$m(t)$$

The Carrier Signal:

$$c(t) = A_c \cos \omega_c t$$



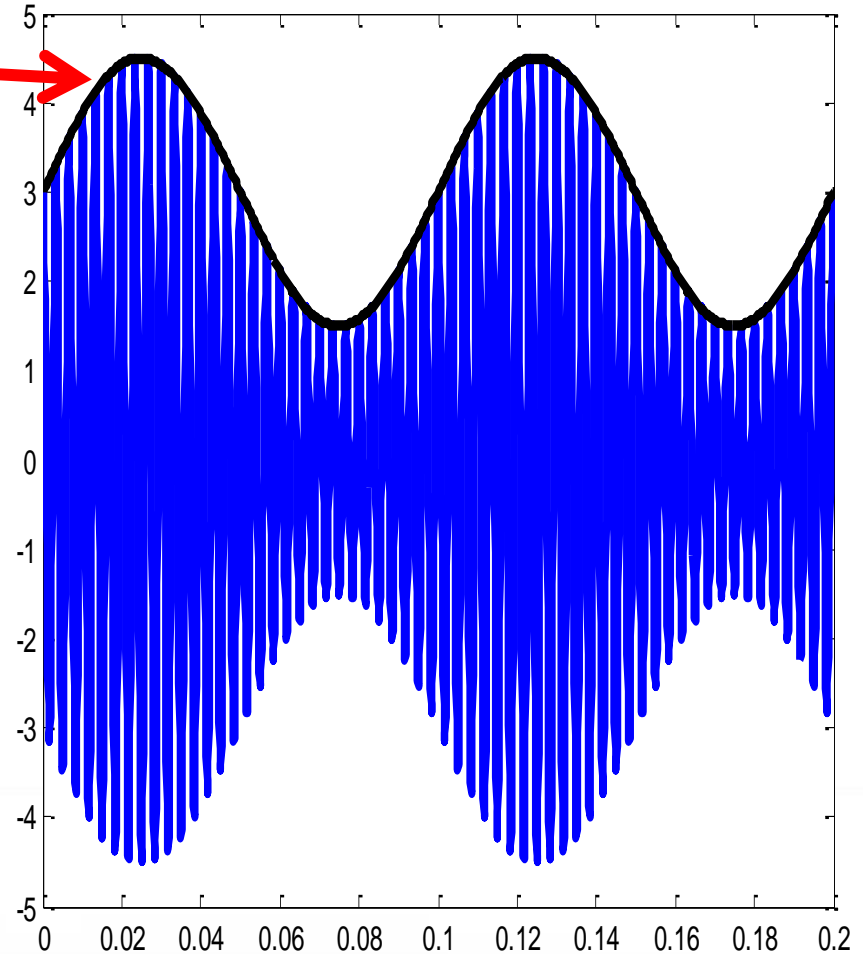
AM - Basic Definitions

The Envelope:

