

# TEMA 2 SEÑALES / DIVISO JIMÉNEZ (2002-2017)

• De [W] a [dBW]  
 $10 \log 0,5 W = -3 \text{ dBW} \rightarrow -3 \text{ dBW} + 30 = 27 \text{ dBm}$

• De [dBW] a [W]  
 $\frac{-3 \text{ dBW}}{10} = 0,5 W \rightarrow 27 \text{ dBm} - 30 = -3 \text{ dBW}$

Generación  
 $G[\text{dB}] = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) \Rightarrow 20 \log \left( \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right) [\text{V}]$   
 $X_2[\text{V}] = X_1 \cdot 10^{\frac{G(\text{dB})}{20}} \quad P_2[\text{W}] = P_1 \cdot 10^{\frac{G(\text{dB})}{10}}$

• Atenuación en cables  $G[\text{dB}] = -\Delta[\text{dB}]$   
 $\alpha = [\text{dB/m}]$   
 $\Delta[\text{dB}] = \gamma [\text{dB/m}] \cdot L[\text{m}]$

## Caracterización temporal de Señales

- Valor pico:  $x_p = |x(t)|_{\max} [\text{V}]$
- Valor pico a pico:  $x_{pp} = |x(t)_{\max} - x(t)_{\min}| [\text{V}]$
- Valor medio:  $\langle x(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt [\text{V}] \rightarrow \text{Potencia Continua: } P_{cc} = \frac{\langle x(t) \rangle^2}{R} [\text{W}]$
- Valor medio cuadrático:  $\langle x^2(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt [\text{V}^2] \rightarrow \text{Potencia media total: } P_x = \frac{\langle x^2(t) \rangle}{R} [\text{W}]$
- Varianza:  $\sigma_x^2 = \langle x^2(t) \rangle - \langle x(t) \rangle^2 [\text{V}^2] \rightarrow \text{Potencia Altern: } P_{ca} = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{R} = \frac{\langle x^2(t) \rangle}{R} - \frac{\langle x(t) \rangle^2}{R}$
- Potencia señal normalizada:  $P_{xn} = \frac{x_0^2(t)}{2R}$

Densidad espectral de potencia:  $G_x(f) = G_x(f) \cdot |H(f)|^2 \quad g = |H(f)|^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G(\text{dB}) = 20 \log |H(f)| \\ |H(f)| = 10^{\frac{G(\text{dB})}{20}} \end{array} \right\}$

• Ganancia en Potencia:  $G_x(f) = |H(f)|^2$   
 Ancho de banda  $\rightarrow 3 \text{ dB} \quad (B_{3\text{dB}} [\text{Hz}]) \rightarrow \frac{G_x(f)_{\max}}{2}$   
 Ancho de banda  $\rightarrow 10 \text{ dB} \quad (B_{10\text{dB}} [\text{Hz}]) \rightarrow \frac{G_x(f)_{\max}}{10}$

Relación:  $P_x = \frac{\langle x^2(t) \rangle}{R} = \frac{A^2}{2R} [\text{W}]$

$P_2[\text{W}] = P_1[\text{W}] \cdot GVP$   
 $P_2[\text{dBW}] = P_1[\text{dBW}] + G(\text{dB})$

$GVP: \left( \frac{\text{Ganancia en voltaje a potencia}}{\text{Voltaje de entrada}} \right) = 10^{\frac{G(\text{dB})}{20}}$

$SVL: \left( \frac{\text{Ganancia en voltaje a tensión}}{\text{Voltaje de entrada}} \right) = 10^{\frac{G(\text{dB})}{20}} = \sqrt{GVP}$

$P = \frac{V_{eff}^2}{R}$

Señal Normalizada:  $x_n(t) = \frac{x(t)}{x_p} \quad |x_n(t)| \leq 1$

Densidad espectral de potencia del ruido térmico:  $n(f) [W/Hz] = k \cdot T$

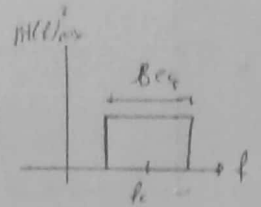
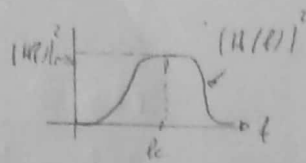
$k$ : constante de Boltzmann  $k = 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

