

Obrada signala u komunikacijama

1. domaća zadaća

Zadatak 1 (5 bodova)

Odrediti impulsni odziv idealnog digitalnog negativno propusnog filtra s područjem propuštanja od -0.5π do -0.1π i kašnjenja 6 uzoraka.

Zadatak 2 (5 bodova)

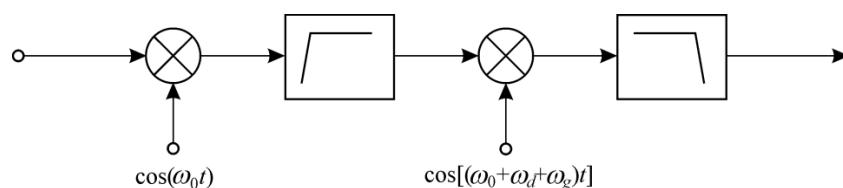
Odrediti frekvencijsko područje i energiju signala

$$u(t) = \frac{5}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}(5t) \sin(300\pi t)$$

gdje sinc označava nenormirani sinc funkciju.

Zadatak 3 (5 bodova)

Modulacijski signal spektralno ograničen na frekvencijskom području $\omega_d \leq |\omega| \leq \omega_g$ dovodi se na ulaz sustava prikazanog slikom

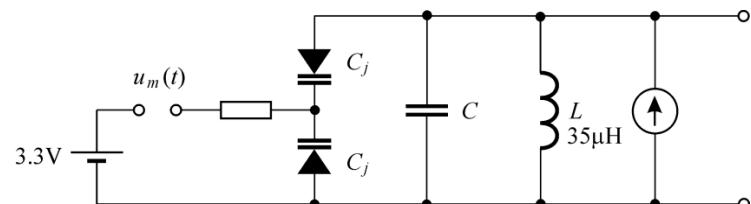


Visokopropusni i niskopropusni filter imaju jednake granične frekvencije iznosa ω_0 . Uz pretpostavku $\omega_0 > \omega_g$, potrebno je na primjeru sinusnog modulacijskog signala čija se frekvencija nalazi u zadanim području odrediti izraz za signal na izlazu sklopa. Kako se zove ovaj sklop?

Zadatak 4 (5 bodova)

Na ulaz naponski upravljanog oscilatora prikazanog slikom dovodi se modulacijski signal dinamike $\pm 50\text{mV}$ i granične frekvencije 10kHz . Na izlazu oscilatora dobiva se modulirani signal frekvencije nosioca 2MHz . Odrediti iznos kapaciteta C , te širinu frekvencijskog područja u kojem su smještene značajnije komponente moduliranog signala. Pretpostaviti da se kapacitet varikap diode ovisno o naponu na njezinim stezalkama mijenja prema izrazu

$$C_j = \frac{120}{\sqrt{U[V]}} \text{, [pF]}$$



Zadatak 5 (5 bodova)

Definirati mjerne izobličenja signala THD i SFDR, te razinu signala. Koliko je gušenje sustava ako je na njegovom ulazu izmjerena razina signala od 3dBm , a na izlazu na impedanciji od 50Ω je izmjerena razina od $100\text{dB}\mu\text{V}$?

Zadatak 6 (5 bodova)

Nacrtati blokovsku shemu kompleksnog amplitudnog demodulatora USB signala. Izvesti izraz za signal na izlazu demodulatora, te izraz za njegov spektar. U izvodu pretpostaviti proizvoljni modulacijski signal $u_m(t)$, te proizvoljni fazni pomak nosioca u demodulatoru φ .

Zadatak 7 (5 bodova)

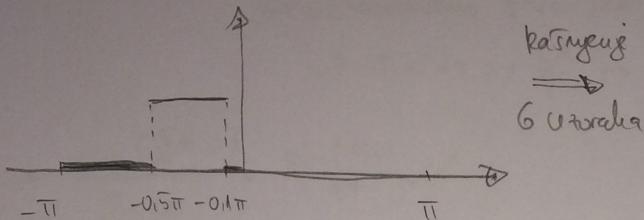
Napisati izraz za fazno modulirani signal. Izvesti izraz za spektar moduliranog signala uz pretpostavku da je modulacijski signal sinusnog valnog oblika.

