

# Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering

## Modulated Communication

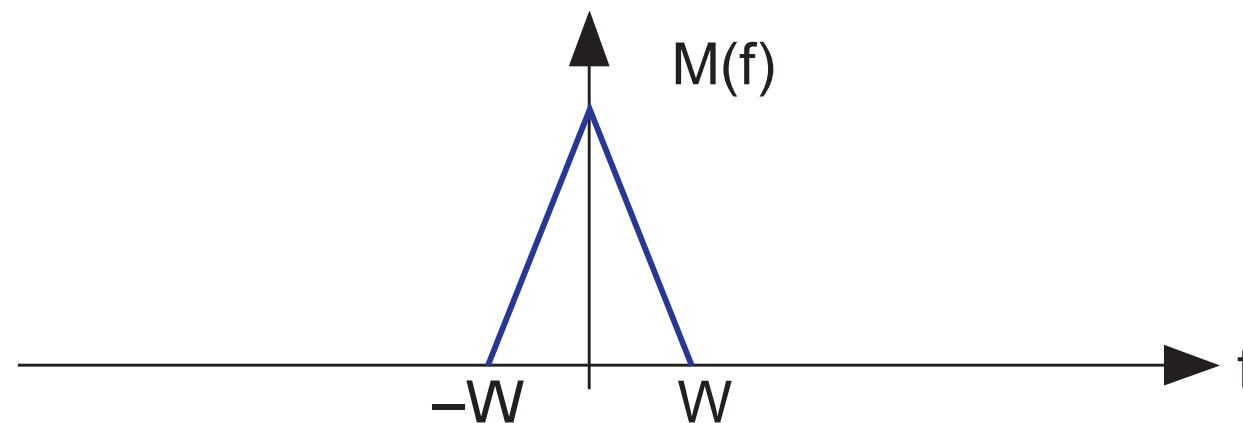
- Sending signals in a higher-frequency band
- Transmitter/receiver
- SNR

# Transmitter for Modulated Communication

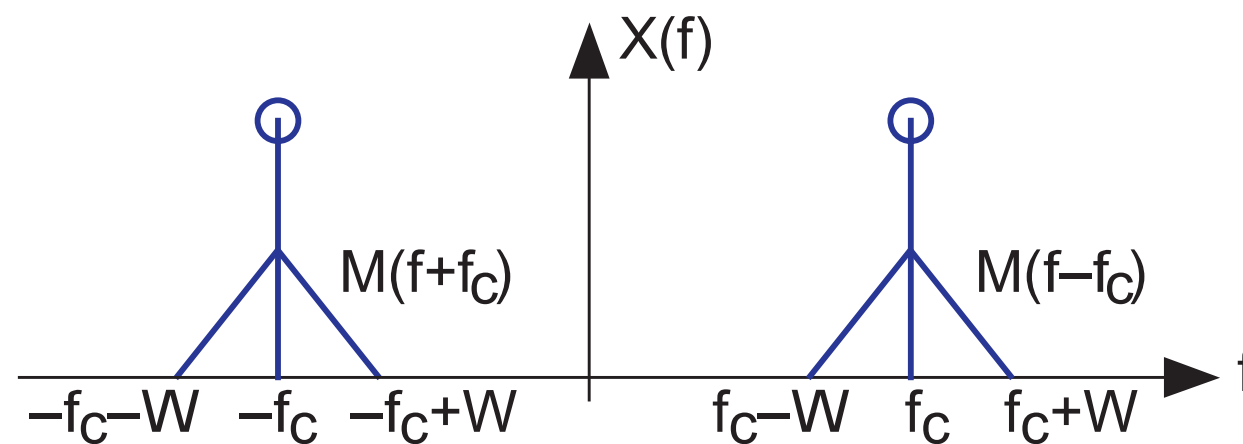
$$x(t) = A \cdot (1 + m(t)) \cos 2\pi f_c t \quad |m(t)| \leq 1$$

