Fondamenti di Comunicazioni

Corso: Fondamenti di comunicazioni e Internet (canale I e II)
E Telecomunicazioni

Lezione 1: Introduzione (segnali continui e discreti)

Tiziana Cattai
email: tiziana.cattai@uniroma1.it

SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

Informazioni generali

Fondamenti di Comunicazioni (circa 15 ore)

Obiettivo: Fondamenti sulle comunicazioni, uso dei segnali digitali e loro elaborazione

- Lezioni
  - Lunedì 12-13.30 (Aula 108, Marco Polo) per Fondamenti di comunicazioni ed Internet (canale II)
  - Lunedi 16:00-17:00 (Aula 108, Marco Polo+ Altra aula) per Fondamenti di comunicazioni ed Internet (canale I) e Telecomunicazioni
  - Eventuali modifiche saranno comunicate durante il corso
- Le giornate dedicate alle esercitazioni e agli homework saranno stabilite durante il corso
- Riferimenti: Tiziana Cattai email: tiziana.cattai@uniroma1.it

  Per ricevimento contattare il docente

Informazioni generali

- Materiale Didattico:

  Tutto il corso è interamente coperto dai Lucidi delle lezioni disponibili su Moodle

- Modalità di esame (appelli gennaio e febbraio)
  - Degli homework durante il corso sulla parte pratica (10 punti)
  - Una prova scritta a gennaio o febbraio
  - Una parte con domande a risposta multipla (15 punti)
  - 1 Esercizio (5 punti)
  - Delle prove intermedie su moodle durante il corso: quiz che rilasciano un massimo di 4 punti da utilizzare come punti bonus esclusivamente nell'appello di Gennaio o Febbraio 2024

- Modalità di esame (appelli da marzo in poi)

  Una prova scritta
  - Una parte con domande a risposta multipla (vale 15 punti)
  - 1 Esercizio (vale 5 punti)

  Una prova orale a valle della correzione dello scritto (Vale +10 (-5) punti)

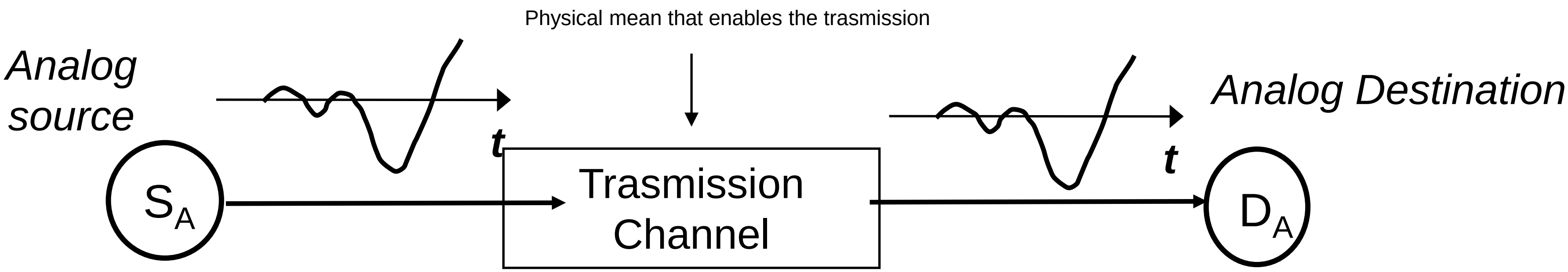
Programma

- Introduzione (segnali continui e discreti)
- Segnali notevoli, operazioni sui segnali
- Energia e potenza
- Correlazione ed impulso
- Convoluzione e filtraggio

