

(I)

Question 1

$$m(t) = 20 \cos(4000\pi t) + 4 \cos(12000\pi t)$$

a) $M(f) = \mathcal{F}[m(t)]$

$$= 20 \mathcal{F}[\cos(4000\pi t)] + 4 \mathcal{F}[\cos(12000\pi t)]$$

$$= 20 \left[\frac{1}{2} (\delta(f-2000) + \delta(f+2000)) \right]$$

$$+ 4 \left[\frac{1}{2} (\delta(f-6000) + \delta(f+6000)) \right]$$

$$M(f) = 10 [\delta(f-2000) + \delta(f+2000)] + 2 [\delta(f-6000) + \delta(f+6000)]$$

b) Modulation DSB avec $A_c = 1$ et $f_c = 100 \text{ kHz}$

i) $s_{DSB}(t) = m(t) \cdot A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t)$

$$s_{DSB}(t) = [20 \cos(4000\pi t) + 4 \cos(12000\pi t)] \cdot \cos(2\pi \times 10^5 t)$$

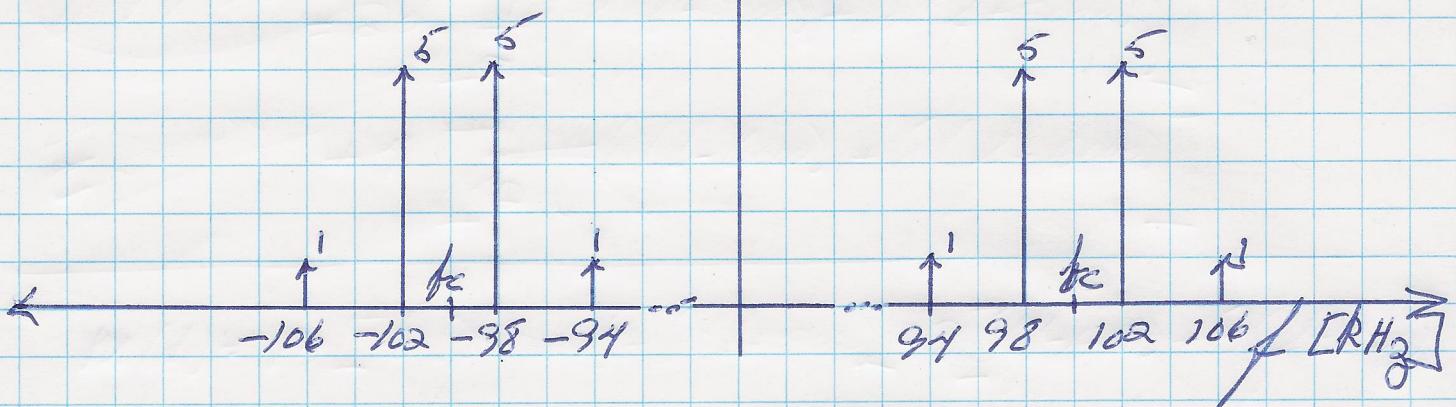
ii) $S_{DSB}(f) = \mathcal{F}[s_{DSB}(t)]$

