

# DSP or QSP?

Glenn Adams  
NOGNR

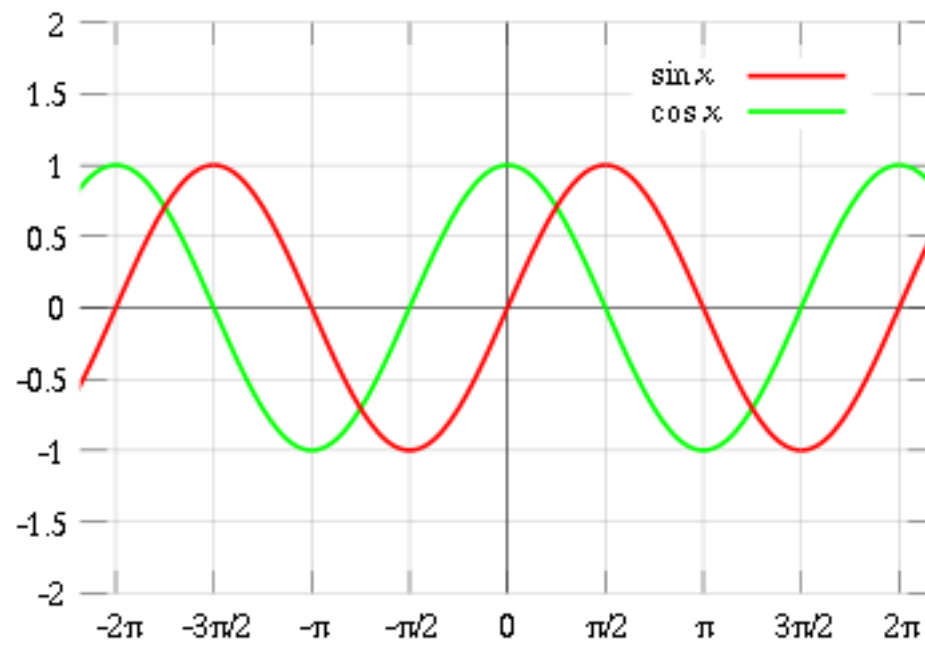
**QSP?**

- Will you relay a message?**
- Nope - 'Quadrature Signal Processing'**
- Ok, but why QSP?**

**Give me I and Q and I can demodulate anything.**

**- Gerald Youngblood K5SDR, Founder FlexRadio**

# Quadrature Signals



**An arbitrary modulated sinusoidal**

$$x(t) = A(t) \cdot \cos[\omega_c t + \phi(t)]$$

**can be decomposed into two orthogonal signals**

$$x(t) = I(t) \cdot \cos[\omega_c t] - Q(t) \cdot \sin[\omega_c t]$$

**where**

**I: In-Phase Component**

$$I(t) = A(t) \cdot \cos[\phi(t)]$$

**Q: Quadrature-Phase Component**

$$Q(t) = A(t) \cdot \sin[\phi(t)]$$

## Proof

$$x(t) = A(t)\cos[\omega_c t + \phi(t)]$$

$$= A(t)\cos[\omega_c t]\cos[\phi(t)] - A(t)\sin[\omega_c t]\sin[\phi(t)]$$

$$\text{via } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

$$= [A(t)\cos[\phi(t)]] \cdot \cos[\omega_c t] - [A(t)\sin[\phi(t)]] \cdot \sin[\omega_c t]$$

$$= I(t) \cdot \cos[\omega_c t] - Q(t) \cdot \sin[\omega_c t]$$

To extract  $I(t)$ , multiply by  $2\cos(\omega_c t)$

$$\begin{aligned}y_I(t) &= r(t)2\cos(\omega_c t) \\&= [I(t)\cos[\omega_c t] - Q(t)\sin[\omega_c t]]2\cos(\omega_c t) \\&= 2I(t)\cos[\omega_c t]\cos(\omega_c t) - 2Q(t)\sin[\omega_c t]\cos(\omega_c t) \\&= I(t)(1+\cos(2\omega_c t)) - Q(t)\sin[2\omega_c t] \\&\quad \text{via } \cos^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}(1+\cos 2\theta), \sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta \\&= I(t) + [I(t)\cos(2\omega_c t) - Q(t)\sin[2\omega_c t]]\end{aligned}$$