transmitter amplitude

carrier frequency



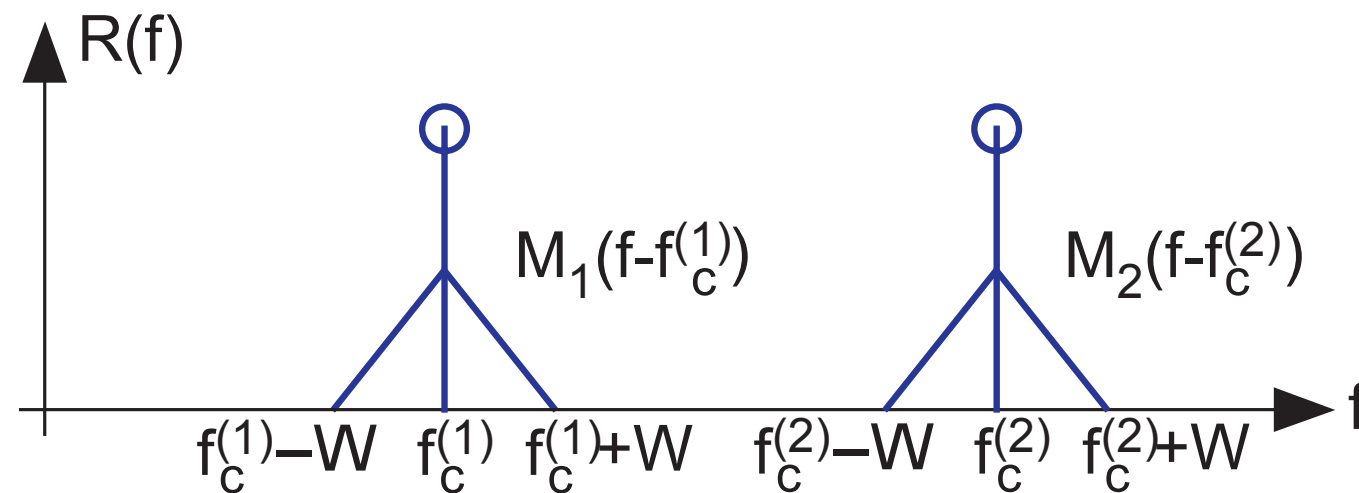
message  
bandwidth:  $W$



transmission  
bandwidth:  $2W$

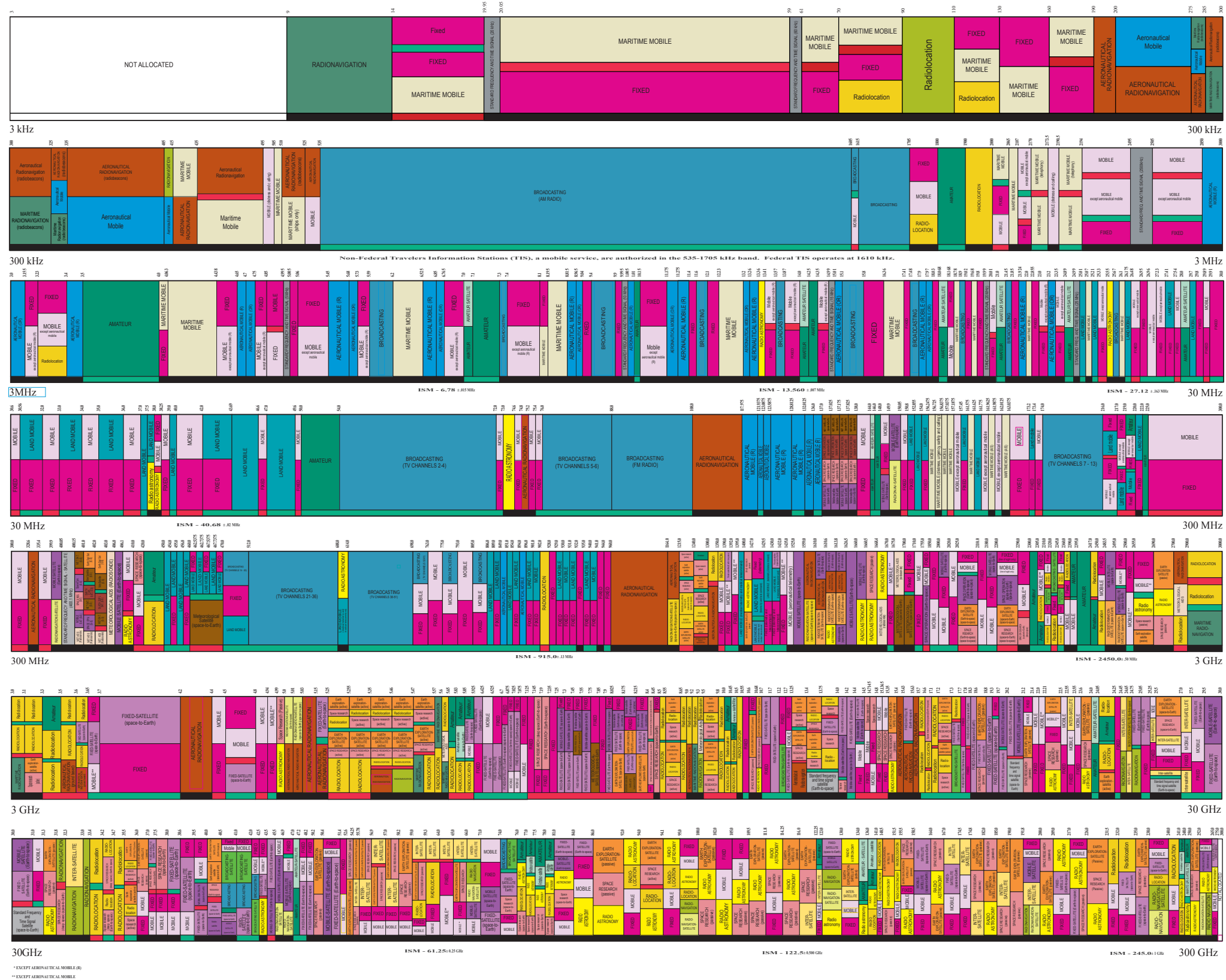
