

Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering

Modulated Communication

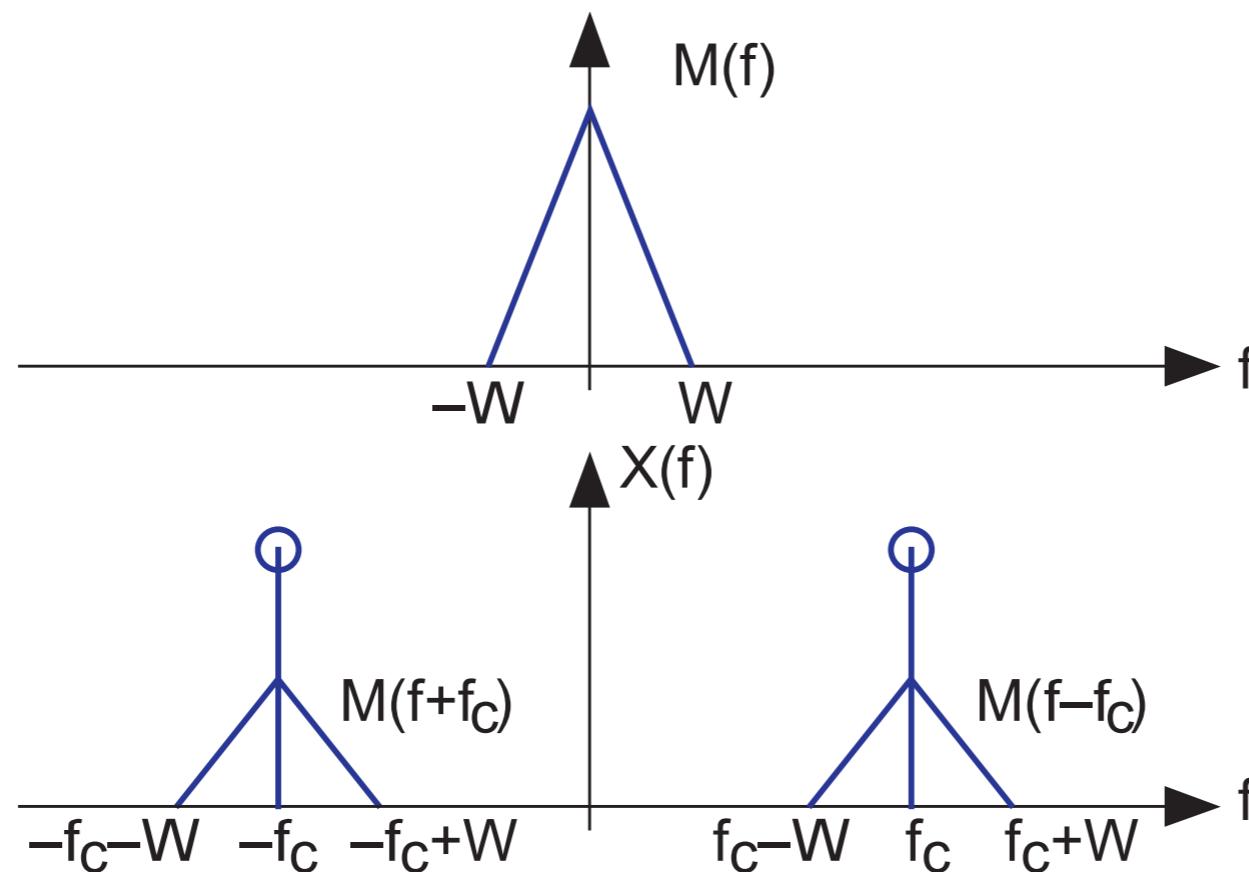
- Sending signals in a higher-frequency band
- Transmitter/receiver
- SNR