Homework

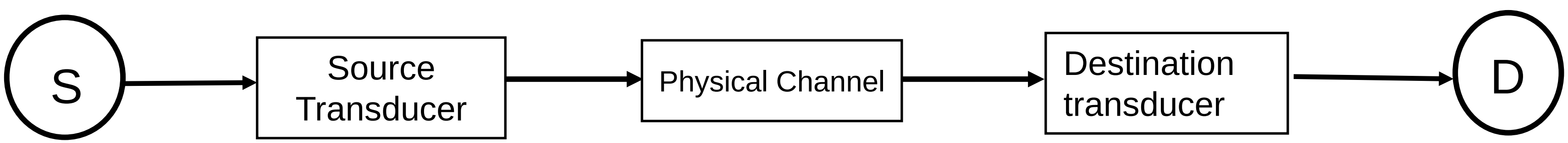
- Serie e trasformata di Fourier
- Correlazione e spettro
- Campionamento e quantizzazione
- Mezzi fisici di trasmissione

Continuous signals



Example:

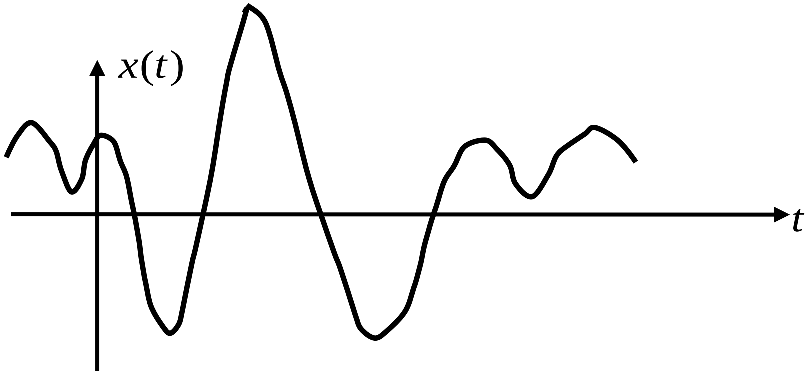
Voice → signal of acustic pression
Telephone → Electrical signal
Video → optical signal



