



LES FONDAMENTAUX EN TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

Diaporama 4

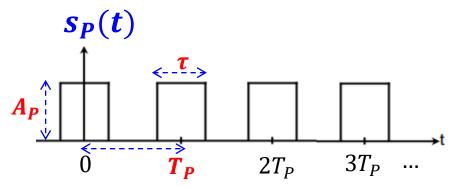
Modulations d'Impulsions PAM – PWM – PPM

Filière SMP - Cycle Licence - Semestre 6



• Principe:

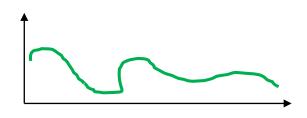
Porteuse impulsionnelle $s_P(t)$:



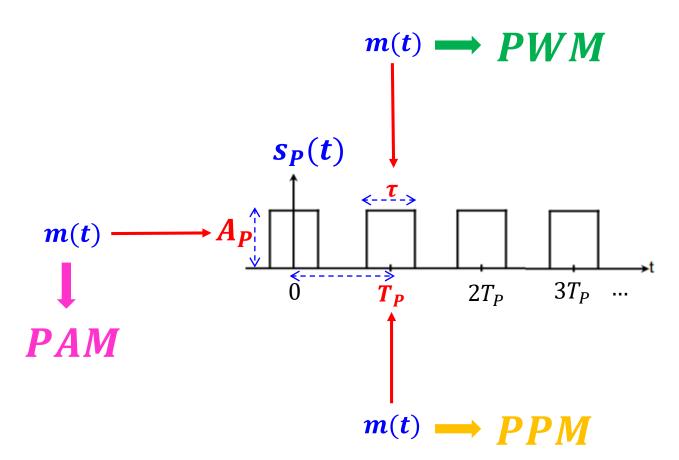
 A_p , $F_p = \frac{1}{T_p}$ et $\alpha = \frac{\tau}{T_p}$: rapport cyclique , $\tau \ll T_P$

Signal modulant m(t):

Analogique Bande de Base.

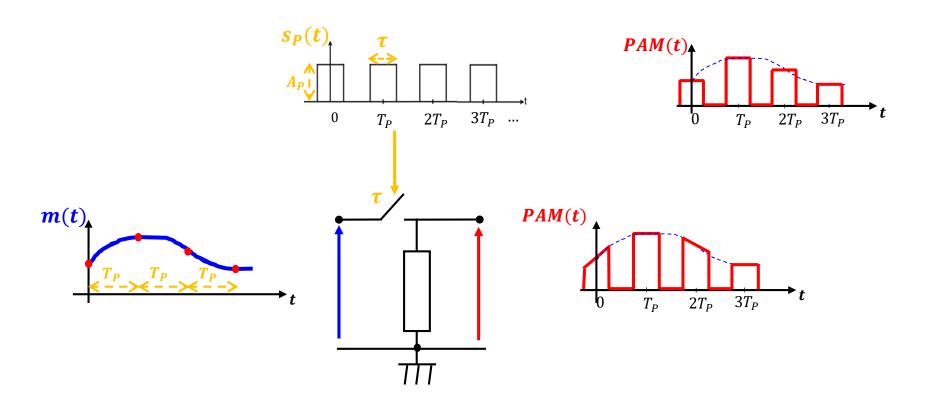


• Principe:

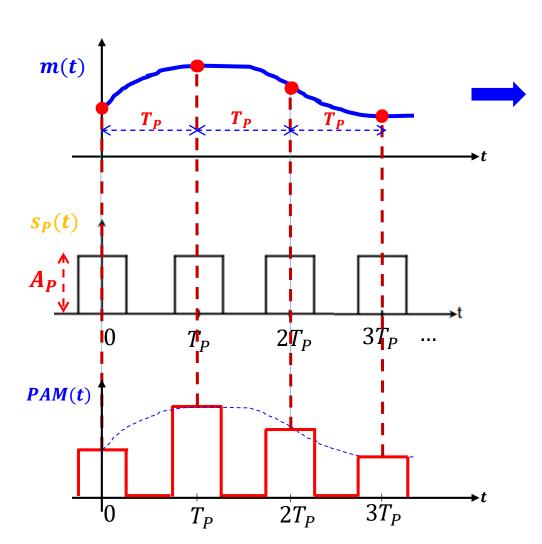


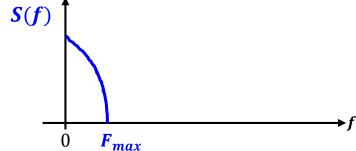
Modulation d'Impulsions en Amplitude : PAM

Principe de l' Echantillonnage :