Zadatak 8 (5 bodova)

Nacrtati blokovsku shemu, te opisati rad analognog prijemnika s direktnom pretvorbom frekvencije koji koristi realno miješanje. Korištenjem kanonskog oblika pojASNOPROPUSNog signala opisati probleme koji se javljaju kod ovog prijemnika, te načine kako se oni rješavaju.

Zadatak 1

impulzni odziv idealnog digitalnog negativnog popunog filtra s poljejanom propertanjem $-0,5\pi$ do $-0,1\pi$; karijera 6 uzorka



$$\begin{aligned}
 X(m) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(\omega) e^{j\omega m} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-0,5\pi}^{-0,1\pi} e^{j\omega m} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{jm} \cdot e^{j\omega m} \right]_{\omega=-0,5\pi}^{-0,1\pi} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi jm} \cdot [e^{-j0,1\pi m} - e^{-j0,5\pi m}] = \frac{1}{2\pi jm} \cdot e^{-j0,3\pi m} \cdot [e^{j0,2\pi m} - e^{-j0,2\pi m}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi jm} \cdot e^{-j0,3\pi m} \cdot 2j \cdot \sin(0,2\pi m) = \frac{1}{\pi m} e^{-j0,3\pi m} \cdot \sin(0,2\pi m)
 \end{aligned}$$

zaključiti za 6 uzorka:

$$\underline{\underline{X(u-6) = \frac{1}{\pi(u-6)} \cdot e^{-j0,3\pi(u-6)} \cdot \sin(0,2\pi(u-6))}}$$

Zadatak 2

Određi frekv. raspodjelje i energiju signala

$$u(t) = \frac{5}{\pi} \sin(5t) \sin(300\pi t)$$

↳ nemornirana simec fca

$$\omega t = \pi \cdot x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\omega t}{\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{5}{\pi}t\right) \sin(300\pi t)$$

$$\text{SIMEC} \rightarrow \frac{\sin\left(\frac{5}{\pi}t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sin(5t)}{5t} \checkmark$$

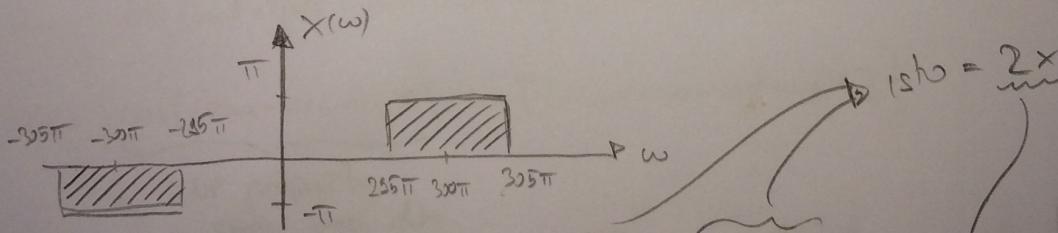
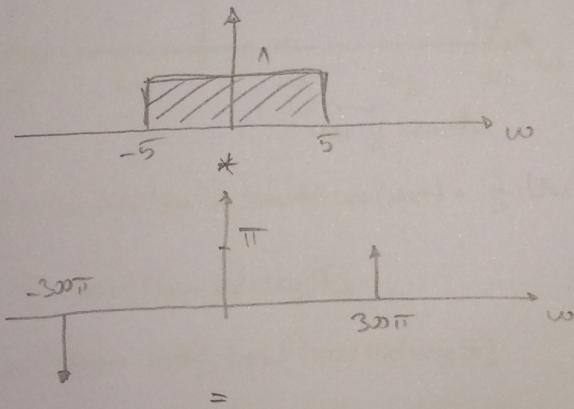
↳ mornirani simec

$$\frac{5}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{5}{\pi}t\right), \quad \text{simec (at)} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \frac{1}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi a}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{O}} \frac{5}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{10}\right)$$

$$\sin(300\pi t), \quad \text{sim (wt)} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} -j\pi (\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0))$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{O}} -j\pi (\delta(\omega - 300\pi) - \delta(\omega + 300\pi))$$