Continuous signals

Signal: physical quantity that varies in time and carry the information

$$x(t), \qquad -\infty < t < +\infty$$

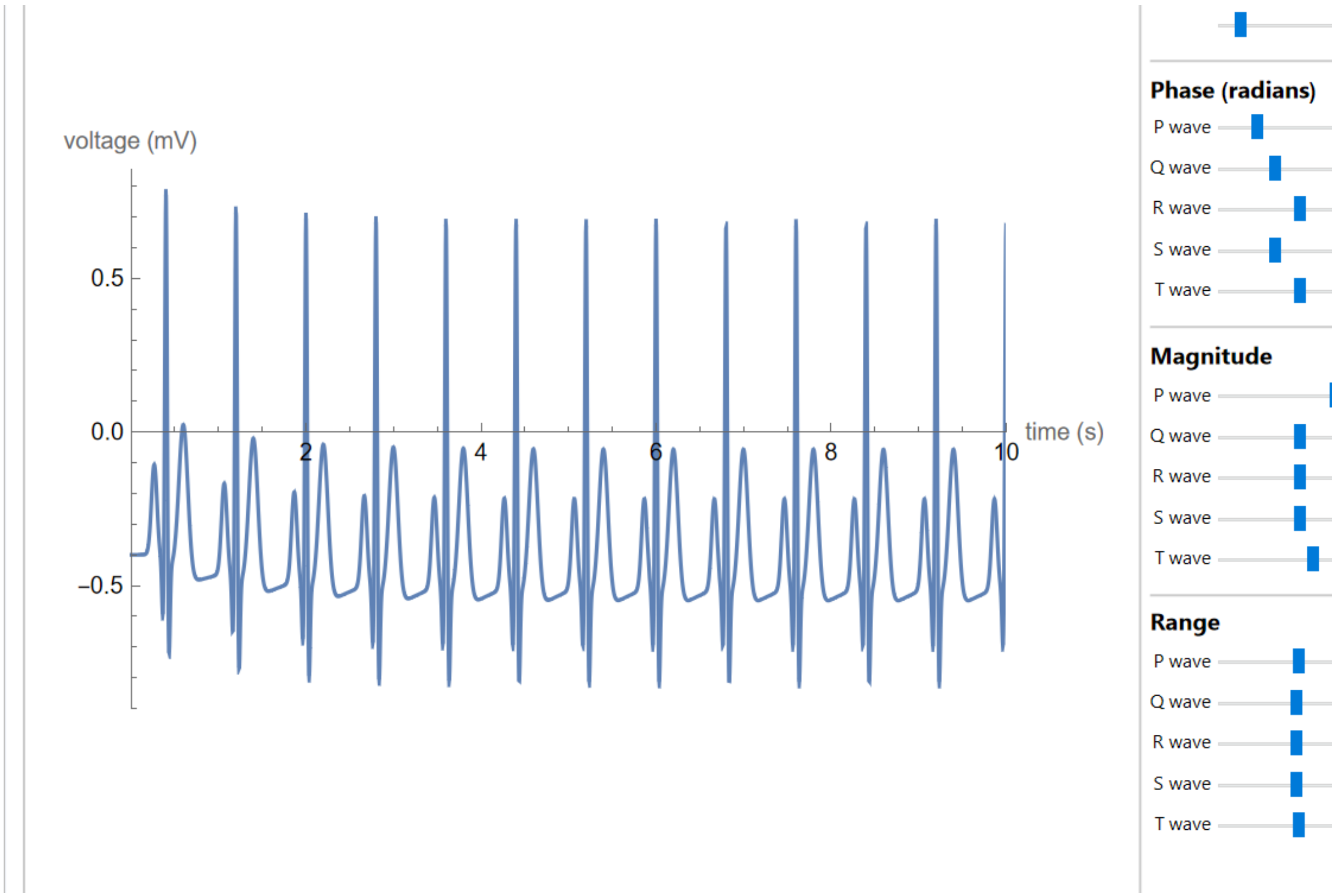


Example of continuous time signal: voice, temperature, music

Study of signals through real or function mathematical functions

Example of signals

- https://demonstrations.wolfram.com/SyntheticECG/



Classification of signals and elementary signals

A signal can be expressed by a real or complex mathematical function f(x). It can be written as:

$$x(t) = x_R(t) + j\, x_I(t)$$

Complex signals: couple of two real signals, that are a real signal $x_R(t)$ and an imaginary signal $x_I(t)$.

In alternative, it can be seen as a couple of real signals, associated to module $|x(t)|$ and phase $\arg(x(t))$