$$= M(f) * \frac{1}{2} [\delta(f-10^5) + \delta(f+10^5)]$$

②

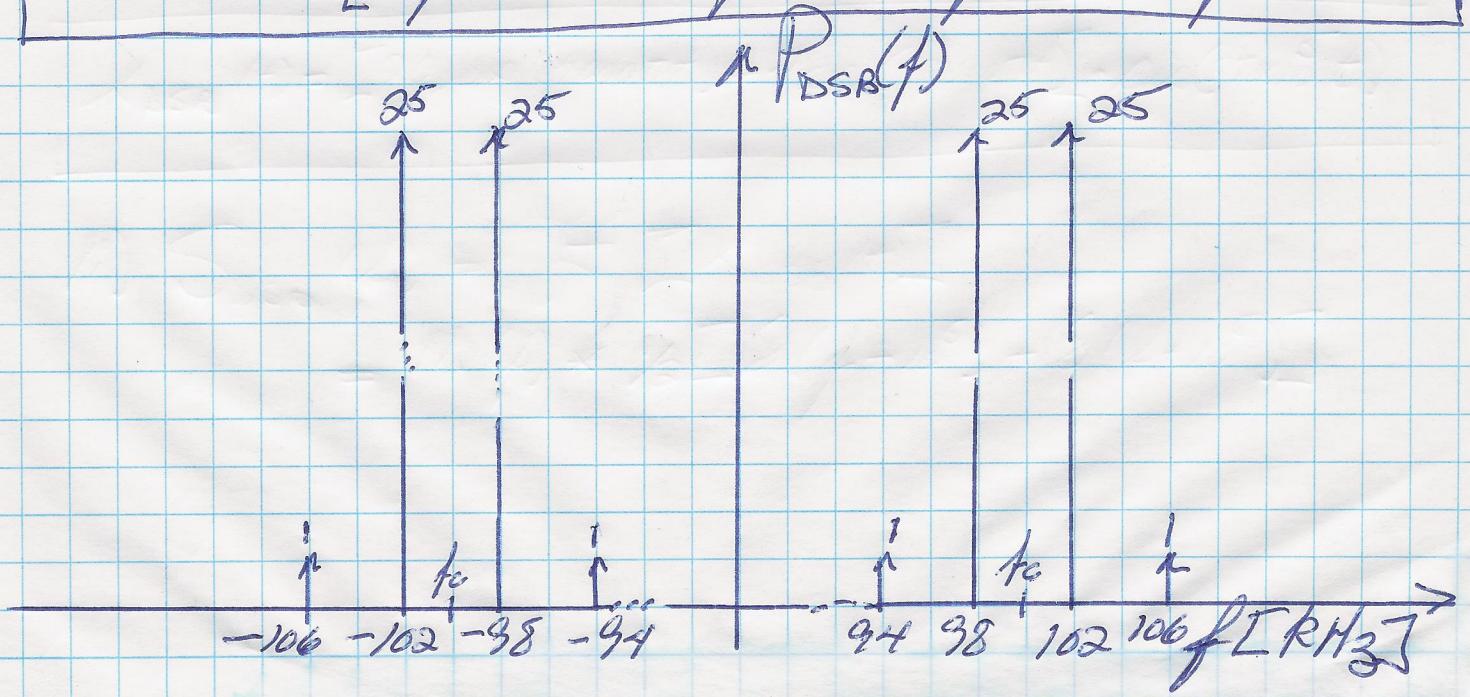
$$S_{DSB}(f) = 5 [\delta(f-102k) + \delta(f-98k) + \delta(f+98k) + \delta(f+102k)] \\ + [\delta(f-106k) + \delta(f-94k) + \delta(f+94k) + \delta(f+106k)]$$

$\propto S_{DSB}(f)$



iii) Densité spectrale de puissance

$$P_{DSB}(f) = 25 [\delta(f-102k) + \delta(f-98k) + \delta(f+98k) + \delta(f+102k)] \\ + [\delta(f-106k) + \delta(f-94k) + \delta(f+94k) + \delta(f+106k)]$$



(3)

$$\text{note: } x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(f) = \frac{A}{2} [\delta(f-f_0) + \delta(f+f_0)]$$

$$\text{et } P_x(f) = \frac{A^2}{4} [\delta(f-f_0) + \delta(f+f_0)]$$

(m) Puissance moyenne:

$$P_{DSB} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{DSB}(f) df$$

$$P_{DSB} = (4 \times 1) + (4 \times 25)$$

$$\boxed{P_{DSB} = 104 \text{ [W]}}$$

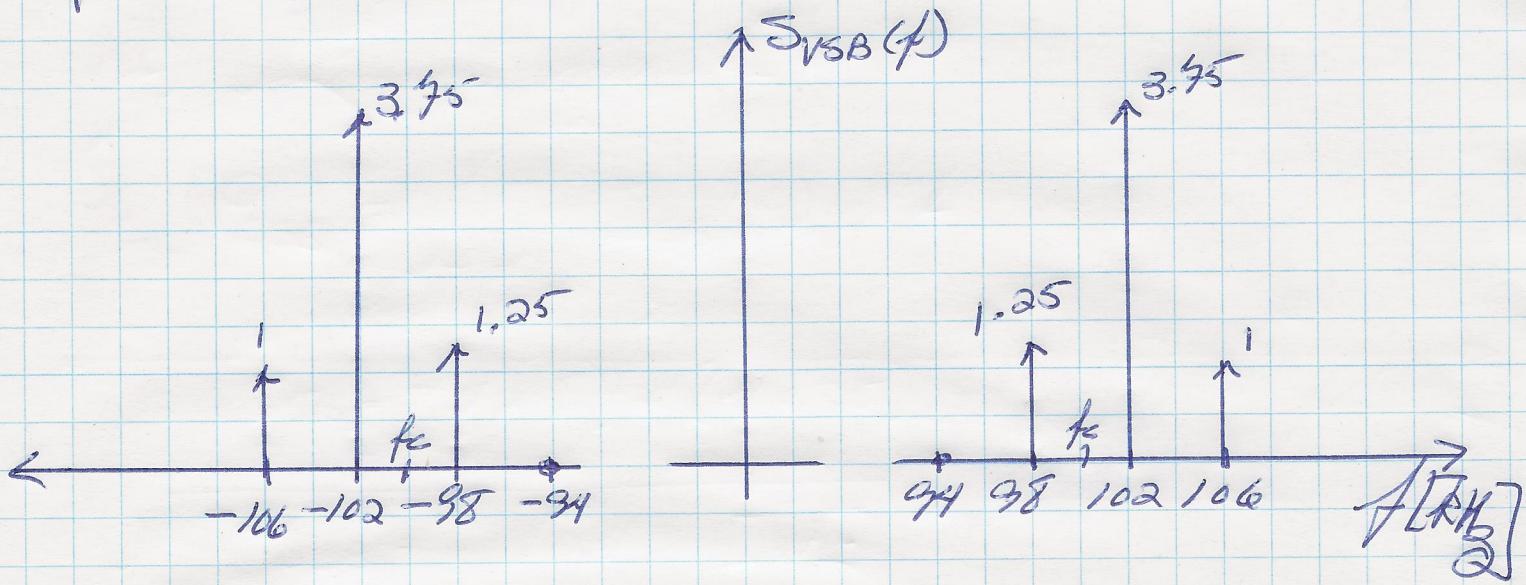
c) Filter VSB

$$i) S_{VSB}(f) = S_{DSB}(f) \cdot H_{VSB}(f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{VSB}(f) &= 1 \cdot [\delta(f-106k) + \delta(f+106k)] \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot 5 [\delta(f-102k) + \delta(f+102k)] \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot 5 [\delta(f-38k) + \delta(f+38k)] \\ &\quad + 0 \cdot [\delta(f-94k) + \delta(f+94k)] \end{aligned}$$

(4)