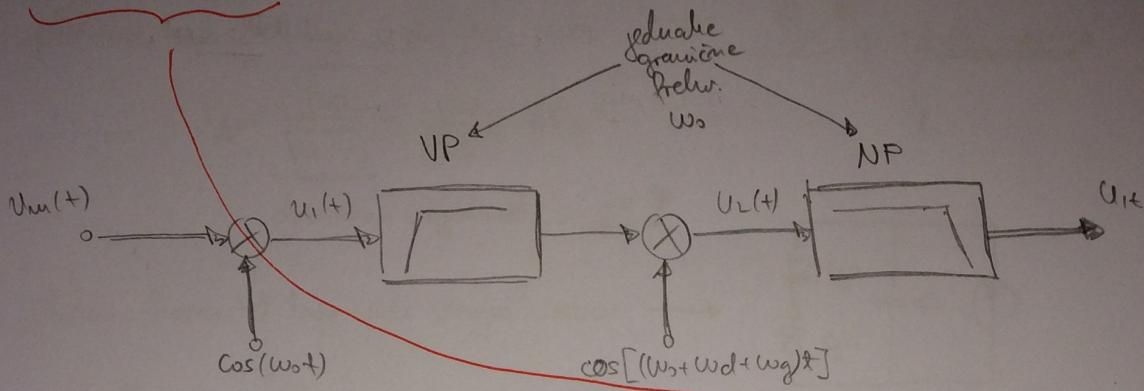


$$\text{energija} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left(\int_{-300\pi}^{-200\pi} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega + \int_{200\pi}^{300\pi} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot 10\pi = 10$$

porisna godnog
rect

Zadanie 3

$$\underline{\underline{w_d \leq |w| \leq w_g}}$$

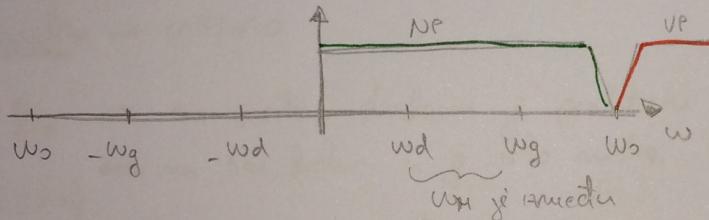


prezentacja: $w_s > w_g$

sinusui modulacyjnemu (frekw. se mala i u dawna podstępcą) $\Rightarrow U_m(t) = U_m \cos(\omega_m t)$

lacz to signal rea z tą?

Kakie se z tove sklep? \Rightarrow SCRAMBLE?



VP proporcja scimo
oraz dno

$$U_1(t) = U_m(t) \cdot \cos(w_s t) = U_m \cos(\omega_m t) \cos(w_s t) = \frac{1}{2} U_m [\cos(\omega_m t - w_s t) + \cos(\omega_m t + w_s t)]$$

$$U_2(t) = VP[U_1(t)] \cdot \cos[(w_s + w_d + w_g)t]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} U_m \cos[(\omega_m + w_s)t] \cos[(w_s + w_d + w_g)t]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} U_m \cdot \left\{ \cos[\omega_m t + w_s t - w_s t - w_d t - w_g t] + \cos[\omega_m t + w_s t + w_s t + w_d t + w_g t] \right\}$$

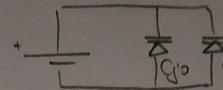
$$= \frac{1}{4} U_m \cdot \underbrace{\left\{ \cos[(\omega_m - w_d - w_g)t] + \cos[(\omega_m + 2w_s + w_d + w_g)t] \right\}}_{NP \text{ proporcja scimo oraz dno}}$$

NP proporcja
scimo oraz dno

$$U_{1t}(t) = NP[U_2(t)] = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4} U_m \cos[(\omega_m - w_d - w_g)t]}}$$

tedatak 4 (auditorne)

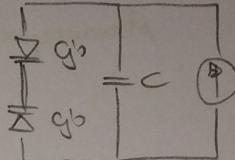
DC analiza $\rightarrow U_{m(t)} = 0$

\rightarrow gledamo kapacitet koji vidi U_B \rightarrow  $G_0 \rightarrow$ frekv. masloca

$$G_0 = \frac{120}{\pi U_{B(s)}} = \frac{120}{\pi \cdot 3.3} = 66 \mu F$$

dobivamo vrijednost u μF .

