

• Teorema de Shannon - Hartley

- En un canal con ruido blanco

$$C = B \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{N} \right)$$

(bps) \wedge (Hz)
La expresión en veces

Práctica 2

2). a) $F = 100 \text{ kHz} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{F} = 0.01 \text{ ms}$

b) $F = 250 \text{ kHz} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{250 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}} = 4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ ms}$

c) $F = 8 \text{ MHz} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{8 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}} = 1.25 \times 10^{-7} \text{ ms}$

d) $F = 2 \text{ GHz} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{2 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}} = 5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ ms}$

3). $P_A = 100 \text{ mW}$ A \longrightarrow B

$P_B = 80 \text{ mW}$

$$\text{dB} = 10 \log \left(\frac{P_S}{P_e} \right)$$

$$= 10 \log \left(\frac{80 \text{ mW}}{100 \text{ mW}} \right)$$

NOTA

$$[\text{dB} = -0.97] \Rightarrow \text{Es una atenuación de } 0.97$$



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$$4) \quad P_e = 500 \text{ mW}$$

$$A_f = -10 \text{ dB}$$

$$\log_b a + c = b^c = a$$

$$dB = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_s}{P_e} \right)$$

Simplificando $\frac{P_e}{P_s}$ será só negativo

$$-10 = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_s}{P_e} \right)$$

$$-1 = \lg \left(\frac{P_s}{P_e} \right)$$

$$10^{-1} = 10 \lg \left(P_s / P_e \right)$$

$$10^{-1} = \frac{P_s}{P_e}$$

$$10^{-1} 500 \text{ mW} = P_s$$

$$50 \text{ mW} = P_s$$

5) Datos

$$A_f = -220 \text{ dB/km} \rightarrow f = 100 \text{ MHz}$$

$$P_e = 200 \text{ mW}$$

Yo se que $dB = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_s(\text{mw})}{1 \text{ mw}} \right)$

$$= 10 \lg \left(\frac{220 \text{ mw}}{1 \text{ mw}} \right)$$

$$dB = 23,42$$

a) 10m

$$-220 \text{ dB} \xrightarrow{1000 \text{ m}} 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{-2,2 \text{ dB}} \xrightarrow{10 \text{ m}} 10 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow dB = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_s}{P_e} \right)$$

$$10^{-0,22} P_e = P_s$$

$$\frac{-2,2}{10} = \lg \left(\frac{P_s}{P_e} \right)$$

$$10^{-0,22} \cdot 200 \text{ mW} = P_s$$

$$\boxed{120,51 \text{ mW} = P_s}$$

NOTA

$$10^{-0,22} = \frac{P_s}{P_e}$$

$$b) -220 \text{ dB} \quad 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{-22 \text{ dB}} \quad 100 \text{ m}$$

$$dB = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_S}{P_e} \right)$$

$$\frac{-22}{10} = \lg \left(\frac{P_S}{P_e} \right)$$

$$10^{-2.2} = \frac{P_S}{P_e}$$

$$10^{-2.2} P_e = P_S$$

$$10^{-2.2} \cdot 200 \text{ mW} = P_S$$

$$\boxed{1.26 \text{ mW} = P_S}$$

$$c) -220 \text{ dB} \quad 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{-110 \text{ dB}} \quad 500 \text{ m}$$

$$dB = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_S}{P_e} \right)$$

$$\frac{-110}{10} = \lg \left(\frac{P_S}{P_e} \right)$$

$$10^{-11} = \frac{P_S}{P_e}$$

$$10^{-11} P_e = P_S$$

$$10^{-11} \cdot 200 \text{ mW} = P_S$$

$$\boxed{2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mW} = P_S}$$

NOTA

$$d) - dB = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_S}{P_e} \right)$$

$$-220 = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_S}{P_e} \right)$$

$$10^{-22} = \frac{P_S}{P_e}$$

$$10^{-22} P_e = P_S$$

$$10^{-22} \cdot 200 \text{ mW} = P_S$$

$$\boxed{2 \times 10^{-20} \text{ mW} = P_S}$$

6) Datos

$$P_e = 100 \text{ mW}$$

$L = 500 \text{ m} \rightarrow$ longitud de un cable!