### SISTEMAS LTJ NO RUIDOSOS

$$B_{eq} = \frac{\int_0^\infty |H(f)|^2 df}{|H(f)|_{max}^2}$$

$$\left[ S_e |H(f)|_{max}^2 = g \right]$$

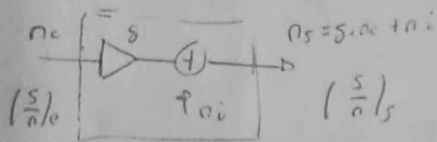
$$P_y = k \cdot T \cdot B_{eq} \cdot g$$



### CARACTERIZACIÓN DEL RUIDO EN CUADRÍPOLOS Y DÍPOLOS

$$\left( \frac{S}{n} \right)_s = \frac{S_e \cdot g}{n_e \cdot g + n_i} \leq \frac{S_e}{n_e}$$

#### CUADRÍPOLO RUIDOSO



$$n_s = g \cdot n_e + n_i$$

$F$ : Factor de ruido [dB]

#### Factor Ruido, $F$

$$F = \frac{n_s}{n_e \cdot g} = \frac{n_e \cdot g + n_i}{n_e \cdot g} > 1$$

$$\left[ n_s = k \cdot T_o \cdot B \cdot g \cdot f \right]$$

$$\left[ n_e = k \cdot T_o \cdot B \right]$$

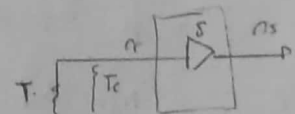
$$\left[ F = 1 + \frac{T_e}{T_o} \right]$$

$$F = 10 \log(F) \text{ [dB]}$$

#### Relación S/N

$$F = \frac{(S/n)_e}{(S/n)_s}$$

$$F \text{ [dB]} = \left( \frac{S}{N} \right)_e - \left( \frac{S}{N}_s \right)$$



• CUADRÍPOLO NO RUIDOSO

$$\rightarrow \left[ n_s = k \cdot (T + T_e) \cdot B \cdot g \right]$$

$$G \text{ [dB]} = -A \text{ [dB]}$$

#### Temperatura Equivalente ( $T_e$ )

$$T_e = T_o (F - 1)$$

$$T_e = T_o (a - 1)$$

#### Atenuación

$$A \text{ [dB]} = 10 \log(a)$$

$$a = 10^{\frac{A \text{ [dB]}}{10}}$$

$$g = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$S: T = T_o \rightarrow F = a$$

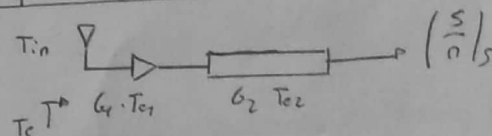
Dipolos  $\rightarrow n_s = k T_o B \cdot f$   
 $n_s = k \cdot T_e \cdot B$

#### FORMULA DE FRISZ

$$T_e = T_{e1} + \frac{T_{e2}}{S_1} + \frac{T_{e3}}{S_1 \cdot S_2}$$

$$T_{eT} = T_{in} + T_o$$

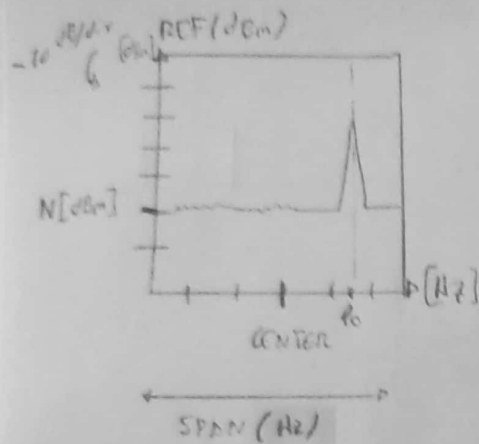
$$\left( \frac{S}{n} \right)_s = \frac{S_e}{k (T_{in} + T_o) \cdot B}$$



Potencia del tee  $\left[ P = \frac{A^2}{2R} \right]$

# TEMA 3 RUIDO TÉRMICO

## ANÁLISIS DE ESPECTROS



División horizontal: 10 div  
División vertical: 10 div

CENTER: Frecuencia central (Hz)

REF: Nivel de referencia.

Factor escala vertical: 10 dB/div.