Modulation d'Impulsions en Amplitude : PAM





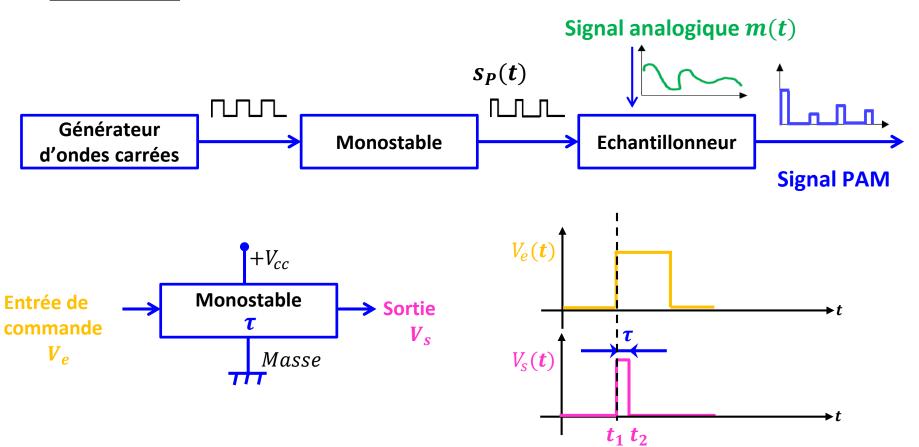
> Echantillonnage:

$$F_p \ge F_{\text{Shannon}} = 2 F_{max}$$

F_p: Fréquence d'échantillonnage

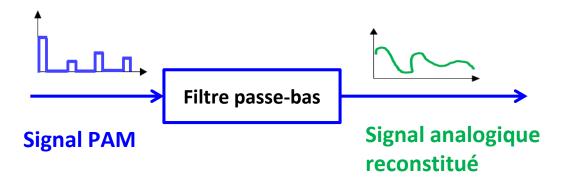
Modulation d'Impulsions en Amplitude : PAM

Modulateur:



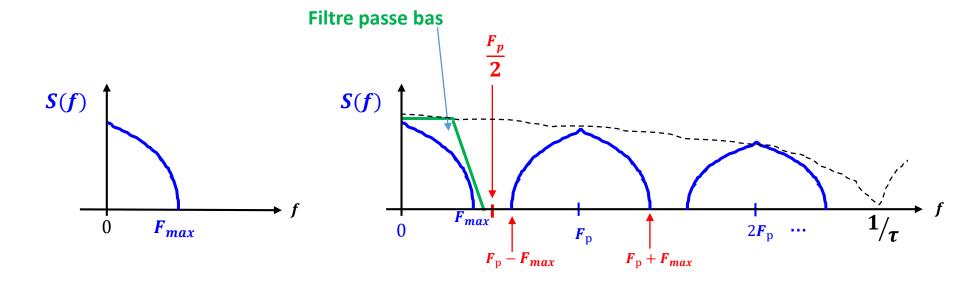
Modulation d'Impulsions en Amplitude : PAM

Démodulateur :



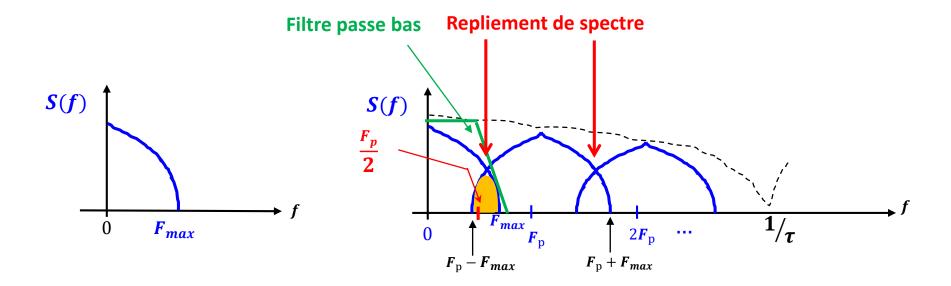
Modulation d'Impulsions en Amplitude : PAM