Transmitter for Modulated Communication

$$x(t) = A \cdot (1 + m(t)) \cos 2\pi f_c t \quad |m(t)| \leq 1$$

transmitter amplitude

carrier frequency



message
bandwidth: W

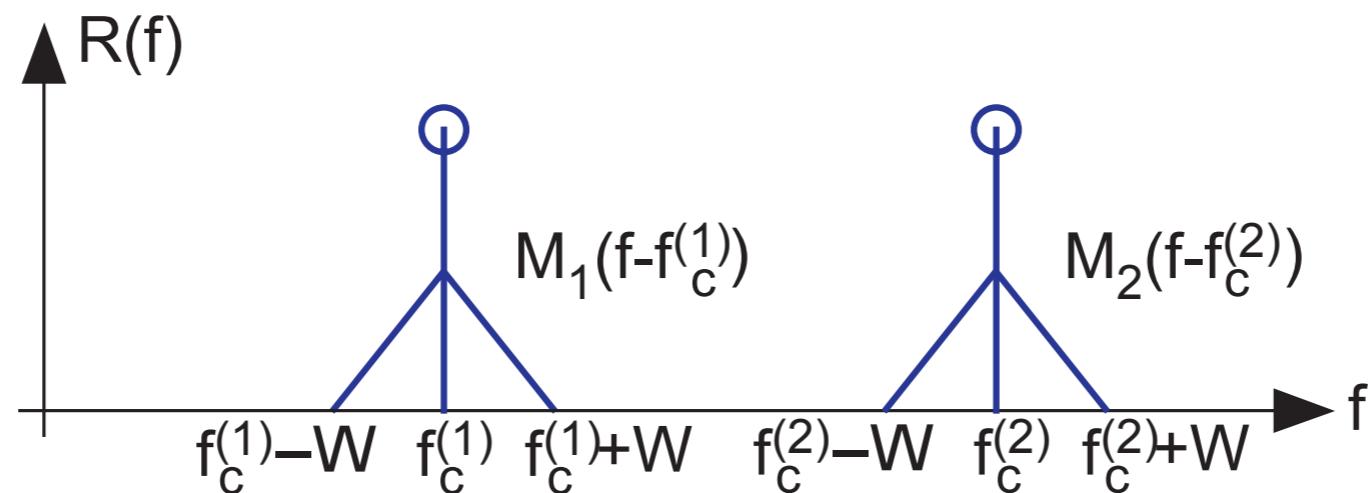
transmission
bandwidth: $2W$



RICE

Modulated Communication

frequency-division multiplexing



UNITED STATES FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

THE RADIO SPECTRUM



ACTIVITY CODE

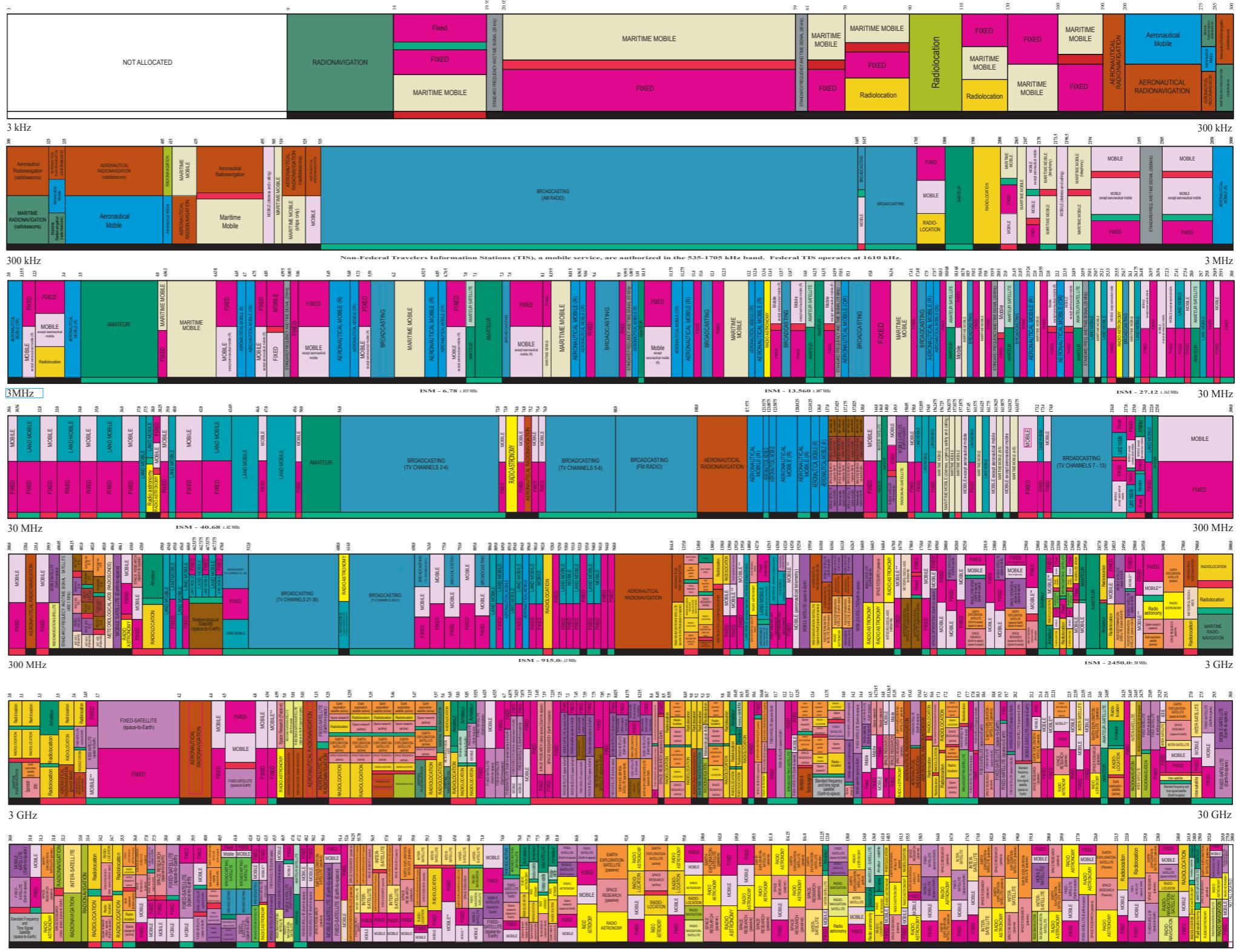
GOVERNMENT EXCLUSIVE GOVERNMENT/NON-GOVERNMENT SHARED

ALLOCATION USAGE DESIGNATION

SERVICE	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
Primary	FIXED	Capital Letters
Secondary	Mobile	1st Capital with lower case letters

This chart is a partial single-page or one-part of the table of Frequency Allocations and by the FCC and NTIA. As such, it does not completely reflect all aspects to its latest and recent changes made to the table of Frequency Allocations. Therefore, for complete information, users should consult the table to determine the current status of U.S. allocations.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Office of Spectrum Management
August 2011