\rightarrow gledamo kapacitet koji vidi strujni izvor \rightarrow



$$C_0 = C + \frac{G_0}{2}$$

$$\ast \text{modulirani signal frekv. masloca } f_0 = 2 MHz \rightarrow f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_0}} \Rightarrow C_0 = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2 \cdot L} = 181 \mu F$$

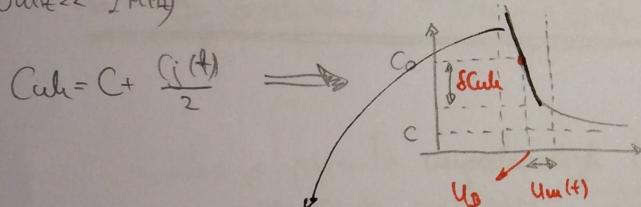
\downarrow zadano $25 \mu H$

$$\Rightarrow C_0 = C + \frac{G_0}{2} \Rightarrow C - C_0 - \frac{G_0}{2} = 148 \mu F$$

\rightarrow širi se frekv. spektralni logor sa snijegom značajuće komponente mod. signala

AC analiza $\rightarrow U(t) \neq 0$

$f_m \ll f_0 \Rightarrow$ na varijaciju diodama je praktički napon $(U_B + U_{m(t)})$
 \Rightarrow na tim frekv. L je vrlo niske, a C vrlo visoke impedancije \Rightarrow
 $(10 \text{ kHz} \ll 2 \text{ MHz})$



$$C_{uh} = C + \frac{G_i(t)}{2} \Rightarrow C + \frac{G_0 + \delta G_i}{2} = C + \frac{G_0}{2} + \left(\frac{\delta G_i}{2} \right)$$

\downarrow izracunati već $\frac{\delta G_i}{G_0}$

trebamo napraviti linearizaciju $\Rightarrow \delta C_{uh} = k \cdot U_{m(t)}$

$$\rightarrow \text{frekv. oscilacija} \quad \omega_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_{uh}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\delta C_{uh}}{C_0}}}$$

\Rightarrow uz pretpostavku $\delta C_{uh} \ll C_0$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_i = \omega_0 \left(1 - \frac{\delta C_{uh}}{2C_0} \right) = \omega_0 - \frac{\omega_0}{2C_0} \cdot k \cdot U_{m(t)} = \omega_0 + K_w U_{m(t)}, \quad K_w = -\frac{\omega_0}{2C_0} \cdot k$$

$$2\pi K_f = K_w = -\frac{2\pi f_0 \cdot k}{2C_0} \Rightarrow K_f = -\frac{f_0 \cdot k}{2C_0} = 27,65 \frac{\text{kHz}}{\text{V}}$$

$k \rightarrow$ derivačija u točki

$$k = \left. \frac{dC_{uh}}{du} \right|_{u=U_B} = \frac{\delta G_i}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{dG_i}{du} \right|_{u=U_B} = -\frac{30}{\sqrt{U_B^3}}$$

$$\beta_{FM} = 2K_f + 2f_m \quad (\text{Carsonovo pravilo} \rightarrow \text{estimacija})$$

$$= 2 \cdot K_f \cdot |U_{m(t)}|_{\max} + 2f_m \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{dinamika} \pm 50 \text{ mV} \\ &\Rightarrow \max 50 \text{ mV} \end{aligned}$$

$= 22,8 \text{ kHz}$

Zadatak 5

THD → koeficijent uljepšujućeg harmoničkog razbijanja

↳ Total Harmonic Distortion

$$THD = \frac{\text{snaga međenih harmonika}}{\text{snaga osnovnog harmonika}} = \frac{U_2^2 + U_3^2 + U_4^2 + \dots}{U_1^2} *$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \log_{10} * \rightarrow THD [\text{dB}]$$

SFDR → dinamički raspon signala bez međenih komponenta

↳ Spurious Free Dynamic Range

$$SFDR = 10 \log_{10} \frac{U_s^2}{U_i^2} [\text{dBc}] \rightarrow \text{decibels below carrier}$$