Spectre signal PAM : $F_p \ge 2 F_{max}$

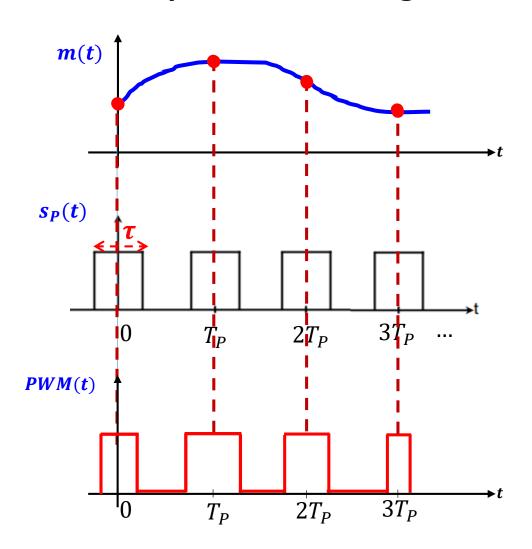


Modulation d'Impulsions en Amplitude : PAM

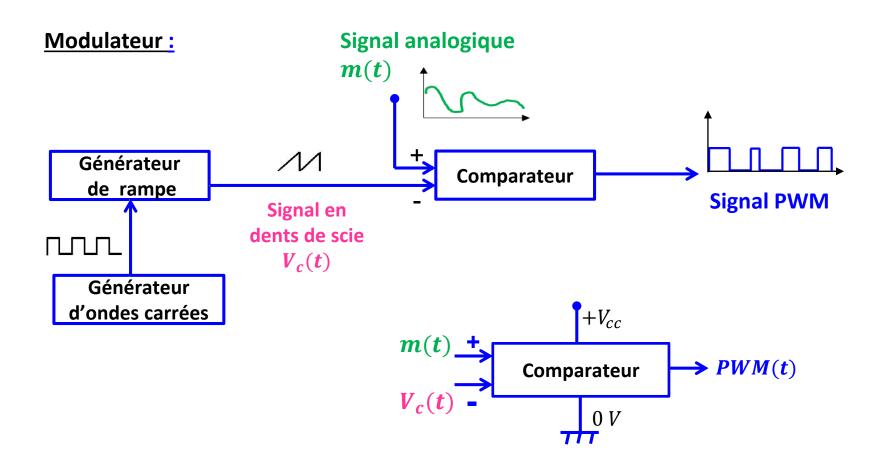
Phénomène de repliement de spectre : $F_p < 2 F_{max}$



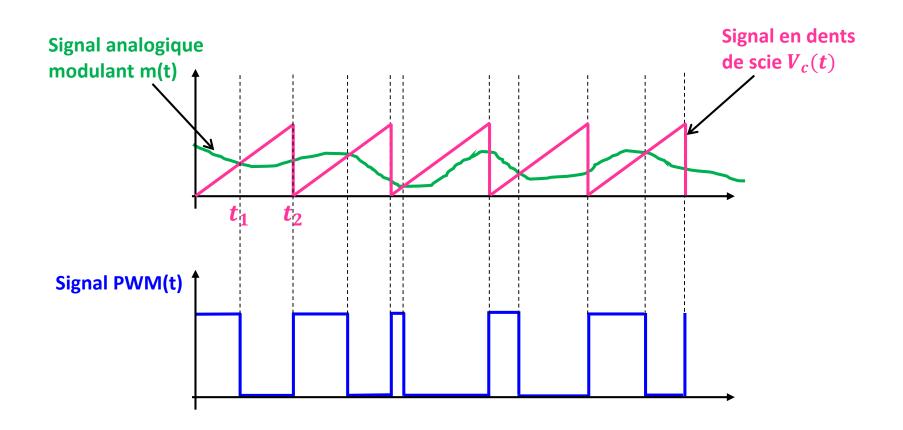
Modulation d'Impulsions en Largeur : PWM



Modulation d'Impulsions en Largeur : PWM

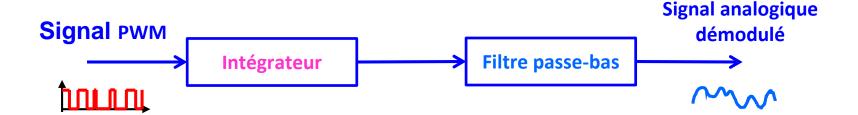


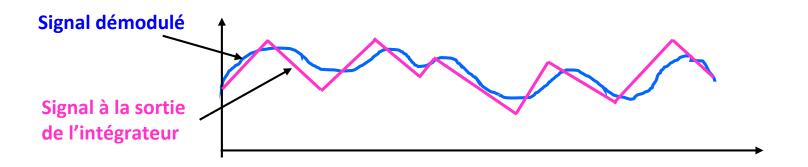
Modulation d'Impulsions en Largeur : PWM



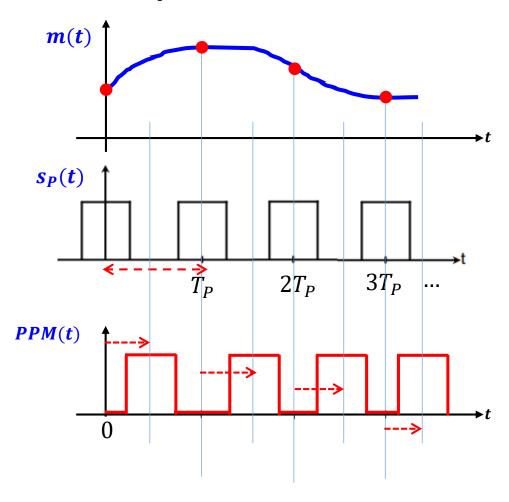
Modulation d'Impulsions en Largeur : PWM