$$s(t) = A_c [1 + k \bullet m(t)]$$

The AM Signal

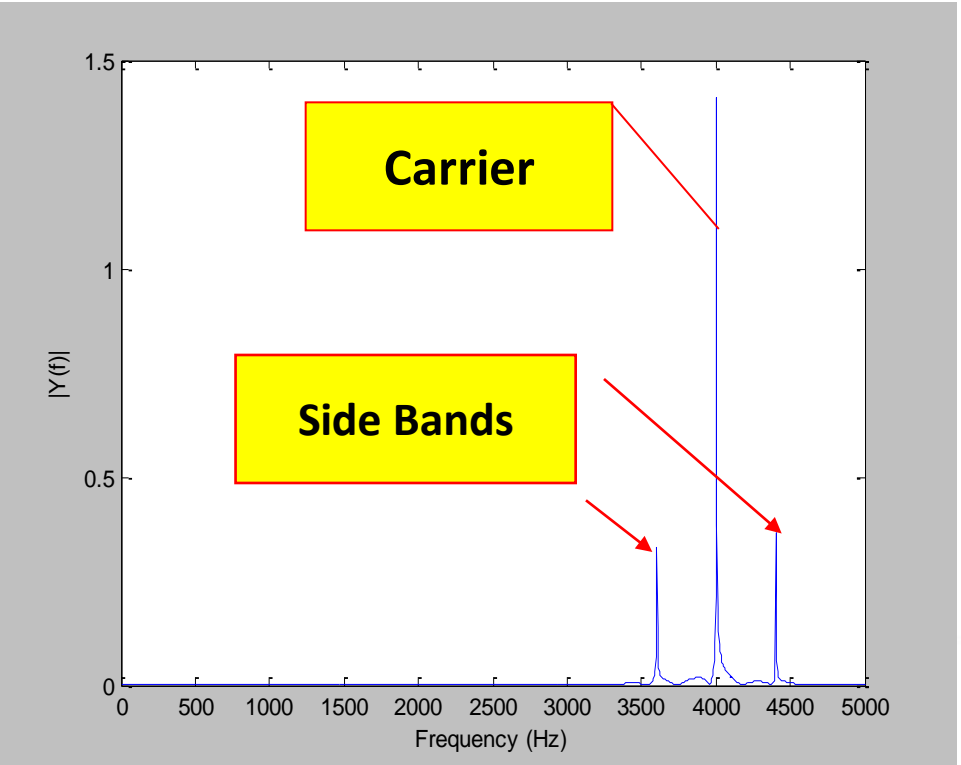
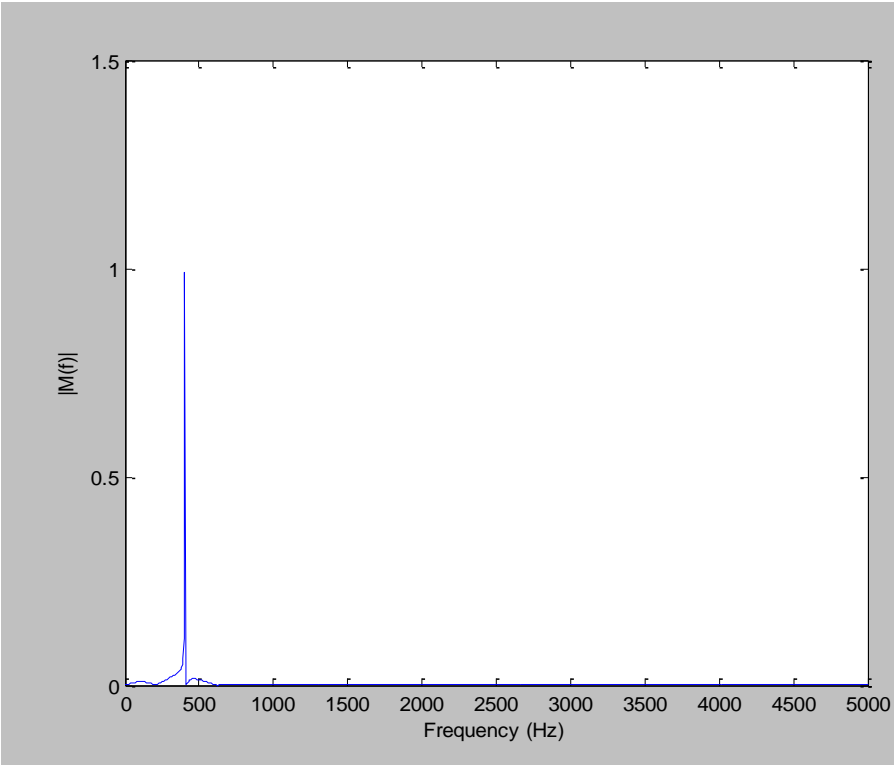
$$s(t) = A_c [1 + k \bullet m(t)] \cos \omega_c t$$