$$x(t) = |x(t)| \cdot \exp[j \cdot \arg(x(t))]$$

$$\left| x(t) \right| = \sqrt{x_R^2(t) + x_I^2(t)}$$

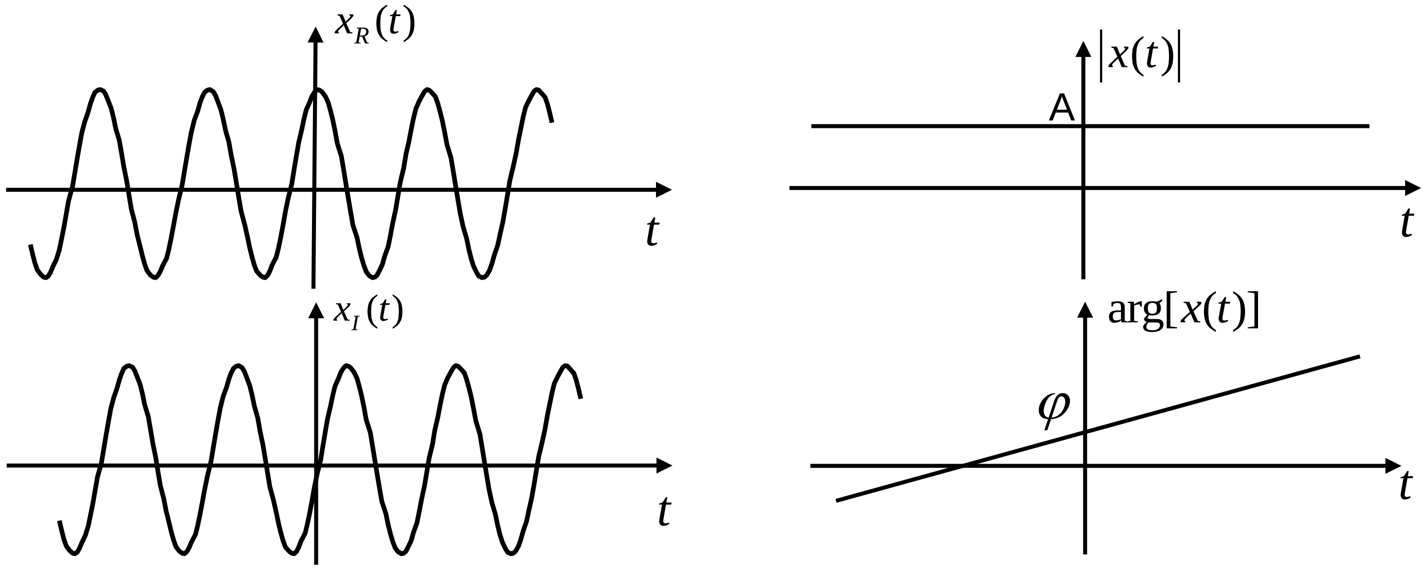
$$\arg(x(t)) = arctg\left(\frac{x_I(t)}{x_R(t)} \right)$$

Classification of signals and elementary signals

Complex exponential

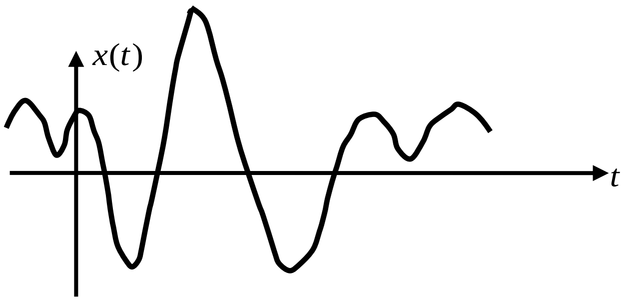
$$x(t) = Ae^{j(2\pi f_0 t+\varphi)} = A\cos(2\pi f_0 t+\varphi) + jA\sin(2\pi f_0 t+\varphi)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_R(t) = A\cos(2\pi f_0 t+\varphi) \\ x_I(t) = A\sin(2\pi f_0 t+\varphi) \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} |x(t)| = A \\ \arg[x(t)] = 2\pi f_0 t+\varphi \end{cases}$$



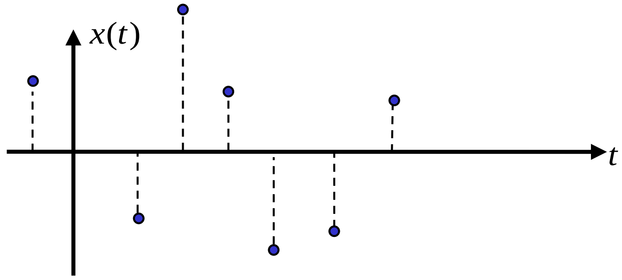
Classification of signals and elementary signals

Analogic signal



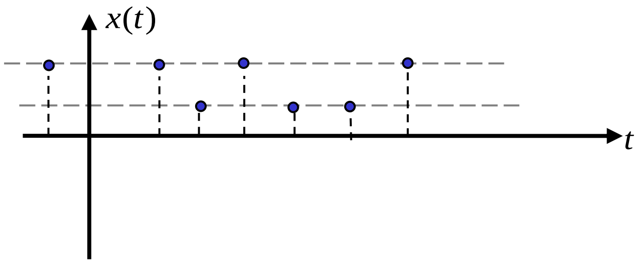
The signal is a continuous function (real or complex) of a continuous vaariable