PATINA SIGNALA →

→ ako je potreba snaga u nekoj točki prenosnog sustava:

$$P_s = 10 \log_{10} \frac{151}{1 \text{mW}} [\text{dBm}]$$

$$P_s = 10 \log_{10} \frac{151}{1 \mu\text{W}} [\text{dBu}]$$

→ ako je potreba impedancija i napon u nekoj točki prenosnog sustava:

$$P_u = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{U_{\text{rms}}}{0,2236 \text{ V}_{\text{rms}}} \right)^2 = 20 \log_{10} \frac{U_{\text{rms}}}{0,2236 \text{ V}_{\text{rms}}} [\text{dBm}]$$

upr. ref. snaga 1mW
impedancija 60Ω

ref. napon

$$P = \frac{U^2}{R} \Rightarrow U = 0,2236 \text{ V}_{\text{rms}}$$

→ ako je potreba impedancija i struja u nekoj točki prenosnog sustava:

$$P_I = 20 \log_{10} \frac{I_{\text{rms}}}{4,472 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}_{\text{rms}}} [\text{dBm}]$$

upr. ref. snaga 1mW
impedancija 60Ω

ref. struja

$$P = I^2 R \Rightarrow I = 4,472 \text{ A}_{\text{rms}}$$

Zad

gurajuće sustava? $\Rightarrow A = 10 \log_{10} \left| \frac{S_1}{S_2} \right|$
ako je na ulazu izmjerena razina signala 3dBm, a na izlazu (impedancija 50Ω)
je izmjerena razina od 100 dBµV

$$S_1 = 10 \log_{10} \frac{S_1'}{1 \mu\text{W}} = 3 \text{dBm}$$

$$U_{\text{ref}} = 0,2236 \text{ V}_{\text{rms}}$$

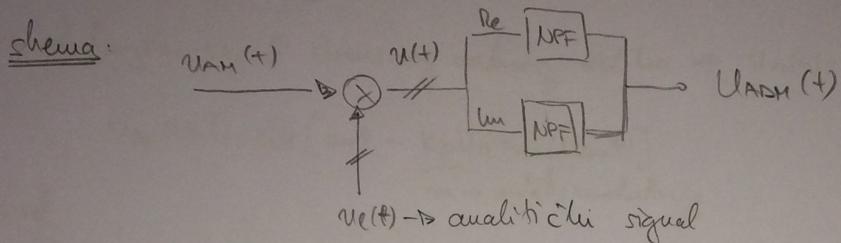
$$S_2 = 20 \log_{10} \frac{U_{\text{rms}}}{1 \mu\text{V}_{\text{rms}}} = 100 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V} \Rightarrow U_{\text{rms}} = 0,1 \text{ V} \Rightarrow S_2^* = 20 \log_{10} \frac{0,1 \text{ V}}{0,2236 \text{ V}_{\text{rms}}} = -6,93 \text{ dBm}$$

$$A = 10 \log_{10} \left| \frac{S_1}{S_2} \right| = S_1 - S_2^* = 10$$



Zadatak 6

- shema: kompleksni amplitudni demodulator USB signala
- Izredi izraz za signal na izlazu demodulatora te izraz za njegov spektar
- * pretpostavi pozitivnu modulaciju signal $U_{AM}(t)$, te protivnju fazni prijelaz nosilaca u demodulatoru φ



$$U_{AM}(t) = U_p(t) \cos(\omega_s t) \quad , \quad U_e(t) = e^{j(\omega_s t + \varphi)}$$

nastaje

$$\begin{aligned} U(t) &= U_{AM}(t) \cdot U_e(t) = U_p(t) \cos(\omega_s t) \cdot e^{j(\omega_s t + \varphi)} \\ &= U_p(t) \cos(\omega_s t) \cdot (\cos(\omega_s t + \varphi) + j \sin(\omega_s t + \varphi)) \\ &= U_p(t) \cos(\omega_s t) \cos(\omega_s t + \varphi) + j U_p(t) \cos(\omega_s t) \sin(\omega_s t + \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

trigonometrijske relacije \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x \cos y &= \frac{1}{2} (\cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y)) \\ \cos x \sin y &= \frac{1}{2} (-\sin(x-y) + \sin(x+y)) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} U_p(t) \cdot \left\{ \cos(-\varphi) + \cos(2\omega_s t + \varphi) - j \sin(-\varphi) + j \sin(2\omega_s t + \varphi) \right\}$$

grupirajući po položajima u spektru $\Rightarrow U(t) = \frac{1}{2} U_p(t) \cdot \cos(\varphi) + j \frac{1}{2} U_p(t) \sin(\varphi) \rightarrow \text{ZELIMO}$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} U_p(t) \cos(2\omega_s t + \varphi) + j \frac{1}{2} U_p(t) \sin(2\omega_s t + \varphi) \rightarrow \text{NE ZELIMO}$$