AM Spectrum

$$m(t)$$

$$s(t)$$



Block Diagram of the simulation Environment

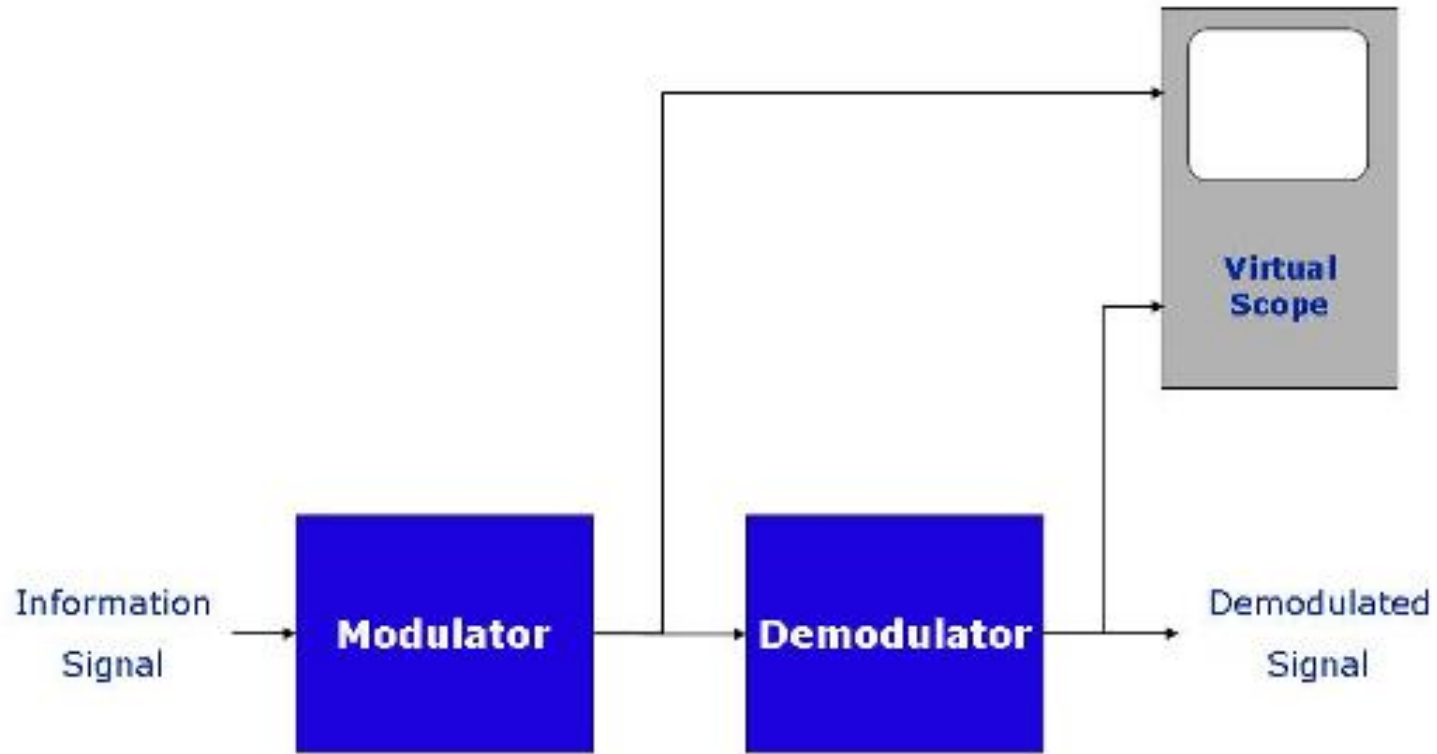
