

Lec 1

Basic Concepts of Wireless Communication

presentation 11/10/2020 Week 12 or 13

1 Wireless Vs. Wired Communication

	Wired	Wireless
① Channel	Each cable is a different channel	Wireless medium is a shared channel
② Signal attenuation	negligibly small	Significantly higher.
③ Interface	Can be physically shielded from external interference	Interference is a major concern
④ Stations	Fixed	Can be mobile
⑤ BER	$\sim 10^{-9}$	$\sim 10^{-4}$

Ber: Percentage of bits received in error

2 Wireless importance

اسلحہ الکترونیکی

- ① Mobility
 - ② Flexible connectivity.
 - ③ Laying cables can be infeasible:
 - Cabling cost ~~can be~~ too high
 - Network lifetime ~~is~~ too short
- (wifi, 3G, other technologies) also
 (mobile networks, satellite, etc.) also
 (aircrafts, cars)
- infrastructure required (1)
 - also cost (but less) -
 (mobile phones).

3) Wireless Challenges:

① Limited Bandwidth (Shared Channel)

② High noise level
↳ interference.

③ Attenuation

↳ requires high power levels

④ Security

↳ Eavesdropping (espionage), false identities.

4) Electromagnetic waves

- A wave is characterized by frequency (or wavelength)

- EM wave propagation speed is medium dependent

$$\text{in vacuum} = c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

Speed of light

$$c = \lambda f$$

5) EM spectrum

- Wireless is a Shared Resource \therefore has to be tightly managed

NTRA (جهاز تنظيم الاتصالات) \leftarrow 負責管理无线电频谱的机构

- Radio spectrum is divided into Bands:

- Band: name of a set of frequencies

- Bandwidth: range of frequencies (max → min)

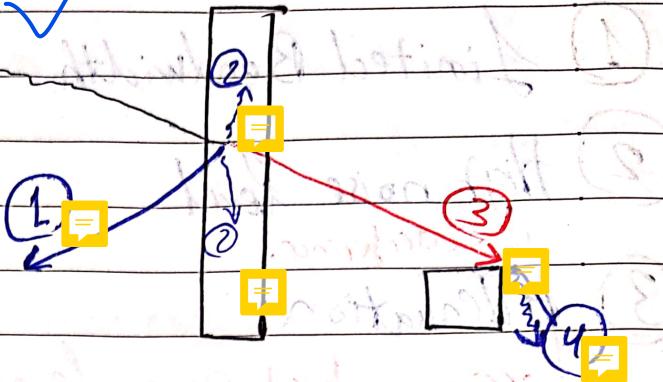
- \hookrightarrow therefore: Channel Capacity is a function of Bandwidth.

↑ Change in bandwidth \rightarrow BIS free new range \rightarrow Bw ↑ \rightarrow signals ↑ \rightarrow capacity ↑

6) EM wave propagation

A wave can:

- ① be absorbed امتصاص
 - ② be reflected انتشار
 - ③ Bend ت彎曲 -彎曲
 - ④ Penetrate تَفْرِق



7) Wireless Channel Characteristics:

- 1 Attenuation ; الضعف (أنتروج) ضلوع عدو
 - 2 Multipath Propagation (التخطي) (التعويذ)
 - 1. Path loss
 - 2. Absorption
 - 3 Fading \leftarrow fast
 \rightarrow slow
 - 4 Interference
 - 5 Doppler Shift.

1.1 Path loss (الخسارة في المسار)

\Rightarrow Friis formula:

$$\text{path loss} = \frac{P_r}{P_t} = G_r G_t \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi d} \right)^2$$

$$0 \leq \frac{Pr}{P_f} \leq 1$$

Between 2 isotropic antennas
in free space

- P_r, P_t : Received & transmitted Power
 - G_r, G_t : \propto antenna gain ($G=1$ for perfect antenna)
 - λ : wavelength
 - d : distance between transmitter & receiver

$$Pr = P_t + G_r + G_t + 20 \log \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi d} \right)$$

\rightarrow calc. on dB $[10 \log_{10}]$
decibel: a log. unit

- ## Assumptions:

- ① B_w is narrow enough for a single λ to represent it
 - ② Only valid if $d \gg \lambda$.

1.2 Absorption (الامتصاص)

→ Exponential decay of signal power with distance travelled.

→ Depends on ① medium ② Frequency

α
absorption coefficient.

$$\text{Path loss} = \frac{P_r}{P_t} = G_r G_t \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi d} \right)^2 e^{-\alpha d}$$

(in dB)

$$P_r = P_t + G_r + G_t + 20 \log \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi d} \right) - 10 \alpha d$$

$$P_t = 10 \log(P_r) \text{ dB} \rightarrow P_t = \frac{P_r \text{ [dB]}}{10}$$

2 Multi Path Propagation

→ Multiple copies of the same signal received at slightly different times

↳ Caused by reflection, diffraction & scattering.

Delay spread → Time between receiving 1st & last copy of same signal

↳ Last copy is called delay spread (أقصى وقت بين إشارتين متطابقتين).