\Rightarrow neželjena komponenta uklanjaju filterom

$$U_1(j\omega) = U(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) \Rightarrow U_1 \operatorname{re}(j\omega) + j U_1 \operatorname{im}(j\omega) = [\operatorname{Ure}(j\omega) + j \operatorname{Uim}(j\omega)] \cdot H(j\omega) \quad (\text{prebroj filtreamo})$$

$$\Rightarrow U_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} U_p(t) \cos(\varphi) + j \frac{1}{2} U_p(t) \sin(\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{konačna amplituda} \Rightarrow |U_{AM}(t)| = \underline{\underline{|U_p(t)|}} = \underline{\underline{U_{AM}(t)}} \Rightarrow \text{ne ovisi o razlici faza između nosilaca u oddajniku i prijemniku}$$

Zadatak 7

→ fokus modulirani signal

→ izraz za spektar mod. signala ut pretpostavku da je mod. signal sinusnog valnog oblika

$$\text{fokus modulirani signal} \rightarrow u_{PM}(t) = U_0 \cos[\omega_0 t + k_p u_m(t)]$$

→ modulacijski signal sinusnog valnog oblika $\Rightarrow u_m(t) = U_m \cos(\omega_m t)$

$$u_{PM}(t) = U_0 \cos[\omega_0 t + k_p U_m \cos(\omega_m t)]$$

$m \rightarrow \text{udaljba modulacije}$

izvod:

(splitter)

$$\hookrightarrow u_{KM}(t) = U_0 \cos[\omega_0 t + m \cos(\omega_m t)] \quad , * \cos[\alpha + m \cdot \cos \beta] \text{ je moguće} \\ \cos[\alpha + m \sin \beta]$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{KM}(t) = U_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(m) \cos((\omega_0 t + m \cdot \omega_m t + n \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

$$= U_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(m) \cos((\omega_0 + m \omega_m)t + n \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\hookrightarrow = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(m) \cos(\alpha + m \beta + n \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$u_{KM}(t) = U_0 \cdot \left\{ \underbrace{\sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} J_n(m) \cos[(\omega_0 + m \omega_m)t + n \frac{\pi}{2}]}_{\text{prva suma}} + \underbrace{J_0(m) \cos(\omega_0 t)}_{m=0} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} J_n(m) \cos[(\omega_0 + m \omega_m)t + n \frac{\pi}{2}]}_{\text{druga suma}} \right\}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{zapišemo drugo } j} \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_{-m}(m) \cos[(\omega_0 - m \omega_m)t - m \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{, pravilo } \underline{J_{-m}(m) = (-1)^m J_m(m)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_m(m) \cos[(\omega_0 - m \omega_m)t - m \frac{\pi}{2}] \cos(m\pi)$$

$$* (-1)^m = \cos(m\pi)$$

$$* \cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_m(m) \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \cos[(\omega_0 - m \omega_m)t - m \frac{3\pi}{2}] + \cos[(\omega_0 - m \omega_m)t + m \frac{\pi}{2}] \right\}$$

$-m \frac{3\pi}{2} = m \frac{\pi}{2}$

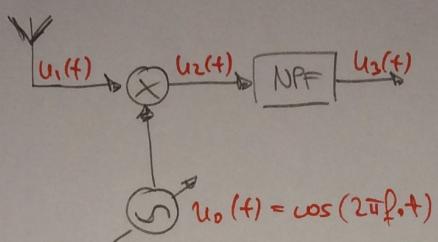
$$\Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_m(m) \cos[(\omega_0 - m \omega_m)t - m \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{KM}(t) = U_0 J_0(m) \cos(\omega_0 t) + U_0 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_m(m) \left\{ \cos[(\omega_0 - m \omega_m)t + \frac{m\pi}{2}] + \cos[(\omega_0 + m \omega_m)t + \frac{m\pi}{2}] \right\}$$

$$U_{KM}(w) = U_0 J_0(m) \pi (\delta(w - \omega_0) + \delta(w + \omega_0) + U_0 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_m(m) \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\delta(w - \omega_0 + m \omega_m + \frac{m\pi}{2}) + \delta(w + \omega_0 - m \omega_m + \frac{m\pi}{2}) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \delta(w - \omega_0 - m \omega_m + \frac{m\pi}{2}) + \delta(w + \omega_0 + m \omega_m + \frac{m\pi}{2}) \right) \right)$$