30GHz

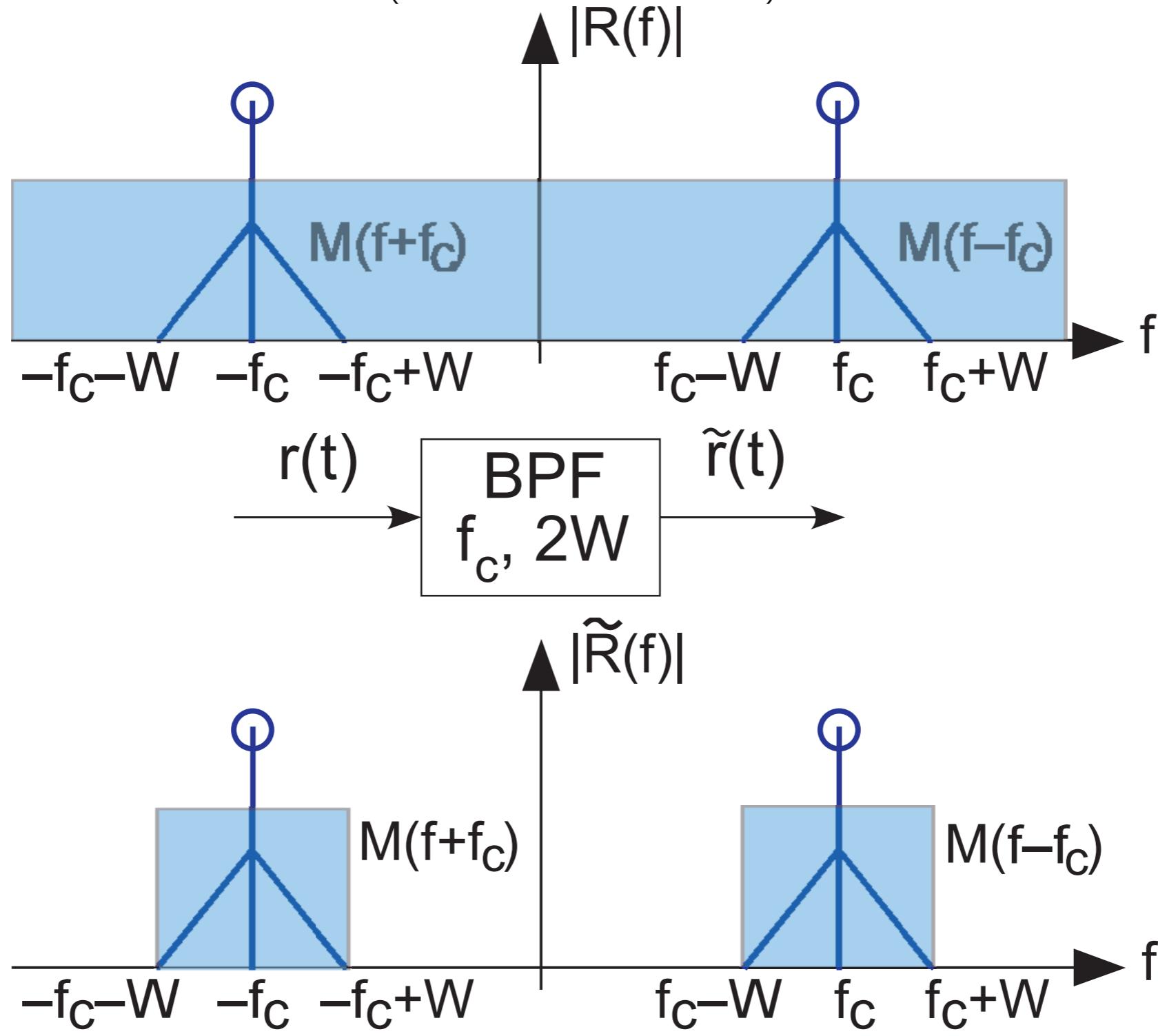
* EXCEPT AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)

** EXCEPT AERONAUTICAL MOBILE.

PLEASE NOTE: THE SPACING ALLOTTED TO THE SERVICES IN THE SPECTRUM SEGMENTS SHOWN IS NOT PROPORTIONAL TO THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OF SPECTRUM OCCUPIED.

Receiver Front-End

Need to remove “out-of-band” noise and other transmissions (interference)