Sampled signal



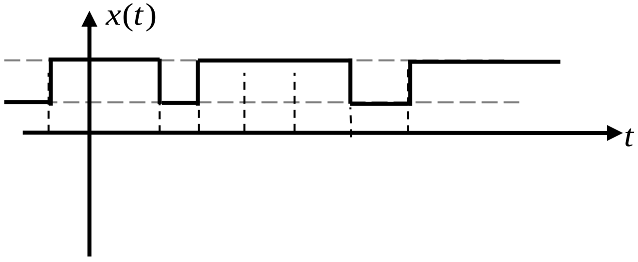
The signal is represented by a continuous function but the t-variable can have only discrete values

Digital signal



t is a discrete variable and it can have only discrete values

Discrete signal

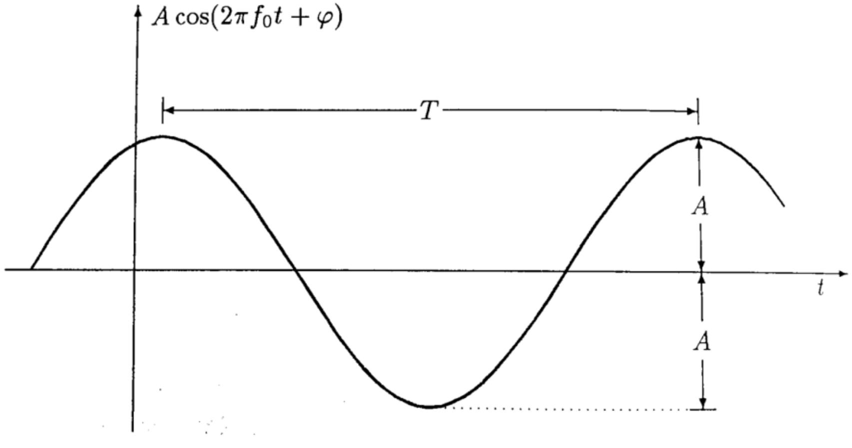


t is a continuous variable but it can have only discrete values

Example of signals

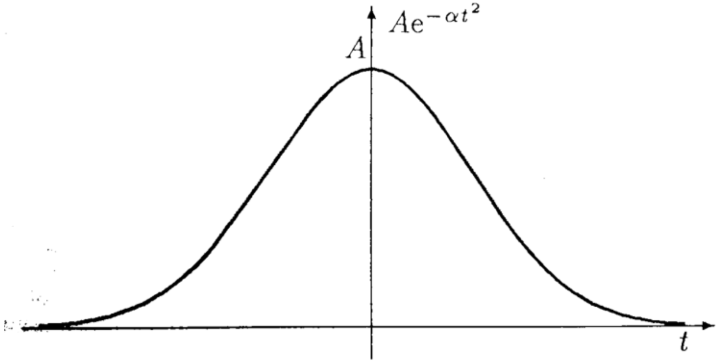
- Sine wave

$x(t) = Acos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \varphi)$



- Gaussian signal

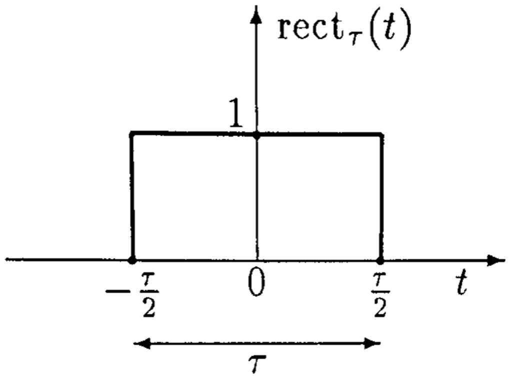
$x(t) = Ae^{-\alpha t^2}$



Example of signals

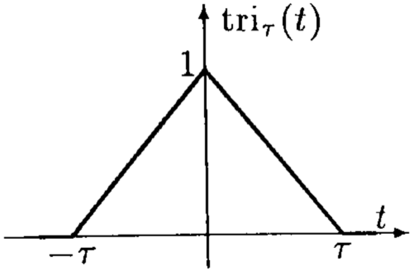
- Rettangolo

