A simulation of quadrature modulation/demodulation system for plasma diagnostics

プラズマ診断のためのIQ変調/復調システムのシミュレーション

Xiaolong. Wang¹, Suguru. Kanno¹, Junko Kohagura¹, Masayuki Yoshikawa¹, Yoriko Shima¹, Yousuke Nakashima¹, Mizuki Sakamoto¹, Kensuke Oki¹, Tsuyoshi Imai¹, Makoto Ichimura¹, Yoshio Nagayama², Daisuke Kuwahara³ and Atsushi Mase⁴

<u>王小龍</u>¹, 菅野傑¹, 小波蔵純子¹, 吉川正志¹, 嶋頼子¹, 中嶋洋輔¹, 坂本瑞樹¹, 大木健輔¹, 今井剛¹, 市村真¹, 長山好夫², 桑原大介³, 間瀬淳⁴

¹Plasma Research Center, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba-city, Ibaraki 305-8577, Japan
 ²National Institute for Fusion Science, 322-6 Oroshi-cho, Toki-citiy, Gifu 509-5292, Japan
 ³Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, 2-24-16 Naka-cho, Koganei, Tokyo 184-8588, Japan
 ⁴KASTEC, Kyushu University, 6-1 Kasuga-koen, Kasuga-city, Fukuoka 816-8580, Japan

¹筑波大学プラズマ研究センター 〒305-8577 茨城県つくば市天王台1-1-1
 ²核融合科学研究所 〒509-5292 岐阜県土岐市下石町322-6
 ³東京農工大学 〒184-8588 東京都小金井市中町2-24-16
 ⁴九州大学産学連携センター 〒816-8580 福岡県春日市春日公園6-1

Based on quadrature signal theory, Agilent Technologies' Advanced Design System (ADS) software is introduced to simulate quadrature modulation/demodulation system in this paper. ADS provides easy-to-use interface, miscellaneous microwave components and quick simulation integration. As a consequence, it could be expected for new plasma diagnostics system design and simulation.

1. Introduction

In this paper, based on quadrature signal theory, conventional IQ modulation and demodulation simulations are presented in this paper. Both matlab and Advanced Design System (ADS) [1] simulations are shown and verified. This paper shows that: ADS software provides easy-to-use interface, miscellaneous microwave components and quick simulation integration; as a consequence, it is cost-effective and timely achievement software for new plasma diagnostics system design and simulation.

2. Quadrature Signal Theory

A quadrature signal (also called *complex signals*) is a two-dimentional signal whose value at some instant in time can be specified by a single *complex number* having two parts; what we call the *real* part and the *imaginary* part. Communications engineers use the terms *in-phase* and *quadrature* phase.

$$e^{j2\pi f_0} = \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + j\sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$
(1)

Mathematical expression is shown in equation (1), where $\cos(2\pi f_0 t)$ is *real* part and $\sin(2\pi f_0 t)$ is *imaginary* part, their 3-D quadrature signal in time domain is shown in Fig. 1. As time increased, quadrature signal rotates in counter-clockwise direction on the complex plane.



Fig. 1. 3-D quadrature signal (Matlab simulation).

3. IQ Modulation

The topology of IQ modulation is shown in Fig. 2. Mathematical expression of I and Q signals are shown in (2) and (3), respectively, and the 3-D IQ modulation signal in time domain is shown in Fig. 3. The front panel of ADS software and its simulation results are shown in Fig. 4 (a) and (b), respectively. Due to only the signal in real axis can be measured, the measurement signal is shown in Fig. 4 (b), and it is matched with that in matlab simulation.



Fig. 2. Topology of IQ modulation.

I:
$$\cos(2\pi f_{RF}t) \times \cos(2\pi f_{LO}t) =$$

 $0.5\cos[2\pi (f_{LO} + f_{RF})t] + 0.5\cos[2\pi (f_{LO} - f_{RF})t]$ (2)
Q: $\cos(2\pi f_{RF}t) \times \sin(2\pi f_{LO}t) =$

$$0.5\sin[2\pi(f_{LO}+f_{RF})t]+0.5\sin[2\pi(f_{LO}-f_{RF})t] (3)$$



Fig. 3. IQ modulation signal (Matlab simulation).



Fig. 4. ADS simulation of IQ modulation system.

4. IQ Demodulation

The topology of IQ modulation is shown in Fig. 5; its 3-D IQ demodulation signal in time domain is shown in Fig. 6, and ADS simulation is shown in Fig. 7. Two simulations are matched with each other very well.







Fig. 5. IQ demodulation signal (Matlab simulation).



(b) IQ signals at two output ports Fig. 6. ADS simulation of IQ demodulation system.

5. Summary

Advanced Design System (ADS) software is introduced to simulate quadrature modulation/demodulation system in this paper. Matlab simulation and ADS simulation are matched with each other very well. Therefore, ADS could provide a quick and easy design method for new diagnostics applications.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge the members of the GAMMA 10 group, University of Tsukuba for their collaboration in the experiments. This work is partially supported by the NIFS Collaborative program (NIFS14KUGM086, NIFS13KUGM078).

References

[1] Agilent Technologies Application "Agilent EEsof EDA Advanced Design System Circuit Design Cookbook".