↳ Signals travel different paths (أشارتين تصلان إلى نفس المكان من طريق مختلفتين).

3 Fading

→ The variation in signal strength when received @ receiver

Fading

2 signals travel

جاءوا بثوابت مختلفة

لذلك ينتهي

مختلفين

Fast
(small scale)
fading

Slow
(large scale)
fading

The signals travel
different paths
due to absorption
and reflection
(يختلفان في المسار)

3.1) Fast fading (التأثير السريع) : ينبع نجاح العمل في مدة قصيرة جداً (بمئات ms).

→ Rapid fluctuations in amplitude or phase.

تقطیعات سریعہ خی دھنار ایجنسیوں کے لئے

Caused by: Multi Path Propagation

* Paths may add up @ Rx as follows:

1- Constructive interference: If phase difference = 0 → signals add up.

2- Destructively : if phase difference = 180° → signals cancel each other -

3.2 Slow fading (ghosting)

→ Objects that partially absorb the transmissions lie between Tx & Rx.

Why slow? → Fade duration lasts for a long time (seconds or minutes).

Countering Fading

الوقت والرقم (Time, frequency, space) (beginning and end of signal)

(النحو في المذاق والذائق)

١) Time: لهم فرقه (يعقوب) خاني Signal (الاتجاه)

② Frequency: Use multiple channels simultaneously.

③ Space: use more than one antenna at different locations.

الإفراط في التكثيف Redundancy \rightarrow تداخل مزدوج \rightarrow تلاشي الموجة \rightarrow تلاشي الموجة المفتوحة \rightarrow تلاشي الموجة المغلقة \rightarrow تلاشي الموجة المغلقة.

(التعديل التكيفي) (Adaptive modulation II part) (١)

→ go for 10 MHz receiver II test signal over ① exhibit

→ To estimate channel characteristics

استخدم المعلومات المحددة (data) في تطبيقها/ بعدد الأحداث

Use such knowledge to modulate the signal @ Tx (adaptively) to be sent appropriately & avoid fading

(4) Interference داخلي

Description

- ① Adjacent Channel interference

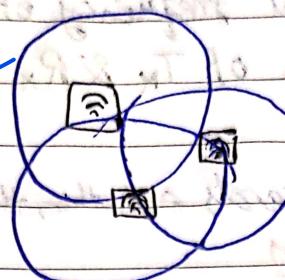
داخل القنوات

المجاورة

- ② Co-channel Interference (Narrow band)
داخل القنوات نفسها

AP II (owell)
AP II (well)

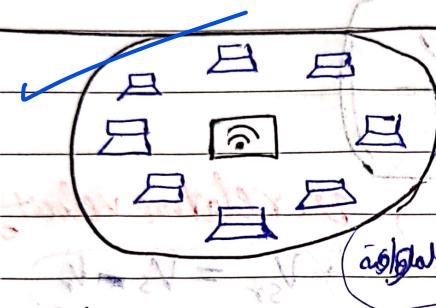
- ③ Inter Symbol Interference ISI
الداخل بين الرموز



Access point & client JS
on overlapping channels
talk over each other

solution
introduce Guard bands between allocated frequency ranges.

- signals in nearby frequencies have components outside their allocated ranges

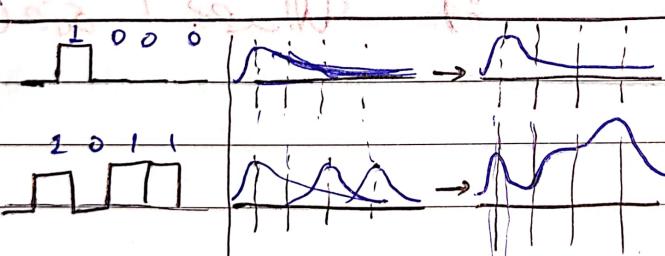


Access point & client JS
On the same channel
Competes for time to talk

→ allocate bands in intelligent way

→ no. 2 Closers use the same frequency.

- Other nearby systems using the same transmission frequency.



(Sampling Points) (Individual Pulse) (Received Waveform)
Input waveform response

- Temporal spreading & consequent overlapping of individual pulses in the signal due to multipath propagation

- The spreading of the pulse beyond its allotted time interval cause it to interfere with neighboring pulses

flexible

allotted

Adapt the equalization
above to below

new data for receiver

Estimate channel response
for training

use a periodic pulse

(Unknown) to test
Channel response

use the → to adapt the original signal to avoid ISI & compensate for time dispersion

can

↑ We can do this. Right?
so it is



التاريخ:

الموضوع:

5. Doppler Shift

دور
دور
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The Change in observed frequency of received signal due to → Relative motion of Tx & Rx w.r.t each other.

if they are moving towards each other, then received freq will be higher away lower

$$f_d = \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

f_d : Change in frequency, v : relative velocity between Tx & Rx

$$V_{sr} = V_s - V_r$$

(Sender - Receiver)

if initial freq was f

$$f_{new} = f + f_d$$

$$\therefore \text{Will be } 1 \text{ less than } C^2$$