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signals are based on the notion of complex numbers and perhaps no other topic causes more heartache for newcomers to DSP than these numbers and their strange terminology of j-operator, complex, imaginary, real, and orthogonal. If you're a little unsure of the physical meaning of complex. [A Quadrature Signals Tutorial: Complex, But Not Complicated](#) Quadrature signals are based on the notion of complex numbers and perhaps no other topic causes more heartache for newcomers to DSP than these numbers and their strange terminology of j operator, complex, imaginary, real, and orthogonal. If you're a little unsure of the physical meaning of complex numbers and the  $j = \sqrt{-1}$  operator, don't feel bad because you're in good company. [A Quadrature Signals Tutorial: Complex, But Not Complicated](#) Complex down-conversion of discrete signal is a straightforward process, and best described by an example. Think of a real-valued discrete sequence  $x(n)$  having an  $|X(m)|$  spectral magnitude whose non-zero-valued samples are shown as the solid dots in Figure 8-14(a). [COMPLEX DOWN-CONVERSION | Chapter Eight. Quadrature Signals](#) Richard Lyons explains this carefully in his very interesting piece on "Quadrature Signals: Complex but not complicated". Quadrature signals have a very interesting application in signal processing. By using both the in-phase and quadrature components of a sampled signal it is possible to actually double the acquired bandwidth from the Nyquist limit  $f_s/2$  to  $f_s$ . The matlab example code serves as an example for this. The local oscillator is set at 400 Hz [GitHub - daguiam/fft\\_quadrature\\_example: Example code of ...](#) In electrical engineering, a sinusoid with angle modulation can be decomposed into, or synthesized from, two amplitude-modulated sinusoids that are offset in phase by one-quarter cycle ( $\pi/2$  radians). All three functions have the same center frequency. The amplitude modulated sinusoids are known as the in-phase and quadrature components. In some contexts it is more convenient to refer to only ... In-phase and quadrature components - Wikipedia In signal processing : Quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM), a modulation method of using both an (in-phase) carrier wave and a 'quadrature' carrier wave that is  $90^\circ$  out of phase with the main, or in-phase, carrier Quadrature phase, oscillations that are said to be in quadrature if they are separated in phase by  $90^\circ$  ( $\pi/2$ , or  $\lambda/4$ ) [Quadrature - Wikipedia](#) Complex filters use the I and Q (quadrature) signals which are extracted after the down-conversion of the modulated RF signal, by means of an LO which offers two phases  $0^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$  of the same... Complex signal processing is not - [Complex](#) Quadrature signals, also called IQ signals, IQ data or IQ samples, are often used in RF applications. They form the basis of complex RF signal modulation and demodulation, both in hardware and in software, as well as in complex signal analysis. This post looks at the concept of IQ signals and how they are used. [What's Your IQ - About Quadrature Signals... | Tektronix](#) (That rotating  $e^{j2\pi f_0 t}$  complex number goes by two names in the DSP literature; it's often called a "complex exponential", and it's also referred to as a "quadrature signal.") If, say, the frequency  $f_0 = 2$  Hz then the solid dot would rotate around the circle two times, or two cycles, per second. Figure 4. [Frequency domain tutorial, part 2: complex signals and ...](#) In reality the signals from the I and Q channels are not phase-shifted exact copies of one another because they also contain noise. Unlike the signals, noise in the two channels is independent and uncorrelated. Thus quadrature detection offers an increase in signal-to-noise by a factor of  $\sqrt{2} = 1.41$  over detection by a single linear receiver ... [Real and imaginary MR signals - Questions and Answers in MRI](#) The motion of the complex signal as time increases. To appreciate the physical

meaning of our discussion here, let's remember that a continuous quadrature signal =  $\cos(2\pi f t) + j\sin(2\pi f t)$  is not just mathematical mumbo jumbo. We can generate in our laboratory and transmit it to another lab down the hall. REPRESENTING REAL SIGNALS USING COMPLEX PHASORS | Chapter ... Quadrature detection is a common technique for demodulating radio and microwave signals in which the signal is demodulated to form two orthogonal components. Complex envelope notation is a compact method of representing the modulation of a real signal in complex form.

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