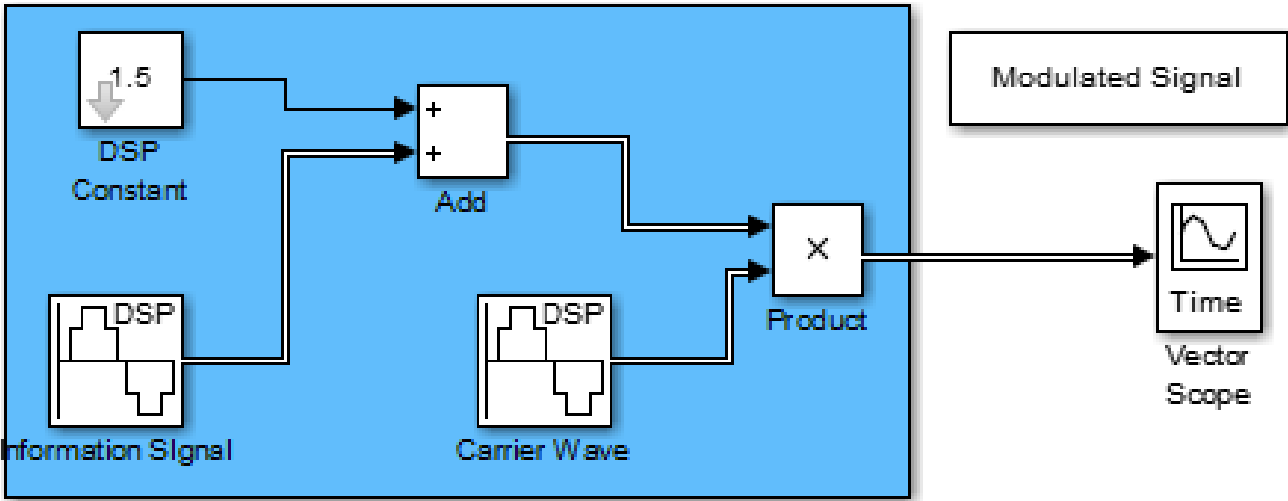
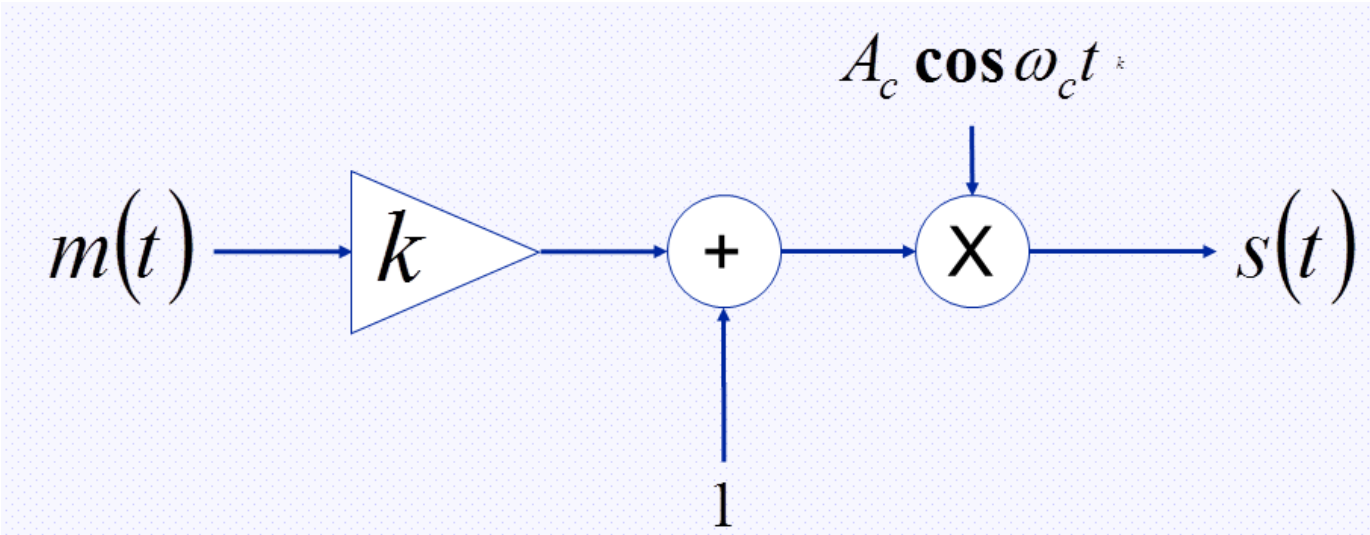