<u>Démodulateur</u>:



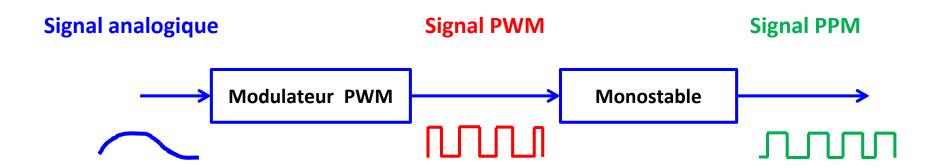


Modulation d'Impulsions en Position : PPM

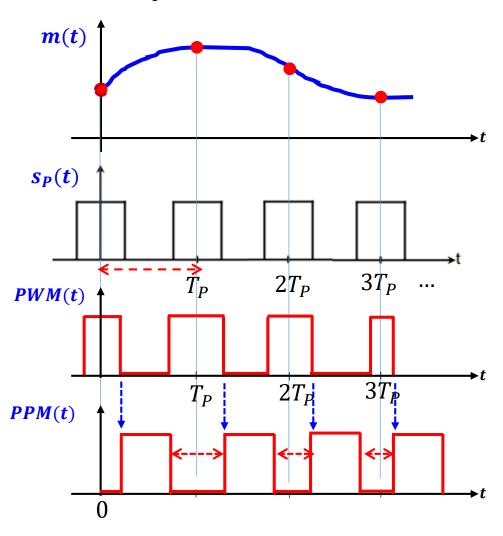


Modulation d'Impulsions en Position : PPM

Modulateur:

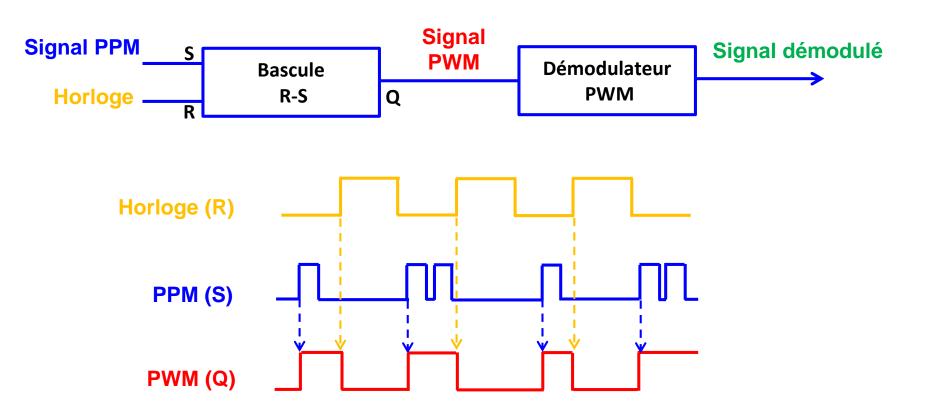


Modulation d'Impulsions en Position : PPM

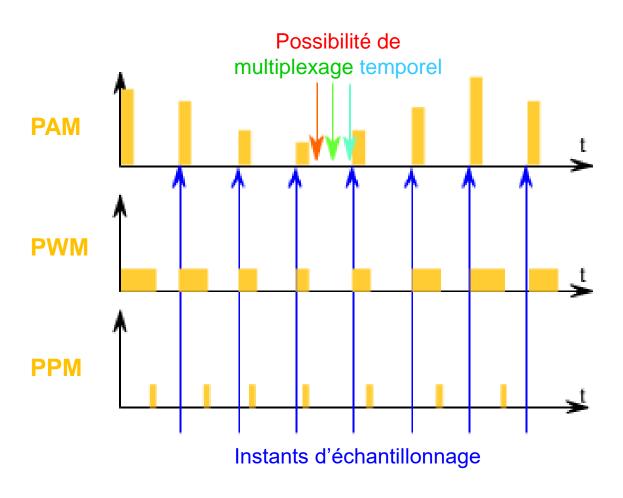


Modulation d'Impulsions en Position : PPM

<u>Démodulateur</u>:



• Récapitulatif :



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Critère	PAM	PWM	PPM
Exigence en Bande Passante	Faible	Elevée	Elevée
Influence du Bruit	Maximale	Minimale	Moindre
Génération & Détection	Complexe	Simple	Simple
Puissance Transmise	Varie avec le temps	Varie avec le temps	Reste constante