# Modulated Communication

frequency-division multiplexing



# UNITED STATES FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

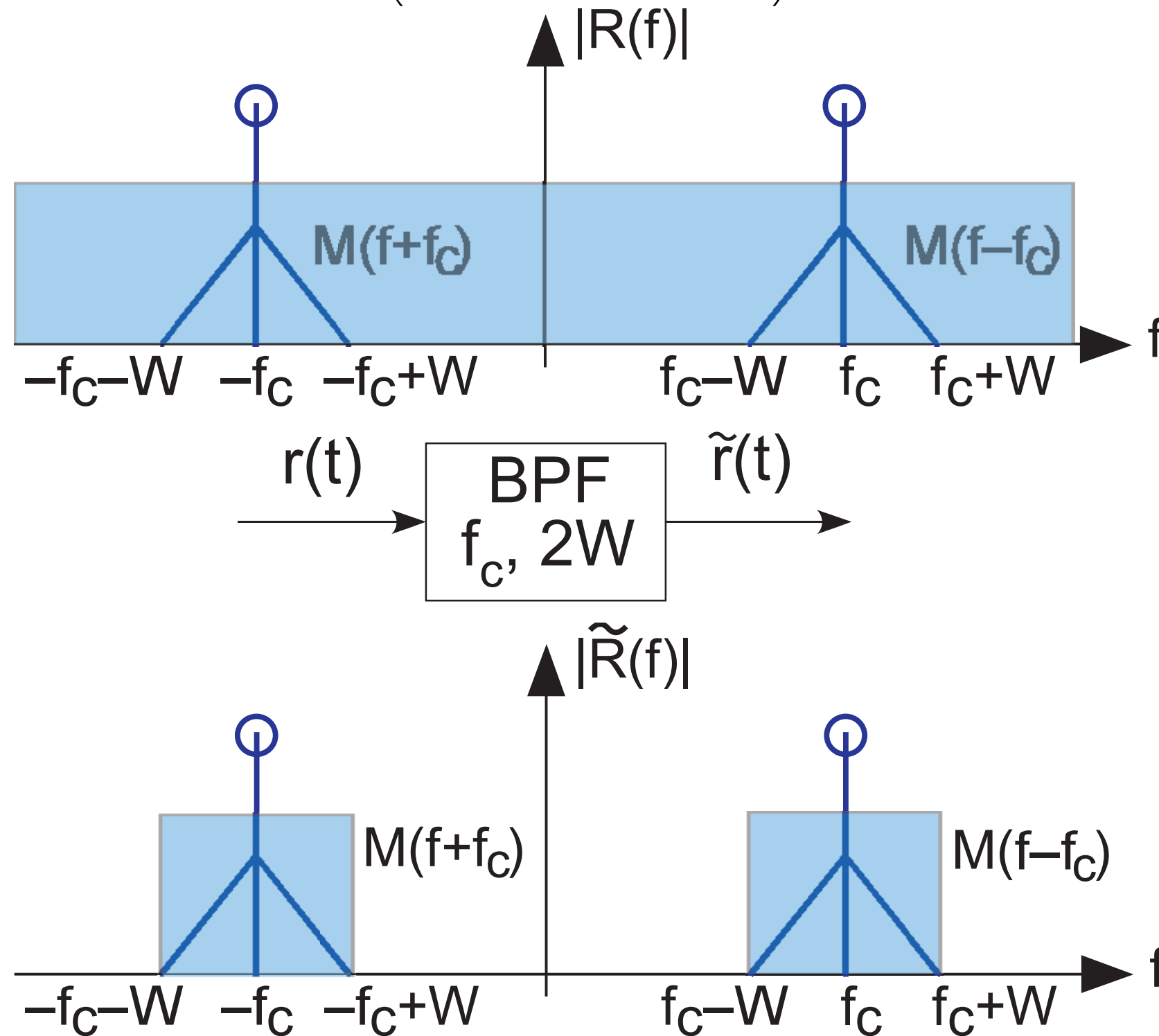