Figure 1. Simulation Environment



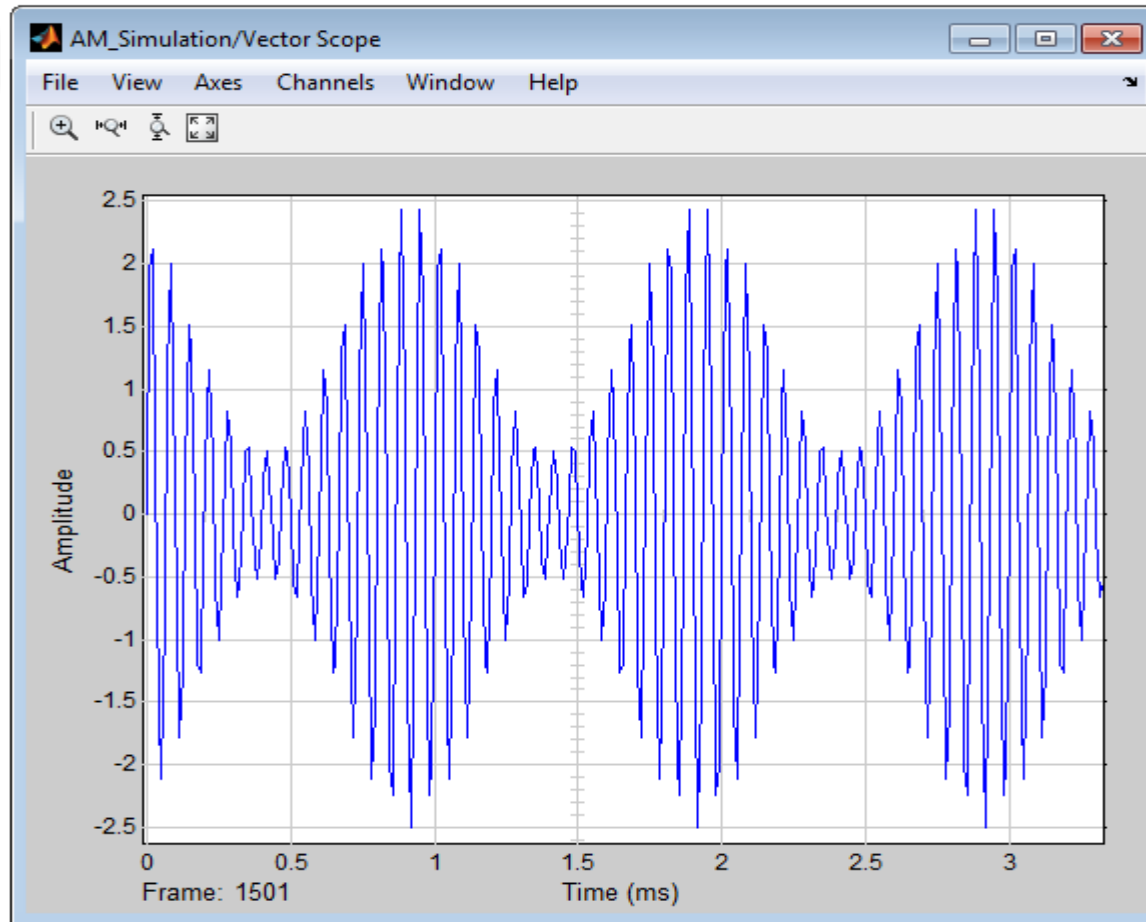
AM Modulation Scheme



AM Transmitter



AM Modulation Scheme Results



AM Demodulator (Square-Law Demodulator)

$$s^2(t) = (A_c [1 + k \bullet