$$x(t) = rect(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \; if \; |t| < \dfrac{\tau}{2} \\ \dfrac{1}{2} \; if \; |t| = \dfrac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 \; otherwise \end{cases}$$



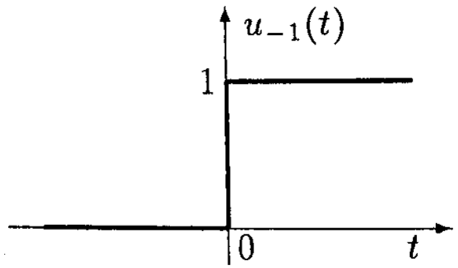
- triangolo

$$x(t) = tri(t) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{t}{\tau} + 1 \; if \; t \in [-\tau, 0] \\ -\dfrac{t}{\tau} + 1 \; if \; t \in [0, \tau] \\ 0 \; otherwise \end{cases}$$



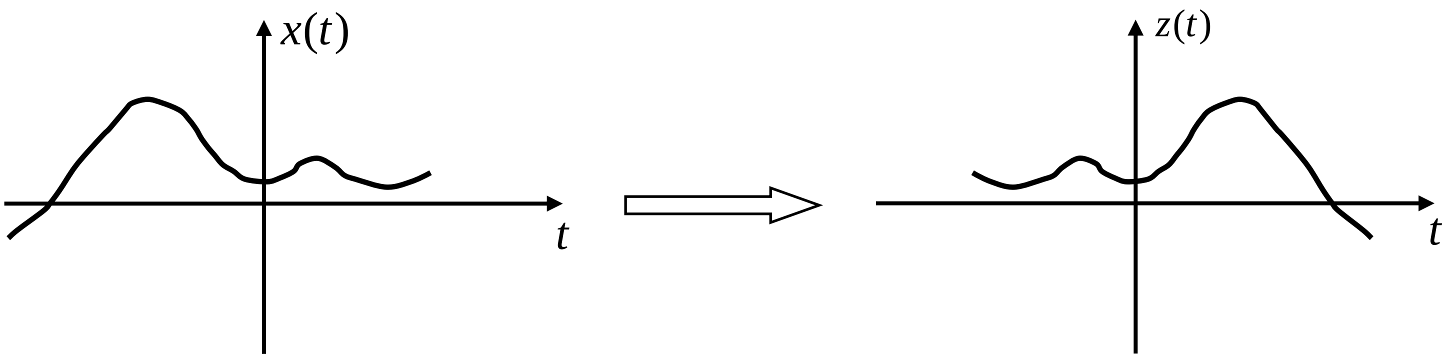
- Gradino unitario

$$x(t) = u_{-1}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \; if \; t \geq 0 \\ 0 \; otherwise \end{cases}$$



Operations with signals

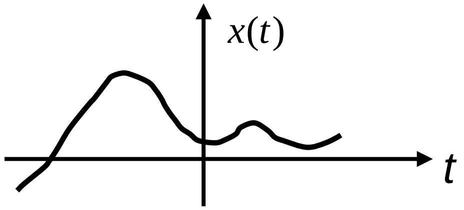
- Sum, Product: $z(t) = x(t) + y(t), \qquad z(t) = x(t) \cdot y(t)$
- Product with a constant: $z(t) = cx(t)$ (Amplification, Attenuation)
- Flipping: $z(t) = x(-t)$