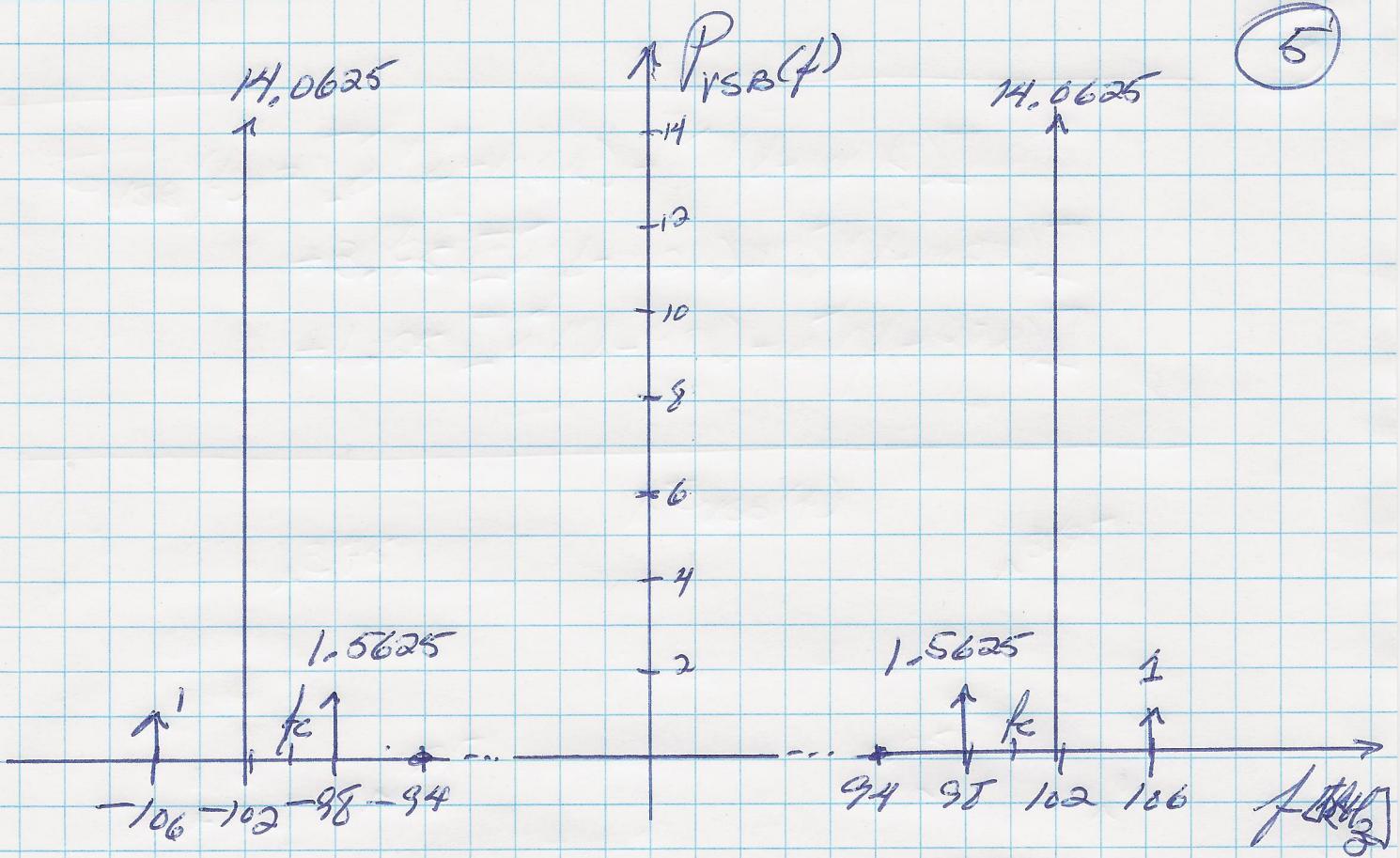
$$S_{VSB}(f) = [\delta(f - 106\text{kHz}) + \delta(f + 106\text{kHz})] \\ + 3.75 [\delta(f - 102\text{kHz}) + \delta(f + 102\text{kHz})] \\ + 1.25 [\delta(f - 98\text{kHz}) + \delta(f + 98\text{kHz})]$$



ii) Diagramme spectral de puissance

$$P_{VSB}(f) = (1)^2 [\delta(f - 106\text{kHz}) + \delta(f + 106\text{kHz})] \\ + (3.75)^2 [\delta(f - 102\text{kHz}) + \delta(f + 102\text{kHz})] \\ + (1.25)^2 [\delta(f - 98\text{kHz}) + \delta(f + 98\text{kHz})]$$