a) - Señal de 1 MHz

$$aT = -20 \text{ dB} \quad 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{-10 \text{ dB}} \quad 500 \text{ m}$$

$$dB = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_S}{P_e} \right)$$

$$\frac{dB}{10} = \lg \left(\frac{P_S}{P_e} \right)$$

$$10^{\frac{dB}{10}} = \frac{P_S}{P_e}$$

$$10^{\frac{dB}{10}} P_e = P_S$$

$$10^{-10 \text{ dB}} \cdot 100 \text{ mW} = P_S$$

$$\boxed{10 \text{ mW} = P_S}$$

b) - 4 MHz

$$\Delta T = -41 \text{ dB} \quad | 1000 \text{ m} \quad |$$

$$|-20,5 \text{ dB}| \quad | 500 \text{ m} \quad |$$

$$10^{\frac{\Delta T}{10}} \cdot P_E = P_S$$

$$10^{\frac{-41}{10}} \cdot 100 \text{ mW} = P_S$$

$$[0.89 \text{ mW} = P_S]$$

c) - 16 MHz

$$\Delta T = -82 \text{ dB} \quad | 1000 \text{ m} \quad |$$

$$|-41 \text{ dB}| \quad | 500 \text{ m} \quad |$$

$$10^{\frac{\Delta T}{10}} \cdot P_E = P_S$$

$$10^{\frac{-82}{10}} \cdot 100 \text{ mW} = P_S$$

$$[3.94 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mW} = P_S]$$

d) - 25 MHz

$$\Delta T = -104 \text{ dB} \quad | 1000 \text{ m} \quad |$$

$$|-52 \text{ dB}| \quad | 500 \text{ m} \quad |$$

$$10^{\frac{\Delta T}{10}} \cdot 100 \text{ mW} = P_S$$

$$10^{\frac{-104}{10}} \cdot 100 \text{ mW} = P_S$$

$$[6.30 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mW} = P_S]$$

e) - 100 MHz

$$\Delta T = -220 \text{ dB} \quad | 1000 \text{ m} \quad |$$

$$|-110 \text{ dB}| \quad | 500 \text{ m} \quad |$$

$$10^{\frac{\Delta T}{10}} \cdot P_E = P_S$$

$$10^{\frac{-220}{10}} \cdot 100 \text{ mW} = P_S$$

$$[1.10^{-9} \text{ mW} = P_S]$$

NOTA



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7) Canal de 6000 baudios

Calcular la velocidad \Rightarrow tiempo que utilizará el teorema de Nyquist

$$C = 2B \lg_2(M) \rightarrow \text{Fórmula}$$

6000 baudios \rightarrow 6000 símbolos/seg = BW

ancho de banda

a) $V = 2$ elementos

$$\Rightarrow C = 2 \cdot 6000 \frac{\text{símbolo}}{\text{seg}} \lg_2(2)$$

$$C = 12000 \text{ bps}$$

b) $C = 2 \cdot 6000 \lg_2(8)$

$$C = 36000 \text{ bps}$$

c) $V = 32$

$$C = 2 \cdot 6000 \lg_2(32)$$

$$C = 60000 \text{ bps}$$

d) $V = 128$

$$C = 12000 \lg_2(128)$$

$$C = 84000 \text{ bps}$$

e) $V = 1024$

$$C = 12000 \lg_2(1024)$$

$$C = 110000 \text{ bps}$$

NOTA

$$8) - \frac{S}{N} = 30 \text{ dB}$$

d) - El ancho de banda (BW) es la diferencia entre el maximo y el minimo. Para los dB a mW

$$B = \text{Max} - \text{Min}$$

$$= 3300 \text{ Hz} - 300 \text{ Hz}$$

$$B = 3000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$S/N_{dB} = 10 \lg \left(\frac{S}{N} \right)$$

$$\frac{S/N_{dB}}{10} = \lg \left(\frac{S}{N} \right)$$

Aplico shannon!

$$10^{\frac{S/N_{dB}}{10}} = \frac{S}{N}$$

$$C = B \lg_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{N} \right)$$

$$1000 = \frac{S}{N}$$

$$C = 3000 \text{ Hz} \lg_2 \left(1 + 1000 \right) X = 3000 \lg_2 (1 + 1000)$$

$$C = 14.86 \times 10^3 \text{ bps} X = 29901.67 \text{ bps}$$

b). Si la capacidad = 14400 bps

Aplico shannon

$$C = B \lg_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{N} \right)$$

$$\frac{C}{B} = \lg_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{N} \right)$$

$$2^{\frac{C}{B}} = 1 + \frac{S}{N}$$

$$2^{\frac{C}{B}} - 1 = \frac{S}{N}$$

$$2^{4.6} - 1 = \frac{S}{N}$$

$$26.65 = \frac{S}{N}$$

Convierte en decibels

$$S/N_{dB} = 10 \lg_{10} \left(\frac{S}{N} \right)$$

$$= 14.29 \text{ dB}$$

NOTA

9) - Utilizando Nyquist:

$$C = 2B \lg_2(M)$$

\downarrow
Velocidad
 $\frac{dv}{dt}$
Transmisióñ

$$\cdot \text{ con } M=2 \Rightarrow C = 2 \cdot 10^6 \lg_2(2) = 2 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$\cdot M=4 \Rightarrow C = 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Hz} \lg_2(4) = 4 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$\cdot M=8 \Rightarrow C = 2 \cdot 10^6 \lg_2(8) = 6 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$M=16 \Rightarrow C = 2 \cdot 10^6 \lg_2(16) = 8 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$M=32 \Rightarrow C = 2 \cdot 10^6 \lg_2(32) = 10 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$M=64 \Rightarrow C = 10^6 \cdot 2 \lg_2(64) = 12 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$M=128 \Rightarrow C = 10^6 \lg_2(128) = 14 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$M=256 \Rightarrow C = 2 \cdot 10^6 \lg_2(256) = 16 \text{ Mbps}$$