N[dBm]: Nivel de ruido leído

P<sub>in</sub>: Potencia del tono

RBW: Ancho de banda de resolución

f<sub>0</sub>: Frecuencia del tono

$$\text{Factor escala horizontal} \left( \frac{\text{Hz}}{\text{div}} \right) = \frac{\text{SPAN}}{n^{\circ} \text{ divisiones horizontales}}$$

$$f_0 [\text{Hz}] = \text{CENTER} + n^{\circ} \text{ divisiones horizontales} \cdot \text{Factor escala horizontal} \left( \frac{\text{Hz}}{\text{div}} \right)$$

$$\text{CENTER} = f_0 - n^{\circ} \text{ div.} \cdot \text{fact. h}$$

$$P_{in} [\text{dBm}] = \text{REF} - G (\text{dB}) - n^{\circ} \text{ div. vert.} \cdot \text{Factor div. vertical} \left( \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{div}} \right)$$

$$\text{REF} = P_{in} + G + n^{\circ} \text{ div.} \cdot \text{fact. div. vertical}$$

$$n_0 \left[ \frac{\text{W}}{\text{Hz}} \right] = k \cdot T_e \cdot \gamma \cdot \frac{1}{a} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad n_0 \left[ \frac{\text{W}}{\text{Hz}} \right] = k \cdot T_{\text{NE}}$$

$$n [\text{W}] = 10^{\frac{N [\text{dBW}]}{10}} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad N [\text{dBW}] = 10 \log (n [\text{W}])$$

$$N [\text{dBm}] = N_0 \left[ \frac{\text{dBm}}{\text{Hz}} \right] + 10 \log [\text{RBW} (\text{Hz})]$$

$$n [\text{W}] = n_0 \left[ \frac{\text{W}}{\text{Hz}} \right] \cdot \text{RBW} [\text{Hz}]$$

• FAE: Fija ancho de banda

• TAE: Temperatura de ruido

$$T_{\text{NE}} = T_e \left( 10^{\frac{\text{FAE}}{10}} - 1 \right)$$

ANALISIS DE MODULACION AM

DBL

$y(t) = A \cdot \cos(\omega t) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_c t)$

POTENCIAS

$P_y = \frac{A^2}{2R} \langle x_n^2 \rangle$

Potencia Equivalente de Pico:

$PEP = \frac{A^2}{2R}$   $PEP = \frac{P_6}{\langle x_n^2 \rangle}$

1/2 dB:  $P_{DBL} = \frac{A^2}{8R}$

Señal normalizada:  $\langle x_n^2 \rangle [V^2]$

$[B = 2W]$  Ancho de Banda.

AM

$y(t) = A(1+m \cos(\omega t)) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$

Indice de modulación

$0 < m \leq 1$

Potencia total o media (señal modulada completa)

$P_y = \frac{A^2}{2R} (1 + m^2 \langle x_n^2 \rangle)$

Potencia Portadora:  $P_c = \frac{A^2}{2R}$

Potencia lateral:  $P_{DBL} = \frac{A^2}{2R} m^2 \langle x_n^2 \rangle$

Eficiencia:

$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{util}}}{P_{\text{total}}} = \frac{P_{DBL}}{P_y} = \frac{m^2 \langle x_n^2 \rangle}{1 + m^2 \langle x_n^2 \rangle}$

Potencia Equivalente de Pico

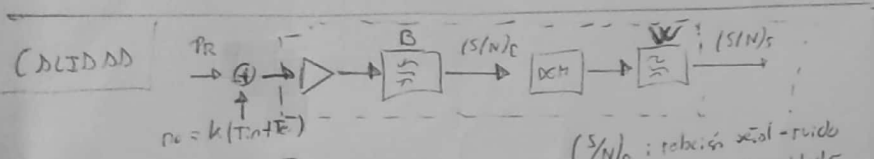
$PCP = \frac{A^2}{2R} [1 + m]^2$

Ancho de Banda

$[B = 2W]$

TONO (Señal moduladora sinusoidal)

$P_c = \frac{A^2}{2R}$  ,  $P_{DBL} = \frac{A^2 m^2}{4R}$



$P_R$ : potencia recibida [W]

$T_e$ : temperatura equivalente [K]

$n_0$ : densidad espectral de potencia de ruido o de fondo

$B$ : ancho banda señal modulada [Hz]

$W$ : ancho banda señal modulada [Hz]

$\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_E = 10 \log \left[ \left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_e \right] = 10 \log \left[ \frac{P_R}{k(T_{in} + T_e) \cdot B} \right] \text{ (dB)}$

Parámetro  $Z$  (Calidad equivalente 'normalizada' a la entrada del demodulador)

$Z = \frac{P_R}{n_0 W} = \frac{P_R}{k(T_{in} + T_e) W}$

Valor Umbral

$Z_u = 40 \text{ (dB)}$

$Z > Z_u$

	AM	DBL	FM
$(S/N)_e$	$Z/2$	$Z/2$	$\frac{Z}{2(1+M)}$
$(S/N)_s$	$Z \frac{m^2 \langle x_n^2 \rangle}{1 + m^2 \langle x_n^2 \rangle}$	$Z$	$3 \cdot D^2 \langle x_n^2 \rangle Z \cdot M$