## THE RADIO SPECTRUM



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

# Receiver Front-End

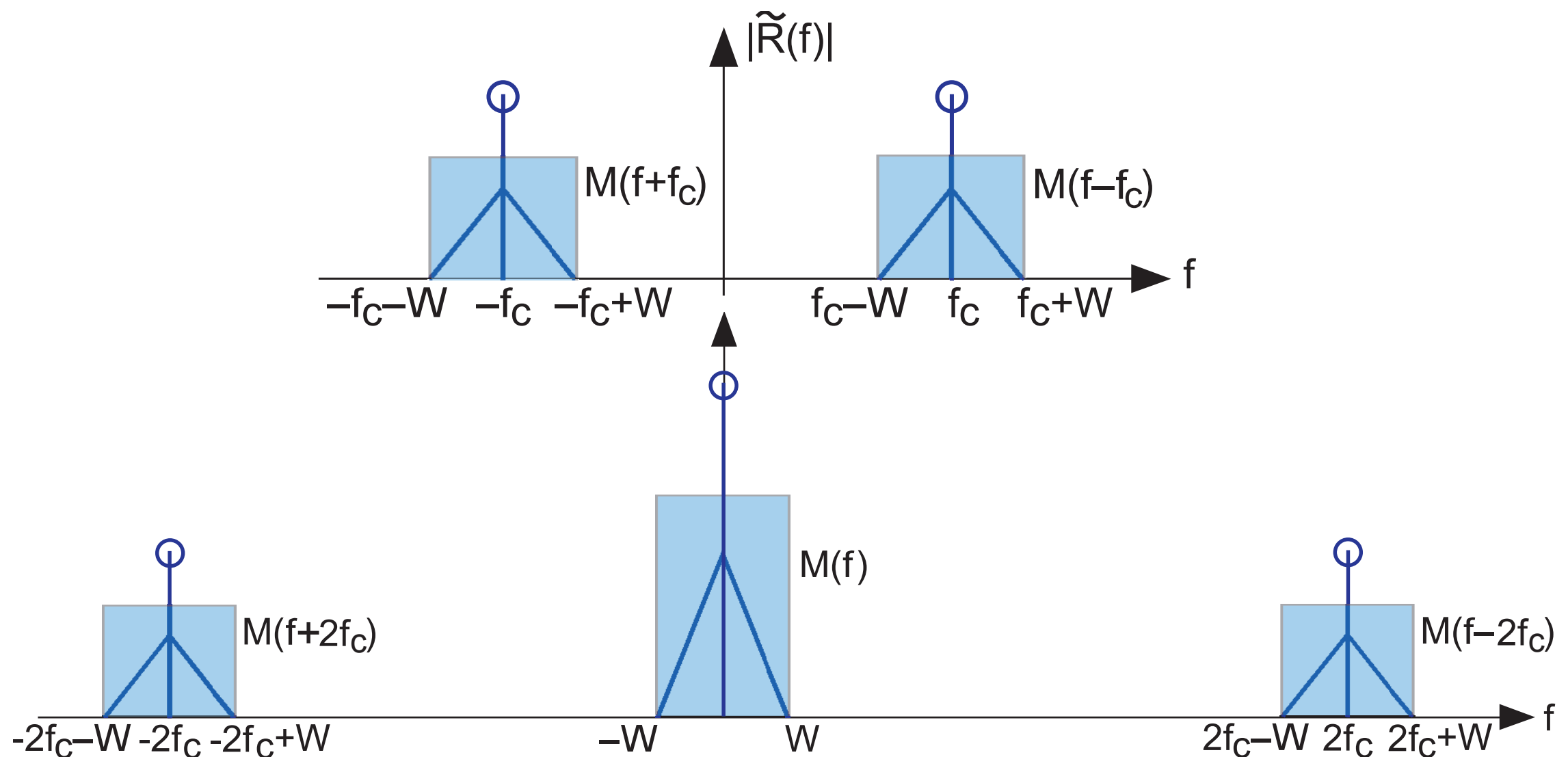
Need to remove “out-of-band” noise and other transmissions (interference)



