

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

- ① Mobility
 - ② Flexible connectivity.
 - ③ Laying cables can be infeasible:
 - Cabling cost ~~can be~~ too high
 - Network lifetime ~~is~~ too short
- (with us, other technologies also) also
 (mobile phones, tablets, etc.) which allows
 (anywhere, anytime)
- infrastructure required (P)
 - also cost (but less) -
 (more reliable).

3) Wireless Challenges:

- ① Limited Bandwidth (Shared Channel) ↗ عازل مترددة
- ② High noise level ↗ interference.
- ③ Attenuation التوهن - التلفيف (الوهن - الدفع) ↗ تلاشي الموجات
- ④ Security ↗ Eavesdropping (التجسس) , false identities. (هوية كاذبة) ↗ مسربة معلومات

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 ∴ has to be tightly managed

NTRA (جهاز تنظيم الاتصالات) \leftarrow هو الجهة المسؤولة عن إصدار الترددات

• Radio spectrum is divided into Bands:

- Band: name of a set of frequencies (2.4 GHz) $\xrightarrow{\text{Band}} \xrightarrow{\text{Band}} \xrightarrow{\text{Band}}$

- Bandwidth: range of frequencies (max → min) $\xrightarrow{\text{BW}}$

∴ therefore: Channel Capacity is a function of Bandwidth.

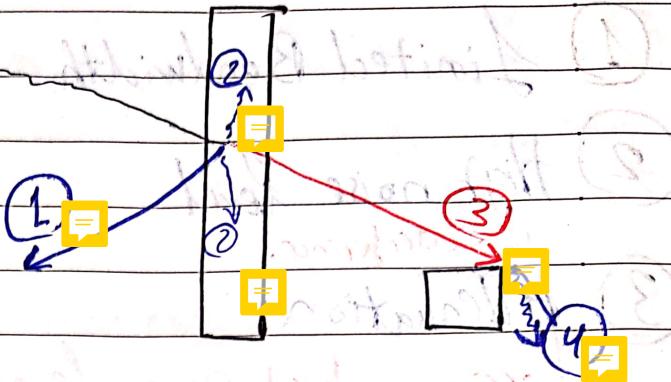
↑ Change in bandwidth \rightarrow ↑ ISM freq. New range \rightarrow ↑ BW ↑ capacity ↑ signals ↑ capacity ↑ قدر القدرة

6] EM wave propagation

a wave can :

- ① be absorbed
- ② be reflected
- ③ Bend
- ④ penetrate

تمتص
تعكس
ت彎وج
ترتقر



7] Wireless Channel Characteristics:

السمات الـ ٧ لـ الـ مـ دـ

- ① Attenuation: التضييق →
 1. Path loss
 2. Absorption
- ② Multi Path Propagation
- ③ Fading → fast slow
- ④ Interference ← الآخرين
- ⑤ Doppler shift ← السرعة

1.1 Path loss (خط الخروج)

الـ خـ طـ بـ الـ خـ طـ

→ Friis formula:

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

$$0 < \frac{P_r}{P_t} < 1$$

Between 2 isotropic antennas
in free space

• P_r, P_t : Received & transmitted Power

• G_r, G_t : antenna gain ($G=1$ for perfect antenna)

• λ : wave length

• d : distance between transmitter & receiver

→ Calculation dB [10 log($\frac{P_r}{P_t}$)]

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

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 along different paths (أشارات متقطعة تجتاز مسافات مختلفة).

3 Fading

→ The variation in signal strength when received @ receiver

Fading

2 signals travel

جاءوا من مسافات مختلفة

لذلك ينتهي برسالة مختلفة

رسالة مختلفة

Fast
(small scale)
fading

Slow
(large scale)
fading

الرسالة الأولى
رسالة مختلفة
أداة امتصاص
رسالة مختلفة

رسالة مختلفة (نذكر أنواع انتقاء الموجة)

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 (Gaussian)

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

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

Countering Fading

أحياناً نجد إشارات متعددة في الموضع نفسه (Time, frequency, space) \rightarrow signals at the same place

الأخوة في حقوق المرأة

ابعه (الات) Signal ولهم فتح (يغدو) خانی

② Frequency: Use multiple channels simultaneously.

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

الإعوجاج المزدوج Redundancy \rightarrow إسالة المزدوجية \rightarrow تداخل مهلك متعدد Simultaneous destructive interference.

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

→ چگونه یکی از ۲ receiver-وای دستگاه را برای تست سیگنال انتقالی (D) انتخاب کنیم

→ To estimate channel characteristics

استخدم المعلومات المحددة (data) في تطبيقاتها/ بعدد الأحداث (signals)

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

(4) Interference داخلي

Description

- ① Adjacent Channel interference

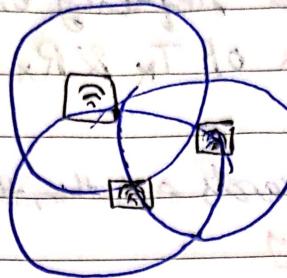
داخل القنوات

المجاورة

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

داخل القنوات نفسها

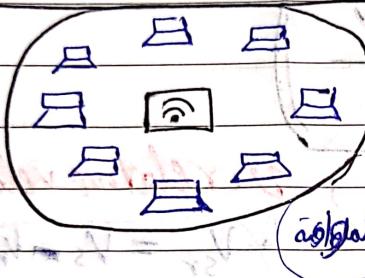
- ③ Inter Symbol Interference ISI
الداخل بين الرموز



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

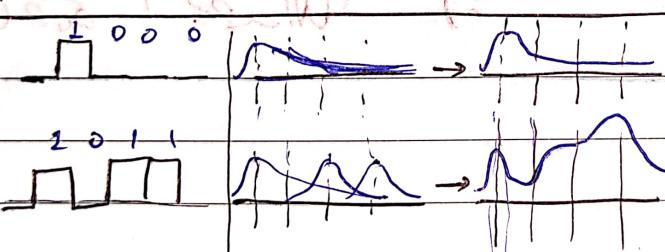


Access point & client JS
On the same channel
Competes for time to talk

→ 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 reduce ISI

Estimate channel response
for training

use a periodic pulse
(cell phone) 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

5. Doppler Shift

تتجه

نحو

الإتجاه

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
recver

if initial freq was f

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

$$\therefore \text{will be } 1.0000000000000002$$