Zadatak 8

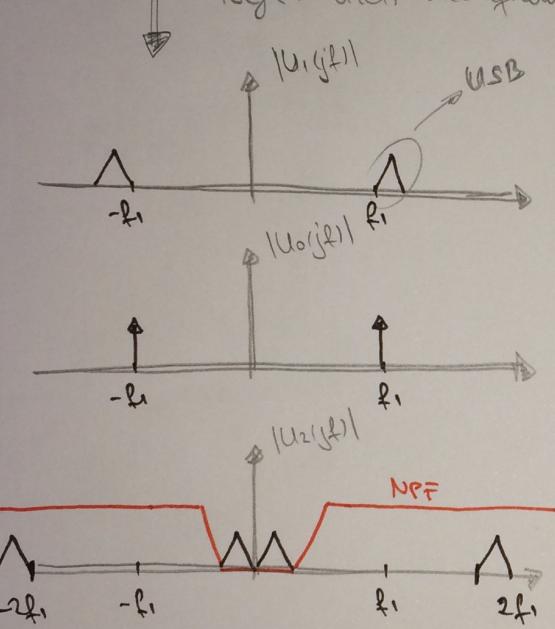
analogni prijamnik s direktnom pretvorbsom frekv. koj koristi realno nijeganje blokovaška šema:



→ princip rada:



ideja: Uzeti međufrekvenciju $f_M = 0 \Rightarrow$ u tom slučaju koristimo NBF kako bi izdvajali željenu informaciju
⇒ jednostavna kalibracija



$$\Rightarrow f_1 = X \text{ MHz}$$

⇒ also su odabrali fo tako da odgovara ulaznoj frekvenciji, množenjem tih dvaju frekvencija dobijemo komponente na

$$-2f, 0, 2f$$

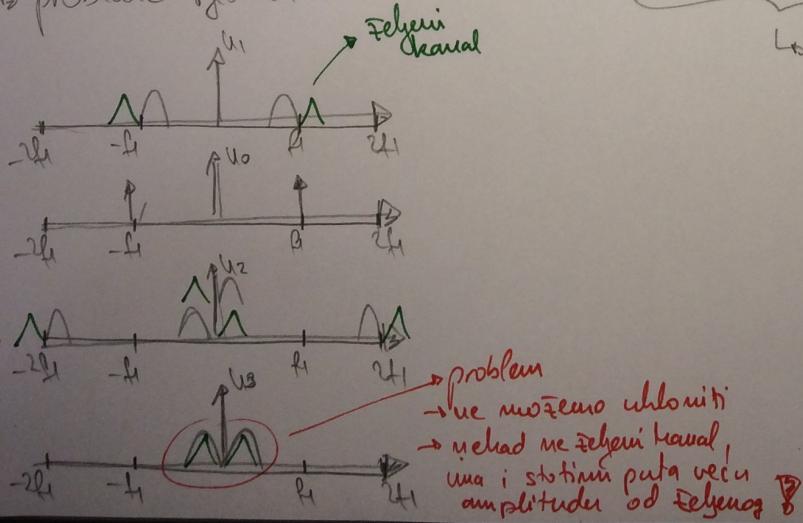
ovo delimo

→ PROBLEM: radi ali ne možeš jer nisi nikada niti prenosiš nemajuš tako čisti signal

→ začele frekvencije ⇒ ovom metodom se ne mogu ukloniti

⇒ problem je da savremeni kompleksni nijeganje

↳ U_0 je analitički pa mora samo ljevi deo sa desnim dij spektra pa se kvaliteti ne zbrinjavaju ✓



→ ne mogemo ukloniti
→ uklad ne želeni kanal,
ima i stotinu puta veću
amplitudu od želenog ☺