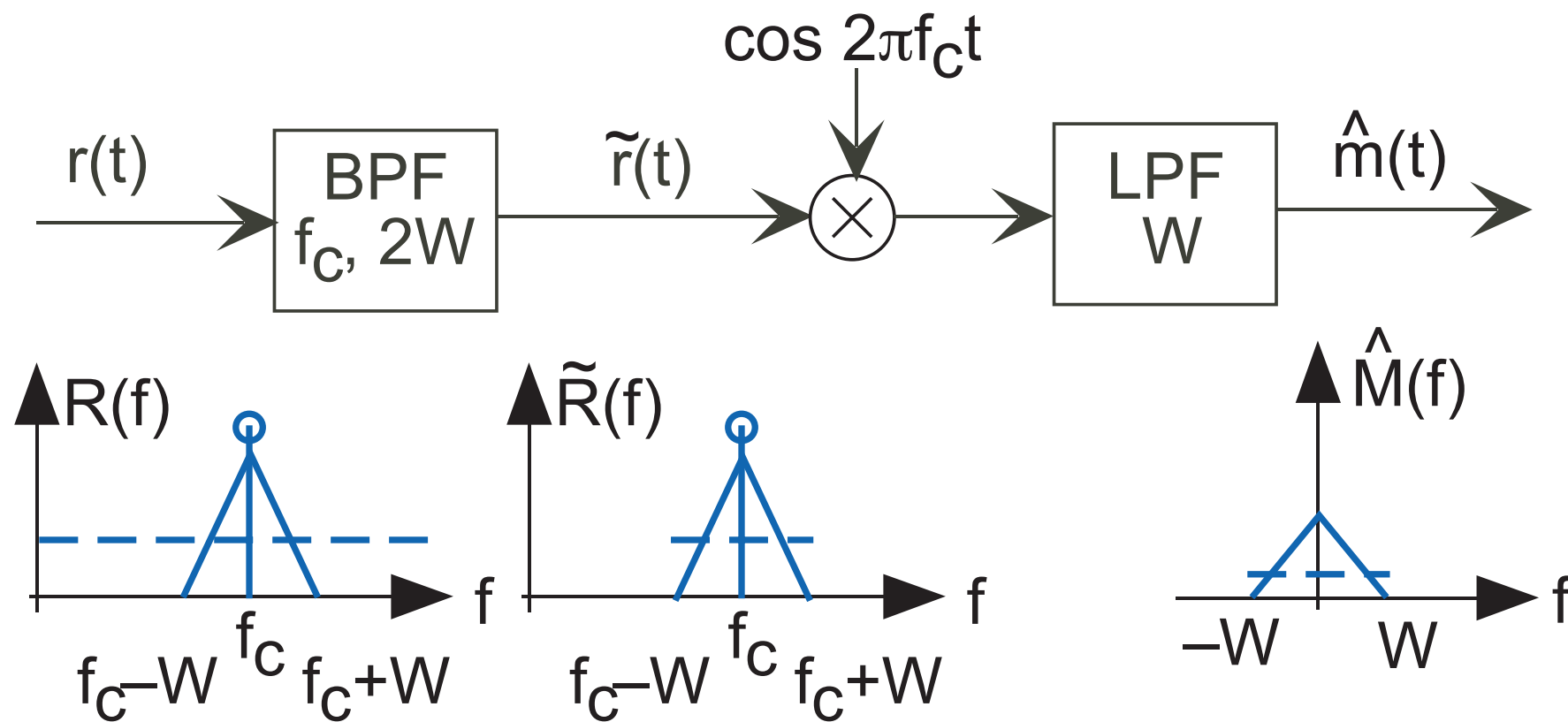
# Demodulator

An interesting property

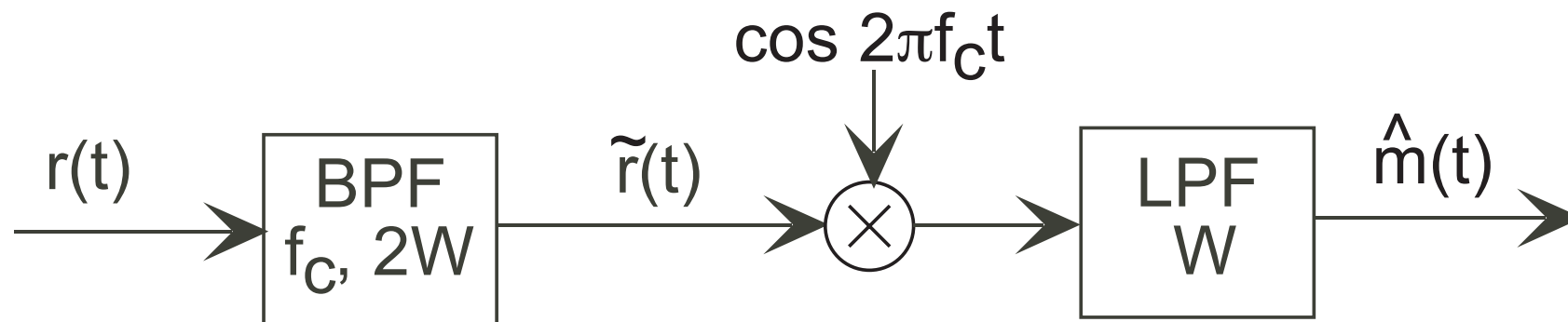
$$\begin{aligned} x(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t &= A(1 + m(t)) \cos^2 2\pi f_c t \\ &= A(1 + m(t)) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\pi 