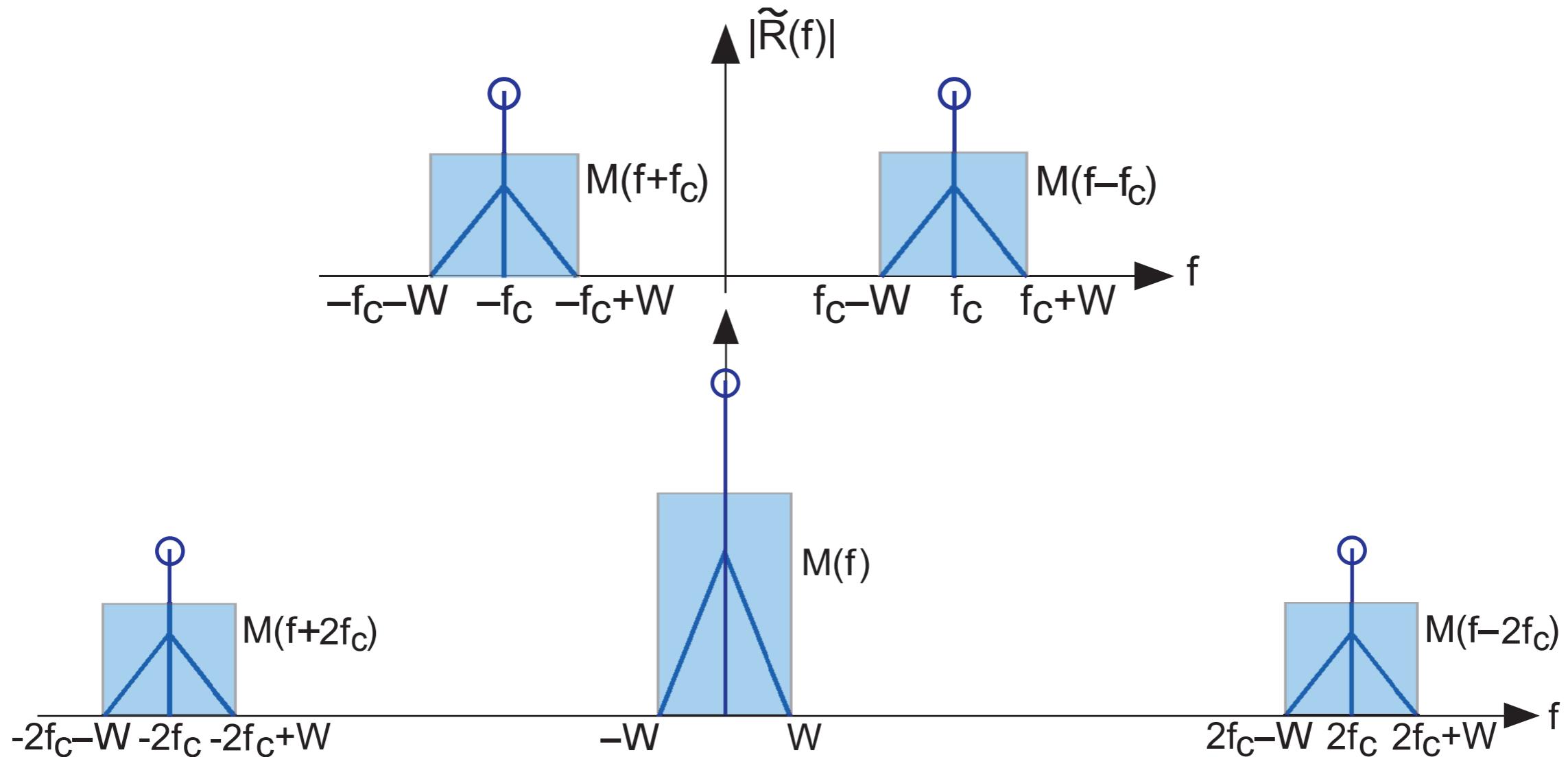


RICE

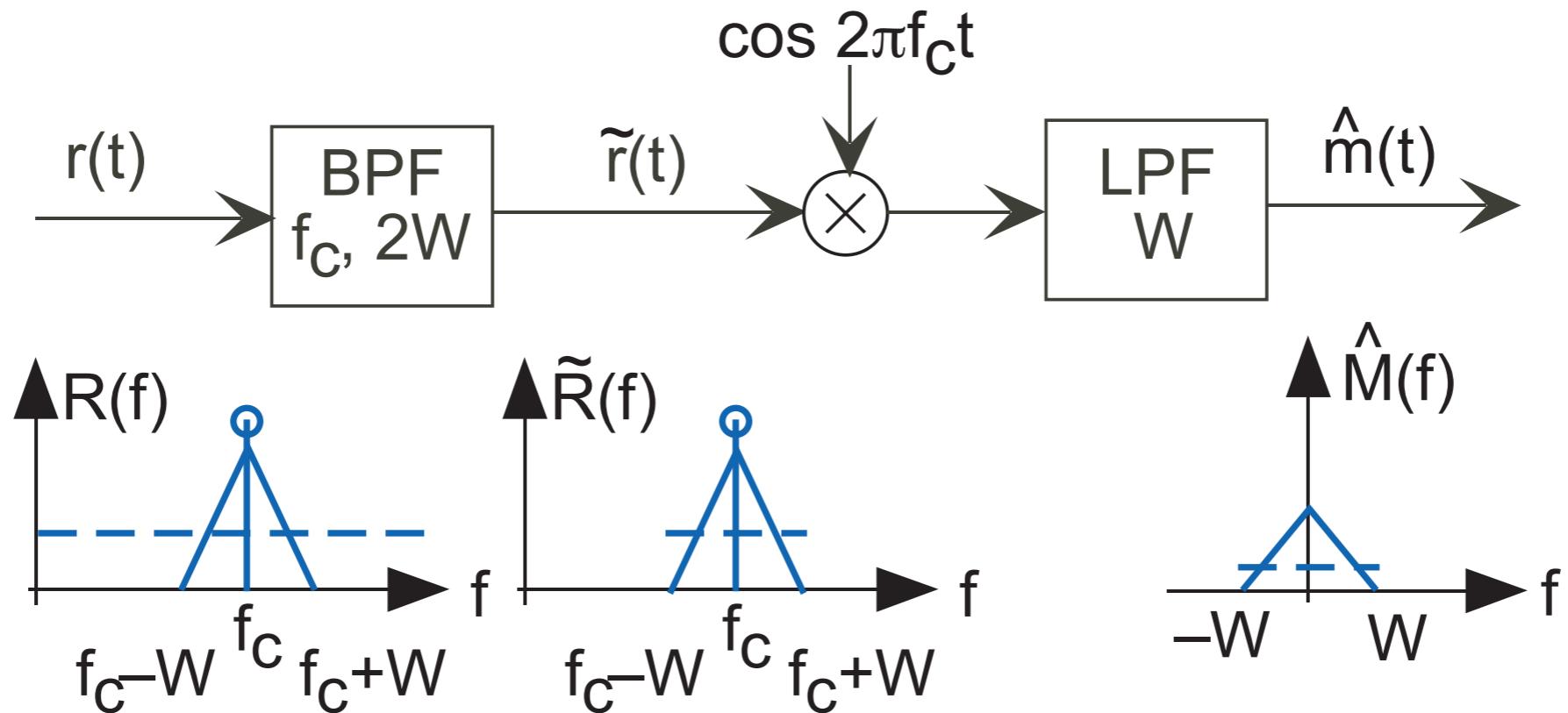
Demodulator

An interesting property

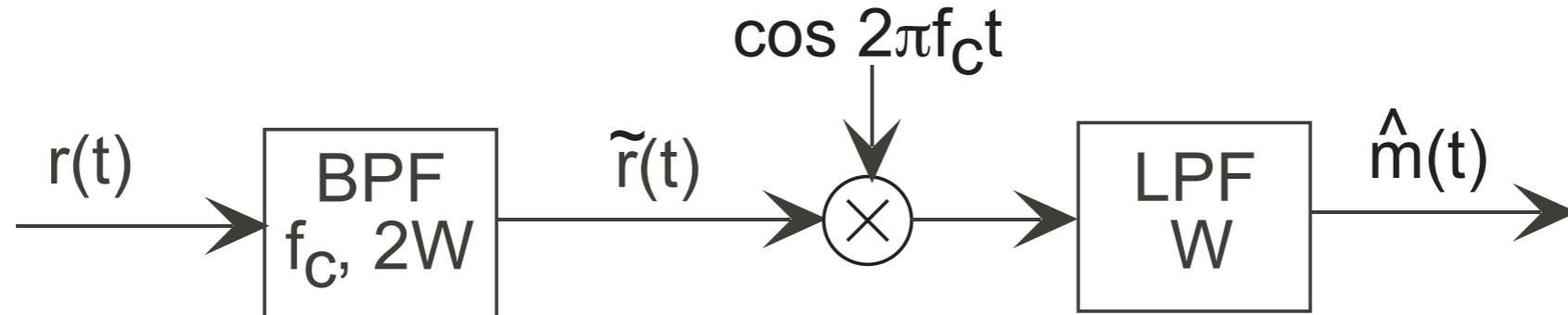
$$\begin{aligned}x(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t &= A(1 + m(t)) \cos^2 2\pi f_c t \\&= A(1 + m(t)) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\pi 2f_c t)\end{aligned}$$