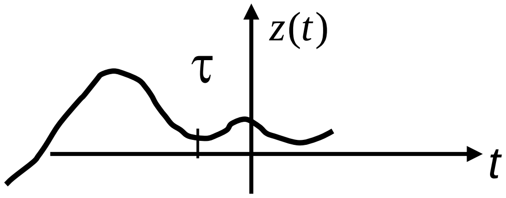


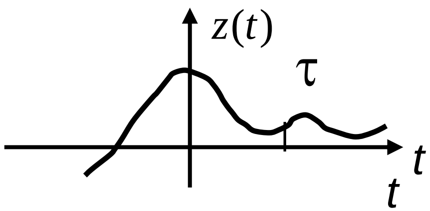
Operation with signals

Translation

$$z(t) = x(t-\tau)$$





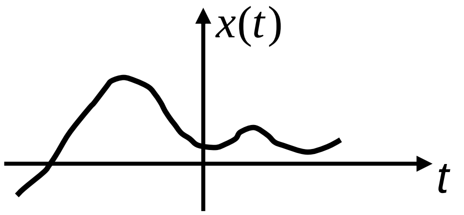


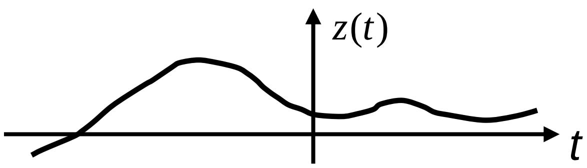
$\tau < 0$ anticipo

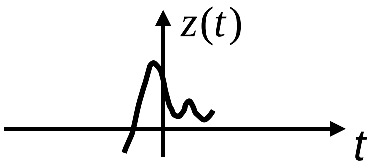
$\tau > 0$ ritardo

Axis warping

$$z(t) = x(\alpha t), \alpha > 0$$







$\alpha < 1$ dilatazione

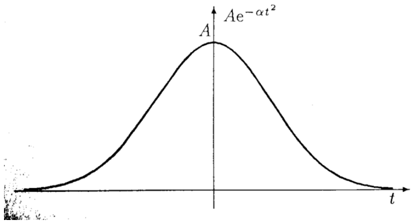
$\alpha > 1$ contrazione

Esempi : $x(t) = tri(2t)$, $x(t) =$ tri(1/3 t), $x(t) = \mathrm{rect}\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{t}\right)$, $x(t) = rect(t-1)$, $x(t) = \mathrm{rect}(\mathrm{t}+1)$

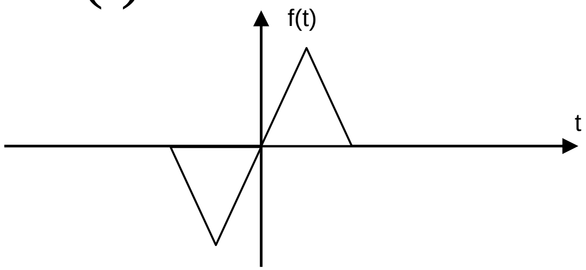
Symmetry

Given a real signal (or sequence)

- Even symmetry (simmetria pari)   f(-t)=f(t)



- Odd symmetry (simmetria dispari) f(-t)=-f(t)