2f_c t) \end{aligned}$$



# Demodulator



# SNR



Find SNR for front-end output and demodulated message

front-end message:

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

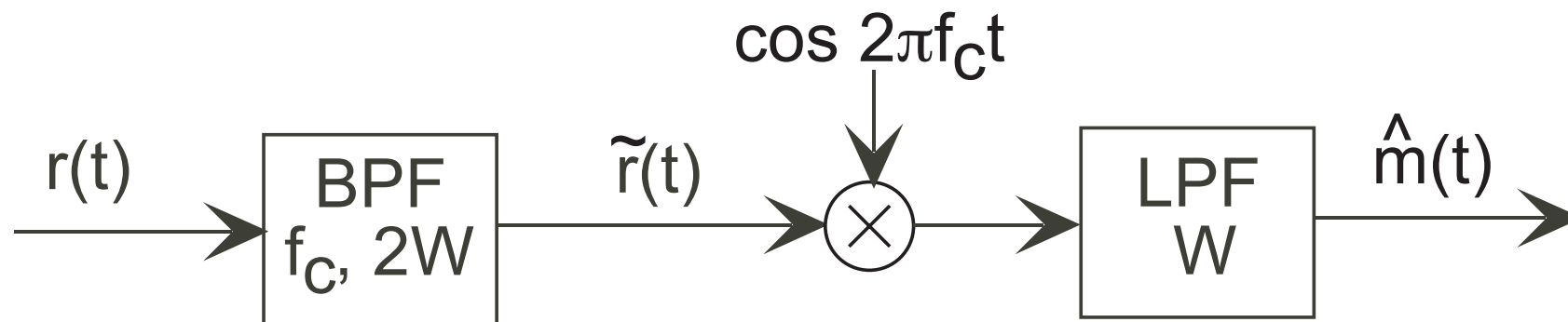
front-end noise:

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

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



# SNR



SNR for demodulated message

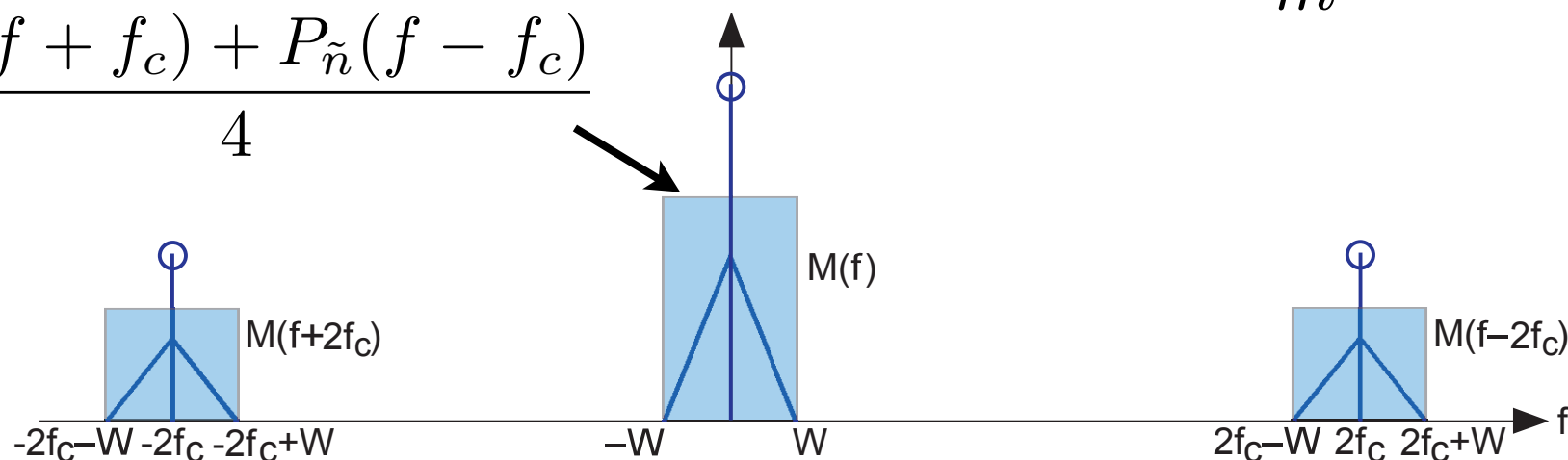
message:  $\text{power} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \alpha A m(t) \right] = \frac{1}{4} \alpha^2 A^2 \text{power}[m]$

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

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

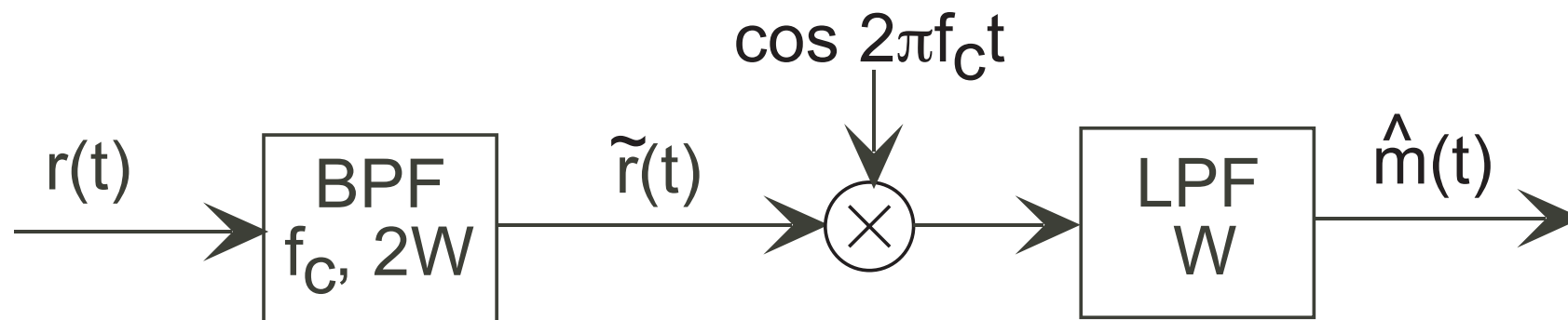
$$\text{SNR}_{\hat{m}} = 2\text{SNR}_{\tilde{r}}$$

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



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