Demodulator



SNR



Find SNR for front-end output and demodulated message

front-end message:

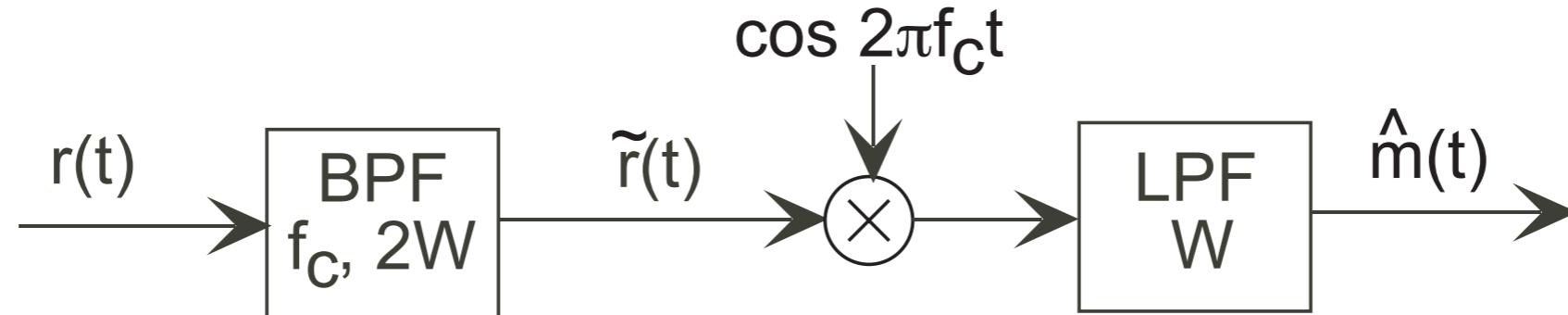
$$\text{power}[\alpha A m(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t] = \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 A^2 \text{power}[m]$$

front-end noise:

$$\text{power}[n] \text{ in } [f_c - W, f_c + W] = N_0 \cdot 2W$$

$$\text{SNR}_{\tilde{r}} = \frac{\alpha^2 A^2 \text{power}[m]}{4N_0 W}$$

SNR



SNR for demodulated message

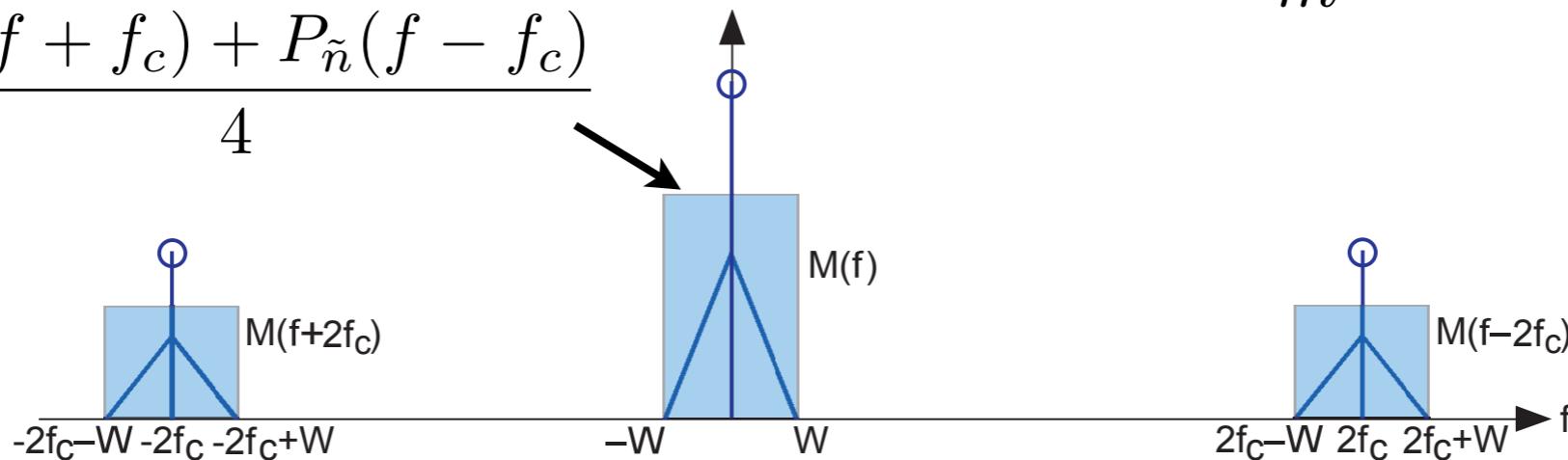
message: power $\left[\frac{1}{2} \alpha A m(t) \right] = \frac{1}{4} \alpha^2 A^2 \text{power}[m]$

noise: $2 \cdot \frac{N_0}{2} \cdot W \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{N_0 W}{2}$

$$\text{SNR}_{\hat{m}} = \frac{\alpha^2 A^2 \text{power}[m]}{2N_0 W}$$

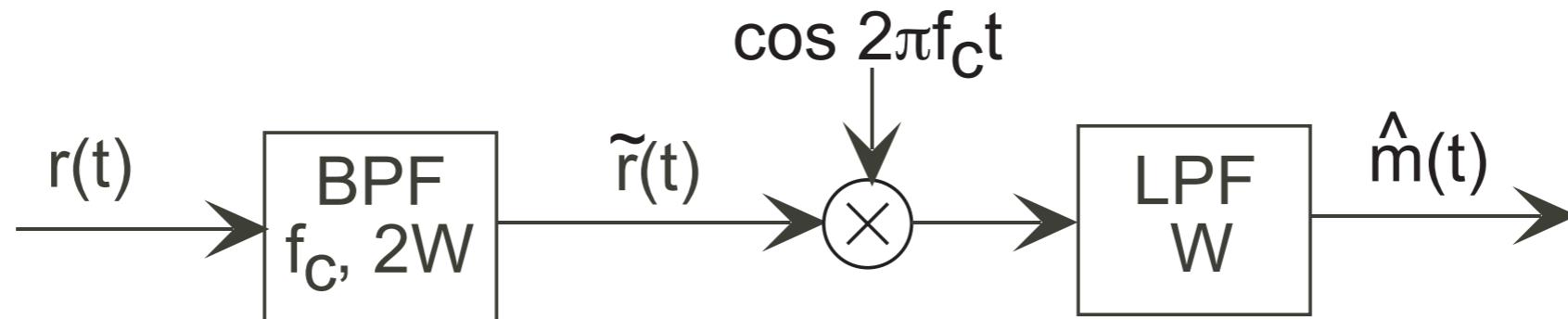
$$\text{SNR}_{\hat{m}} = 2\text{SNR}_{\tilde{r}}$$

$$P(f) = \frac{P_{\tilde{n}}(f + f_c) + P_{\tilde{n}}(f - f_c)}{4}$$



Modulated Communication

$$x(t) = A \cdot (1 + m(t)) \cos 2\pi f_c t$$



- Using amplitude modulation, transmitted signals pass through wireless channels more easily
- Frequency multiplexing now possible
- $\text{SNR}_{\hat{m}} = \frac{\alpha^2 A^2 \text{power}[m]}{2N_0 W}$