$$P_{VSB}(f) = [\delta(f - 106\text{kHz}) + \delta(f + 106\text{kHz})] \\ + 14.0625 [\delta(f - 102\text{kHz}) + \delta(f + 102\text{kHz})] \\ + 1.5625 [\delta(f - 98\text{kHz}) + \delta(f + 98\text{kHz})]$$



ii) Puissance moyenne de $S_{VSB}(t)$

$$P_{VSB} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{VSB}(f) df$$

$$P_{VSB} = (2 \times 1) + (2 \times 14.0625) + (2 \times 1.5625)$$

$$P_{VSB} = 33.25 \text{ [W]}$$

Fragestellung 2

$$W_1 = W_2 = W_3 = W_4 = 20 \text{ kHz}$$

$$W_5 = W_6 = 40 \text{ kHz}$$

a) Frequenzminimale des Schalterschmags

$$\boxed{f_{S1} = f_{S2} = f_{S3} = f_{S4} = 40 \text{ kHz/s}} \\ f_{S5} = f_{S6} = 80 \text{ kHz/s}}$$

b)

$$\text{SQNR} = 3 L^2 \frac{P_{\text{signal}}}{m_{\text{max}}^2}$$

$$\text{mit } P_{\text{signal}} = \frac{m_{\text{max}}^2}{4}$$

Um diesen Wert $\text{SQNR}_{\text{dB}} \geq 120 \text{ dB}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{SQNR} = 3 L^2 \frac{\left(\frac{m_{\text{max}}^2}{4}\right)}{\frac{m_{\text{max}}^2}{4}} = \frac{3 L^2}{4} \geq 10^{120/10} \quad (\text{durchaus})$$

$$\rightarrow L \geq \sqrt{\frac{4}{3} \times 10^{12}} = 1154400.538$$

$$\text{Et } L = 2^n \Rightarrow n = \lceil \log_2 L \rceil = \lceil 20.139 \dots \rceil$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{n = 21 \text{ bits}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{et } L = 2^n = 2^{21} \text{ niveaux} \\ L = 2^{20.139} \text{ 163 niveaux} \end{array} \right)$$

(2)

c) multiplexage temporel (MRT)

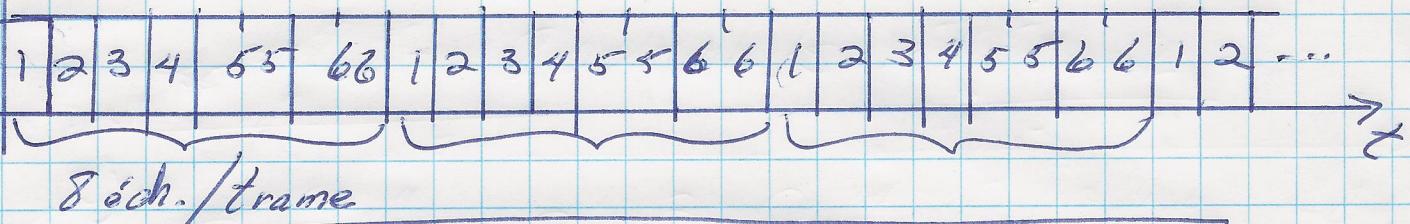
→ 4 signaux à 40 bouch./s

et 2 signaux à 80 bouch./s

Il faut donc produire une trame temporelle

avec : $(4 \times 40 \text{ k}) + (2 \times 80 \text{ k}) = 320 \text{ k bouch./s.}$