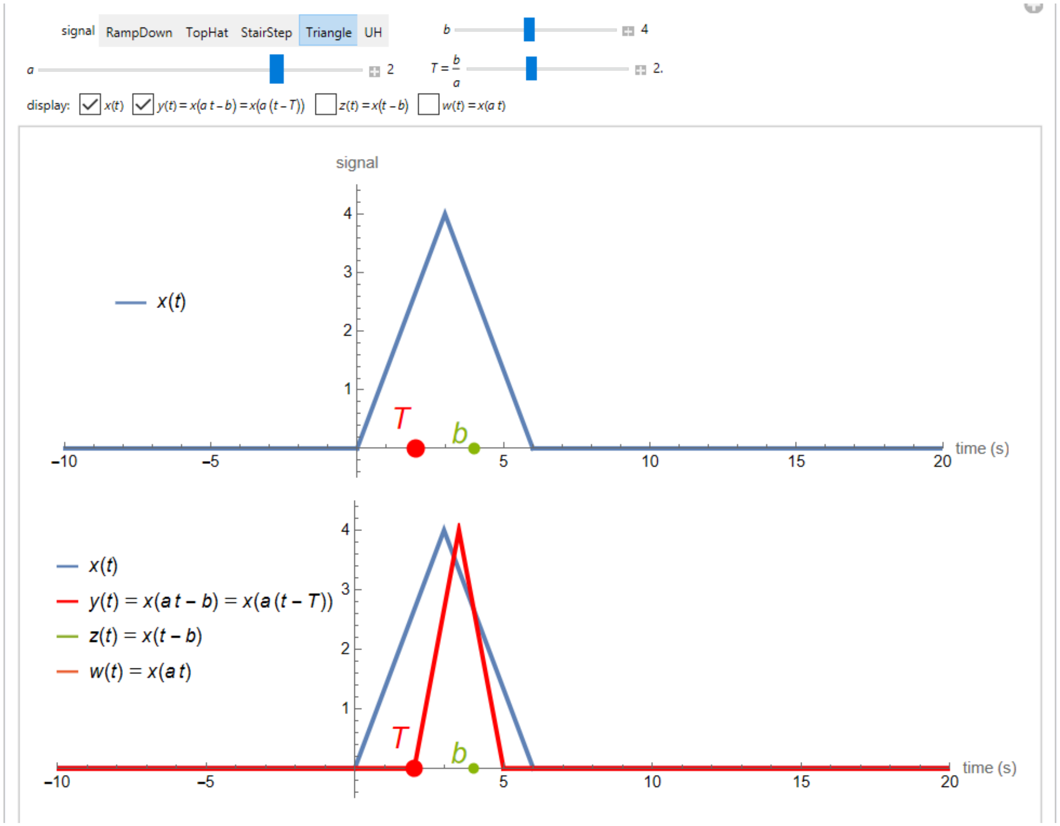
Given a complex signal (or sequence)

- Hermitian symmetry: real part and module: even symmetry and imaginary part and phase: odd symmetry

Example of signals

Time Shifting and Time Scaling In Signal Processing

https://demonstrations.wolfram.com/TimeShiftingAndTimeScalingInSignalProcessing/



Matlab example

+4 | main_SWSS_epanet_demandvalues_01.m | convolution.m | examplees_quant_sampl.m | convolution.m | main_toy_SWSS_02.m | plot_sinewave.m

```
close all
clear
clc

% Creare una sinusoide
t = 0:0.05:2*pi; % Intervallo di tempo da 0 a 2*pi
A = 1; % Amplitude
f = 1; % Frequenza
phi = 0; % Fase
sinusoide = A * sin(2*pi*f*t + phi);

% Grafico della sinusoide originale
subplot(2, 1, 1);
stem(t, sinusoide);
title('Sinusoide Originale');
xlabel('Tempo');
ylabel('Amplitude');

% Trasla la sinusoide
t_shifted = t + 2; % Trasla di 1 secondo (puoi cambiare il valore a tuo piacimento)
sinusoide_shifted = A * sin(2*pi*f*t_shifted + phi);

% Grafico della sinusoide traslata
subplot(2, 1, 2);
stem(t_shifted, sinusoide_shifted);
title('Sinusoide Traslata');
xlabel('Tempo');
ylabel('Amplitude');
```

Examples

- $x(t) = rect\left(\frac{t}{3}\right)$
- $x(t) = 2rect\left(\frac{t}{3}\right)$
- $x(t) = tri(2t - 3)$
- $x(t) = rect\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 3tri\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$
- $x(t) = rect\left(\frac{t}{2} - 4\right) + tri(t + 2)$