m(t)] \cos \omega_c t)^2 = .5A_c^2 [1 + k \bullet m(t)]^2 + .5A_c^2 [1 + k \bullet m(t)]^2 \cos 2\omega_c t$$

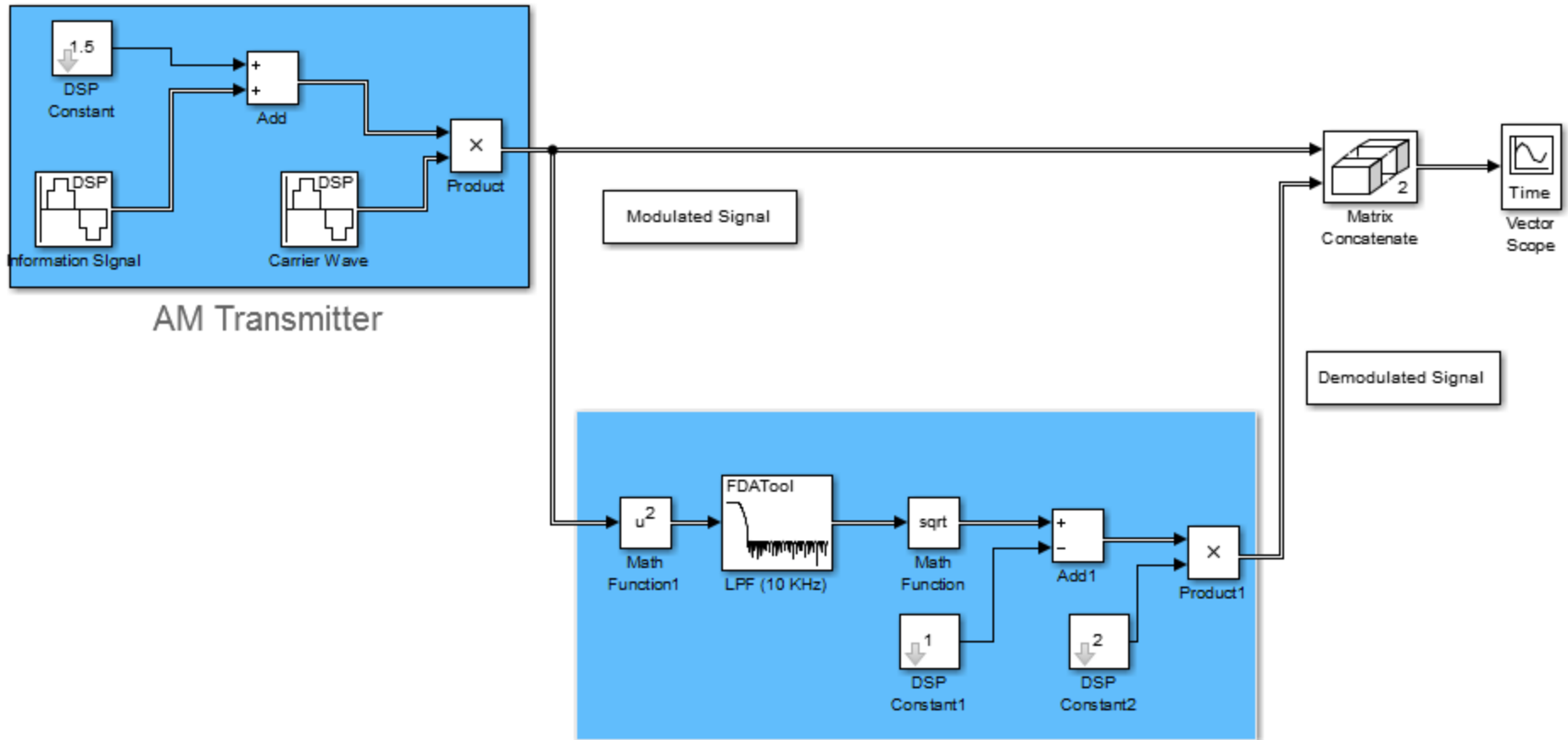
$$y(t) = .25A_c [1 + k \bullet m(t)] \Rightarrow \alpha(m(t) + DC_{offset})$$