↑ MRT(t)



$$T_{\text{ech.}} = \frac{1}{320 \text{ bouch./s}} = 3,125 \mu\text{s} \times$$

d) Débit bininaire du signal multiplexé

$$R_b = 320 \text{ bouch./s} \times 21 \text{ bits/bouch.}$$

$$R_b = 6,720 \text{ Mb/s}$$

(3)

c) Modulation 8 PSK (avec impulsions rectangulaires)

$$M = 8 \Rightarrow l = \log_2 8 = 3 \text{ bits/symbole}$$

8 PSK

$$R_S = \frac{R_b}{l} = \frac{6.72 \text{ Mbits/s}}{3 \text{ bits/symbole 8-PSK}}$$

$$R_S = 2.24 \text{ Mbands (Msymbèles/s)}$$

Largur de bande (premiers zéros de la fonction sinc)

$$B_T = 2 R_S$$

$$B_T = 4.48 \text{ MHz}$$

Question 3:

Modulations Delta avec $\Delta = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ [Volts]

$$m(t) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right) \sin(2 \times 10^6 \pi t) \quad [\text{volts}]$$

a) fréquence minimale d'échantillonnage f_s sans effet de dépassement

$$\frac{\Delta}{T_S} \geq \max \left[\left| \frac{d}{dt} m(t) \right| \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f_s = \frac{1}{T_S} \geq \frac{\max \left[\left| \frac{d}{dt} m(t) \right| \right]}{\Delta}$$

$$f_s \geq \frac{\max \left[\left| \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \right) \sin(2 \times 10^6 \pi t) \right| \right]}{5 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$f_s \geq \frac{\max \left[\left| \frac{(\frac{2}{\pi})(2 \times 10^6 \pi)}{5 \times 10^{-3}} \cos(2 \times 10^6 \pi t) \right| \right]}{1}$$

$$f_s \geq \left(\frac{4 \times 10^6 \times \pi}{\pi \times 5 \times 10^{-3}} \right) \underbrace{\max \left[\left| \cos(2 \times 10^6 \pi t) \right| \right]}_1$$

$$\text{et } T_S = \frac{1}{f_s} = 1.25 \text{ ms}$$

$$f_s \geq 8 \times 10^8 = 800 \text{ Moch./s}$$

$$f_s \geq 800 \text{ Moch./s}$$

(Charge déchantillonnée)
est sur un
bit

(2)