$\{P_R = P_T \cdot \frac{1}{2} \dots\}$

$[P_T = P_R + \Delta t] \text{ [dBm]}$

FM

$y(t) = A \cos[2\pi f_c t + \beta \sin(2\pi f_m t)]$

Indice de modulación en FM

$\beta = \frac{\Delta f}{f_m}$

Frecuencia instantánea:

$f_i(t) = f_c + \Delta f \cos(2\pi f_m t)$

$f_i(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt}$   
 $\phi(t) = 2\pi f_c t + \phi(t)$

$f_c$ : Frecuencia central

$f_i < f_c$  - Desviación negativa

$f_i > f_c$  - Desviación positiva

Sensibilidad de modulación:  $f_d / (f_m / V)$

$\Delta f = A_m \cdot f_d$

Potencia Media

$P_y = \frac{A^2}{2R}$

Ancho de Banda

Regla de Carson

$B = 2(\Delta f + W) = 2(\Delta f + f_m)$

Relación de Desviación

$D = \frac{\Delta f}{W} \text{ [Hz]}$

Calidad FM:

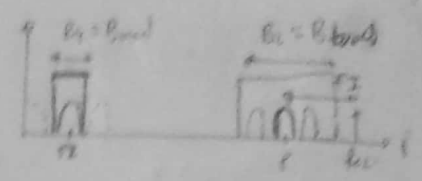
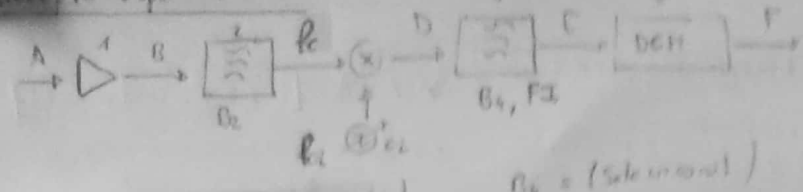
No Preentonamiento:  $M=1$

$SS \ M = \frac{1}{3(f_c/W)^2} \rightarrow 10 \log(M) \text{ [dB]}$

$\Delta f$ : Desviación de Frecuencia [Hz]

Frecuencia de la señal modulada  $f_m$  [Hz]

# Receptor super heterodino



$G_2 = (\text{Tech. limit antena})$

$B_4 = (\text{Selecc. imagen})$

$FI$ : frecuencia intermedio (frental)

$f_c$ : frecuencia portadora

oscilador local:  $f_{cl}$

$$FI = |f_c - f_{cl}|$$

$$f_{cl} = f_c \pm FI$$

$$\begin{cases} B_4 = 2(\Delta f + W) \\ B_4 = 2W \end{cases} \quad \text{Ancho de Bnd de Sgnal}$$

$B_2$  (rango)

FM

## TEMA 4 DISTORSION

• Punto de compresión a 1dB ( $P_{1dB}$ )

• Potencia del feno  $P_e$  (dBm)

Ganancia

$$G = G_0 - 1 [dB]$$

$$P_e = P_{1dB} - (G_0 - 1) [dBm]$$

$G_0$ : ganancia de pequeño señal.

Ancho de Bnd de Sgnal  
 $B_c = 2(\Delta f + W)$

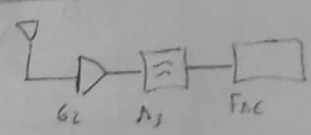
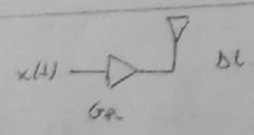
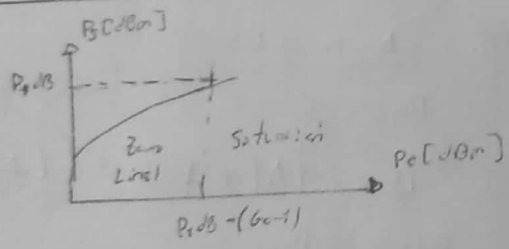
• Punto de intercepción de 3er orden (JP3)

2 Tono  $f_1 > f_2$

$$\begin{matrix} 2f_1 - f_2 \\ f_1 - 2f_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2f_2 - f_1 \\ f_2 - 2f_1 \end{matrix}$$

Punto de Compresión a 1dB ( $P_{1dB}$ )



$S_e$ : Potencia Señal de entrada [W]

$S_s$ : Potencia Señal de salida [W]

$$S_s = S_e \cdot G_1 \cdot G_2 \dots$$

$$S_e = P_T + G_A - \Delta L$$

$$P_{NE} = S_e + G_L - A_3$$