Then apply low pass to remove  $2\omega_c t$  terms yielding

$$I(t)$$

To extract  $Q(t)$ , multiply by  $-2\sin(\omega_c t)$

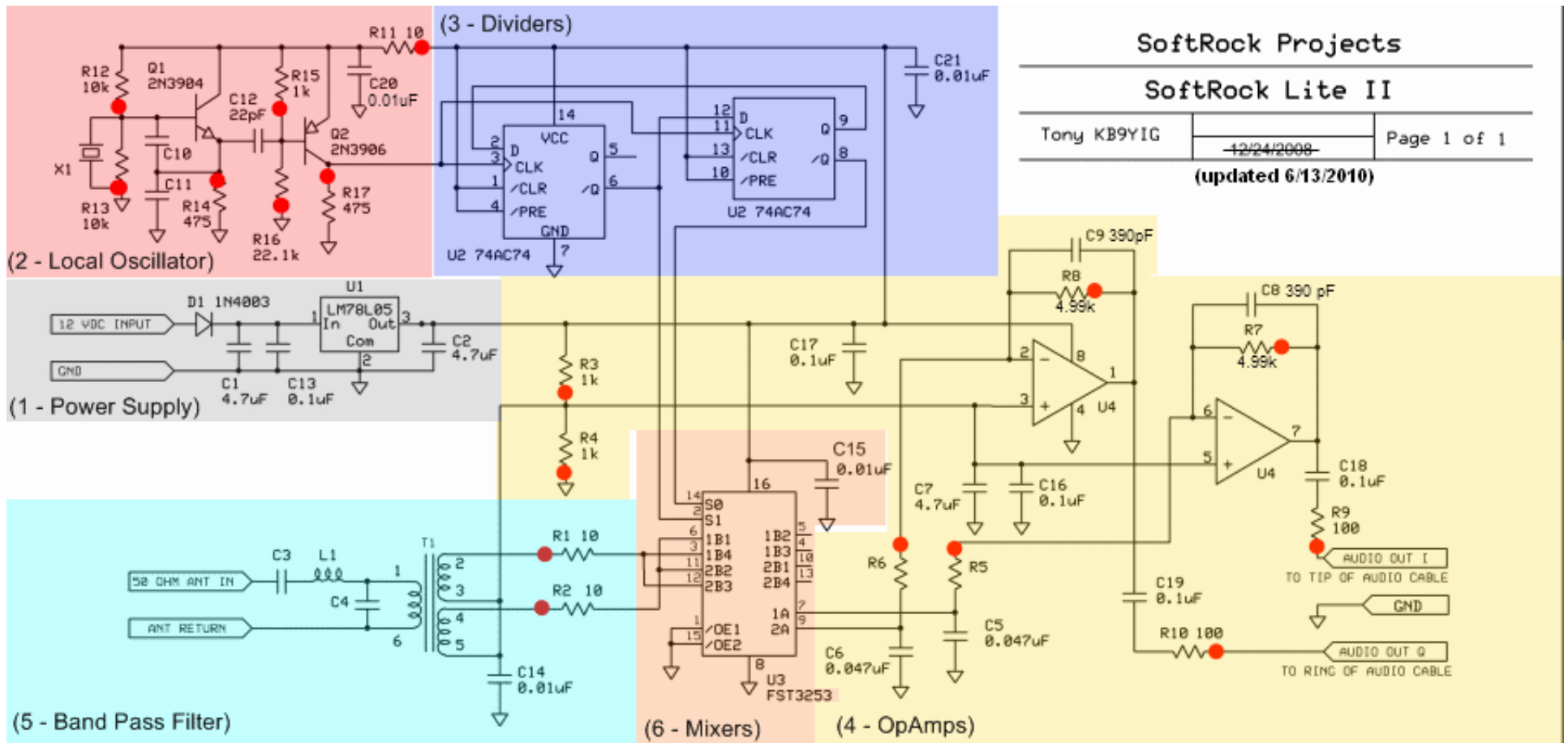
$$\begin{aligned}y_Q(t) &= r(t)[-2\sin(\omega_c t)] \\&= [I(t)\cos[\omega_c t] - Q(t)\sin[\omega_c t]][-2\sin(\omega_c t)] \\&= -2I(t)\cos[\omega_c t]\sin(\omega_c t) + 2Q(t)\sin[\omega_c t]\sin(\omega_c t) \\&= -I(t)\sin(2\omega_c t) + Q(t)(1 - \cos[2\omega_c t]) \\&\quad \text{via } \cos\theta\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta, \sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) \\&= Q(t) - [I(t)\sin(2\omega_c t) + Q(t)\cos[2\omega_c t]]\end{aligned}$$

Then apply low pass to remove  $2\omega_c t$  terms yielding

$$Q(t)$$



# SoftRock II and Ensemble II use nearly identical Quadrature Sample Detectors (QSDs) based on Tayloe Detector



## Topics for next session

- ◆ Weaver versus Tayloe Detectors
- ◆ More Math
  - Introduction to Complex Numbers
  - Euler's Formula
- ◆ What happens inside PowerSDR?