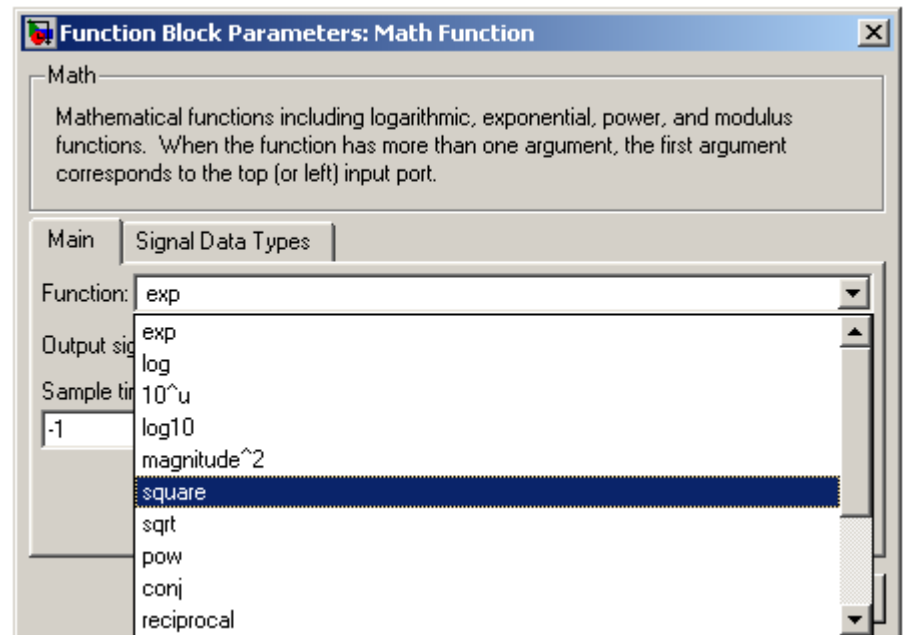
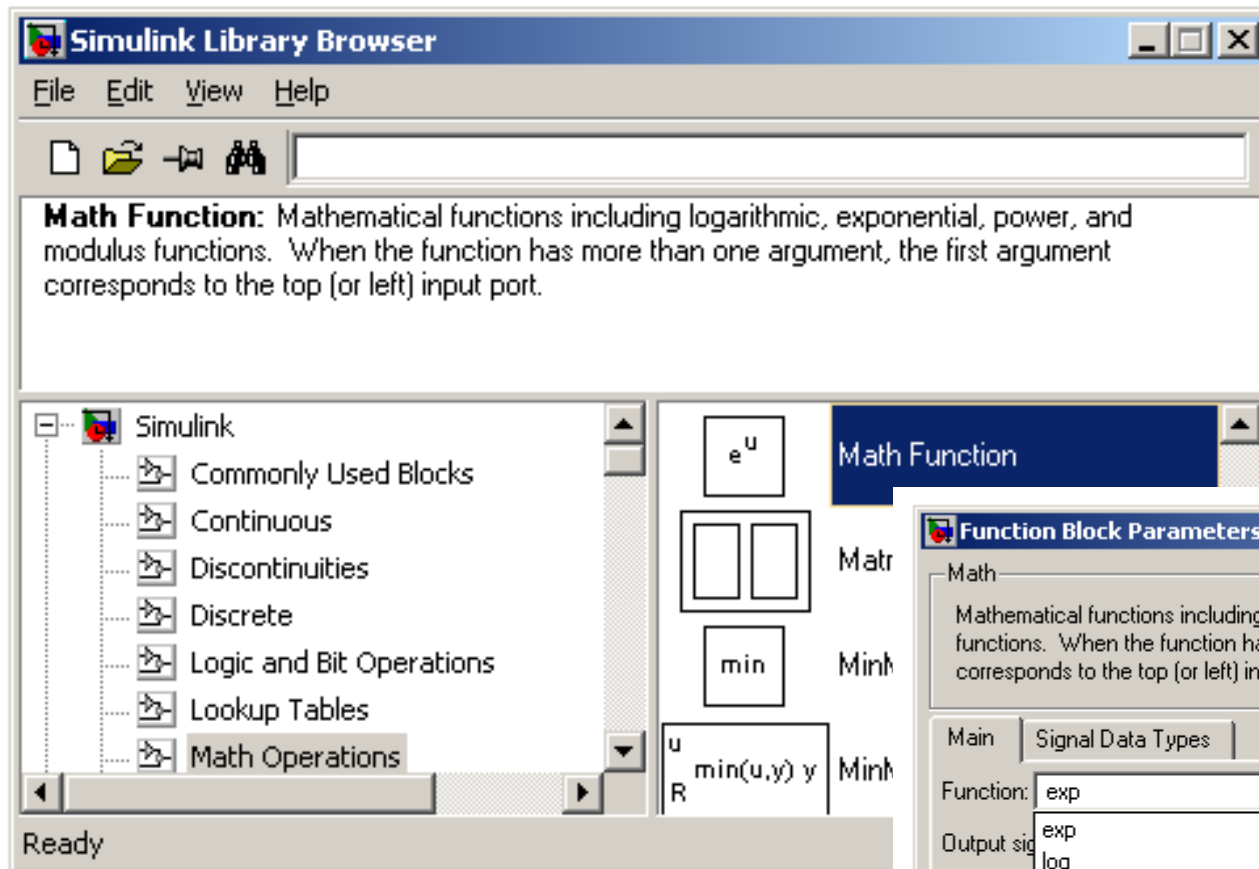
$$.5A_c^2 [1 + k \bullet m(t)]^2$$