15) - $BW = 2 \text{ MHz}$

$$SIN = 20 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow SIN = 100$$

a) - Según Shannon

$$C = B \lg_2(1 + SIN)$$

$$C = 10^6 \text{ Hz} \lg_2(1 + 100)$$

$$\boxed{C = 6.66 \text{ Mbps}}$$

b) - Nro de elementos, serían M debes aplicar Nyquist

NOTA



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$$C = 2 B \lg_2(M)$$

$$\frac{C}{2B} = \lg_2(M)$$

$$\frac{C}{2B} = M$$

$$\frac{6.66 \text{ Mbps}}{2} / 2.1 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\frac{6.66}{2} = M \quad \text{o tiene que ser entero!}$$

$$\boxed{\lceil 10.05 = M \rceil \Rightarrow M = 11}$$

a) Ahora aplico Nyquist de nuevo para calcular

C :

$$C = 2 B \lg_2(M)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^6 \lg_2(11)$$

$$\boxed{C = 6.92 \text{ Mbps}}$$

16). $BW = 4 \text{ kHz}$

$$\text{Amplitud S} = 24 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Amplitud R} = 10 \text{ mV}$$

\rightarrow no se da la señal

d) $\frac{P_S}{P_R} = \left(\frac{A_S}{A_R}\right)^2 = \frac{S}{N} = 5.76 \times 10^6$

$$SvndB = 10 \lg \left(\frac{S}{N}\right)$$

$$= 10 \lg (5.76 \times 10^6)$$

$$\boxed{SvndB = 67.60 \text{ dB}}$$

b) - Aplico Shannon

$$\begin{aligned} C &= B \lg_2 (1 + S/N) \\ &= 4 \cdot 10^3 \lg_2 (1 + 5.76 \times 10^6) \\ &\boxed{C = 89.83 \text{ Kbps}} \end{aligned}$$

17) - Datos

625 líneas, 500 puntos por línea, 128 niveles (7 bits)

a) - Velocidad de transmisión del equipo

$$\Rightarrow C = \underbrace{625}_{\text{líneas}} \times \underbrace{500}_{\text{x línea}} \times \underbrace{7 \text{ bits}}_{\text{nivel}} \times \underbrace{25}_{\text{transm.}} = \boxed{54.68 \text{ Mbps}}$$

b) - $S/N = 30 \text{ dB}$, $B?$

Aplico Shannon!

$$C = B \lg_2 (1 + S/N)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{S/N \text{ dB}}{10} = S/N$$
$$\boxed{\frac{1000}{1000} = S/N}$$

$$54.68 \text{ Mbps} = B \lg_2 (1 + S/N)$$

$$\frac{54.68 \text{ Mbps}}{\lg_2 (1 + S/N)} = B$$

$$\boxed{5.5 \text{ Hz} = B} \rightarrow \text{Ancho de banda}$$

18) - Dulos

$$30^{\circ}\text{C} \Rightarrow 30^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15 = 303.15\text{K}$$

$$\text{PR}_{\text{r}} = -30 \text{ dBm} \Rightarrow 1 \text{ dBm} = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_s(\text{mW})}{1 \text{ mW}} \right)$$

$$N_0 = kT \left(\frac{W}{Hz} \right)$$

$$\frac{dBm}{10} = \lg \left(\frac{P_s(\text{mW})}{1 \text{ mW}} \right)$$

$$N = kT B$$

$$10^{dBm/10} = \frac{P_s(\text{mW})}{1 \text{ mW}}$$

$$10^{-8} \text{ mW} = P_s(\text{mW})$$

19) - A B

50km

$$50\text{km} \cdot \frac{1000\text{m}}{1\text{km}} = 50 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$$

Tiempo de propagación = distancia
Velocidad de propagación

$$T = \frac{50 \times 10^3 \text{ m}}{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}} = 5$$

$$20) \ d = 35.786 \text{ Km} \rightarrow \frac{1 \text{ Km}}{100 \text{ ms}}$$

def. Latencia = distancia, velocidad
velocidad de propagación

$$= \frac{35786000 \text{ m}}{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}} \cdot 100 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Latency} = 11.93 \text{ ms}}$$

* Cuantos bits puedo llevar el canal

Ver definición de latencia y demás!