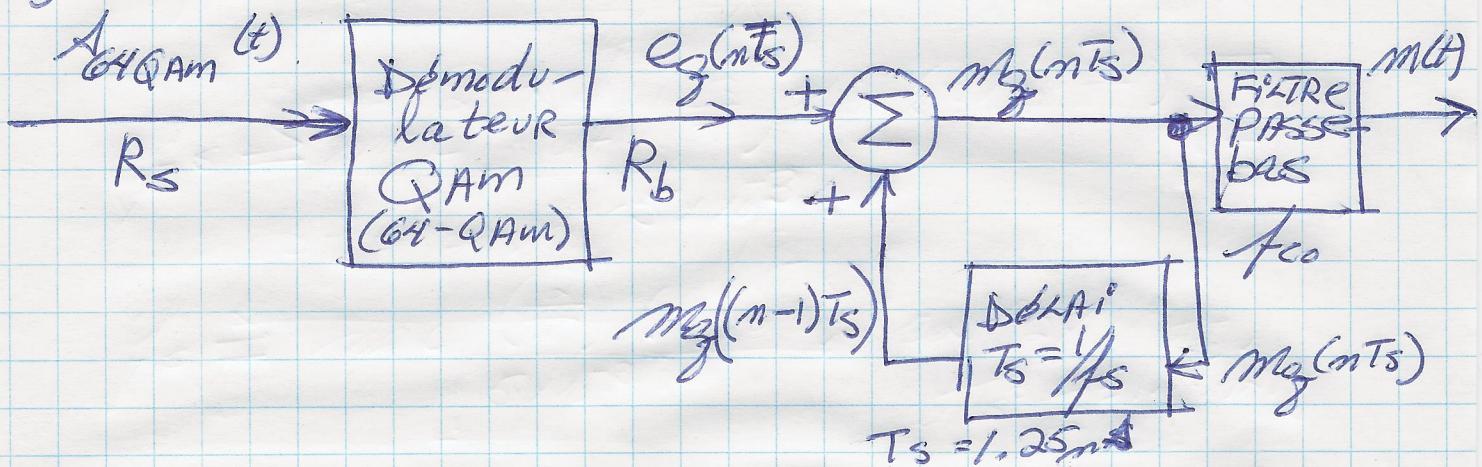
h) Modulation 64-QAM

$M=64 \Rightarrow l = 6$ bits/symbole 64-QAM

$$R_s = \frac{R_b}{l} = \frac{800 \text{ Moch./s}}{6 \text{ bits/bch.}}$$

$$R_s = 133.3 \text{ Mbits/s}$$

(c)



Fréquence de coupure du filtre passe-bas

$f_{co} > 1 \text{ MHz}$ car $m(t) = \left(\frac{3}{\pi}\right) \sin(2\pi f_{mt} t)$

$$\text{où } f_{mt} = 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

Question 4

- 8 utilisateurs ^{multiplexés} en AMRT \Rightarrow 200 kHz
- Canaux de 200 kHz multiplexés en AMRF :
- 25 MHz (liaisons base-mobile)
 - 25 MHz (liaisons mobiles-bases)

$$\rightarrow D_{co} = \sqrt{BN} R \text{ où } N = i^2 + i j + j^2 \quad i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

R : rayon de la cellule

D_{co} : distance co-canal (stations de base)

N : facteur de réutilisation des fréquences

→ Rapport signal-à-interférence minimal

$$SIR_{dB,MIN} = 10\alpha \log_{10}\left(\frac{D_{co}}{d_A} - 1\right) - 7.7815 \quad [dB]$$

Avec $\alpha = 3.5$ (loi des pôles de propagation)

d_A = distance entre mobile et base (désirée)
(proche)

a) Nombre d'utilisateurs :

$$\text{N'utilisateurs} = \underbrace{\frac{25 \text{ MHz}}{200 \text{ kHz}}}_{\text{AMRF}} \times \underbrace{\frac{8 \text{ utilisateurs}}{200 \text{ kHz}}}_{\text{AMRT}}$$

$$\text{N'utilisateurs} = 125 \times 8$$

$$\boxed{\text{N'utilisateurs} = 1000}$$

b) FACTEUR DE REUTILISATION

(2)

$$SIR_{dB, MIN} = 10 \times \log_{10} \left(\frac{D_{co}}{d_A} - 1 \right) - 7.7815 \geq 18 dB$$

$$\Rightarrow 35 \log_{10} \left(\frac{D_{co}}{d_A} - 1 \right) - 7.7815 \geq 18$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{10} \left(\frac{D_{co}}{d_A} - 1 \right) \geq \underbrace{\frac{18 + 7.7815}{35}}_{= 0.736614285}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{D_{co}}{d_A} \geq 1 + 10^{0.736614285}$$

$$D_{co} \geq 6.45273366 d_A$$

$$\text{car } D_{co} = \sqrt{3N} R \quad \text{car } R = d_A$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3N} \geq 6.45273366$$
$$\Rightarrow N \geq \frac{(6.45273366)^2}{3}$$

$$N \geq 13.87925723$$

(3)

Or $N = 1, 3, 7, 12, 13, 18, 21, 28, 31$

$\boxed{N = 19}$

c) Nombre maximal d'utilisateurs par cellule?

$$\text{Utilisateurs/cellule} = 8 \times \left\lfloor \frac{125}{19} \right\rfloor = 8 \times \underbrace{\left\lfloor 6,578 \right\rfloor}_{= 6}$$

$\boxed{\text{Utilisateurs/cellule} = 48}$

d) EFFICACITÉ

$$\eta = \frac{48 \text{ canaux (utilisateurs) / cellule}}{(25 + 25) \text{ MHz}}$$

$\boxed{\eta = 0.96 \left[\frac{\text{canal/cellule}}{\text{MHz}} \right]}$