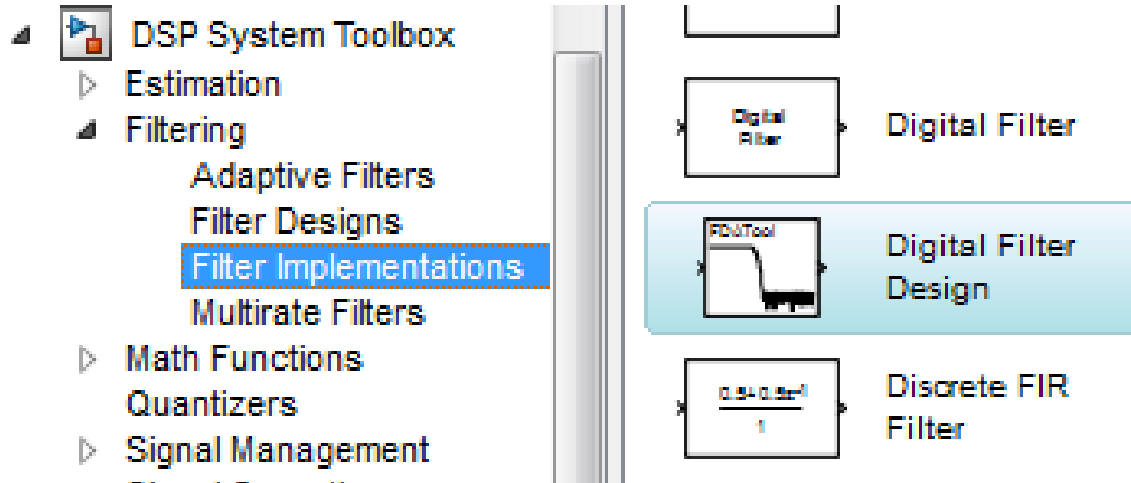
AM Modulator/Demodulator



AM Demodulator sub-blocks



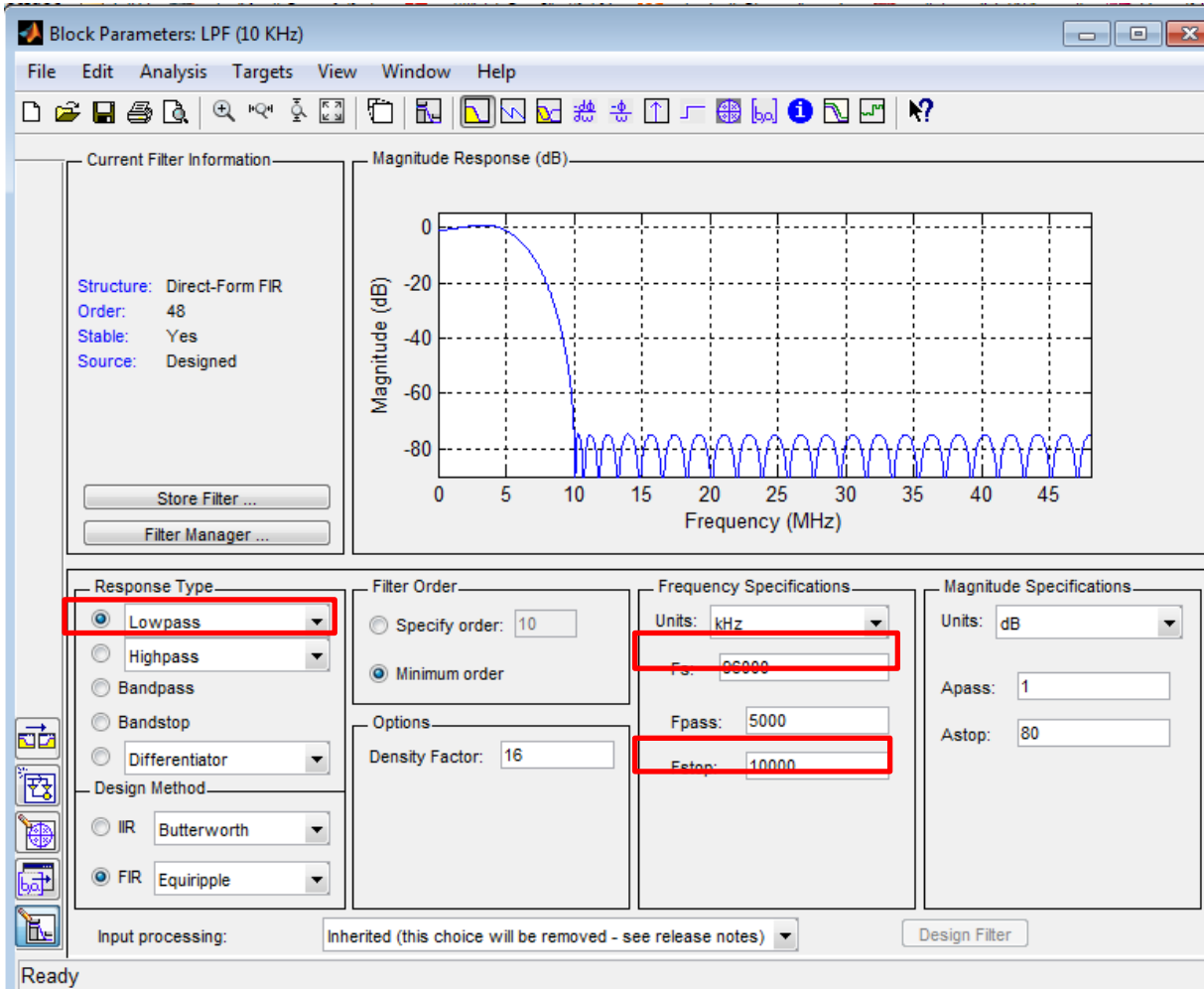
AM Demodulator sub-blocks



- Select "Digital Filter Design" and add it to the model
- Double click and configure as the next slide



AM Demodulator sub-blocks



- Since the carrier frequency (f_c) is 15 KHz and the maximal frequency of the information is 1 KHz,
- The filter will be designed to pass frequencies below 5 KHz, and rejects frequencies higher than 10 KHz.



AM Demodulator sub-blocks

