Fundamentals of Communications Engineering

Department of Communications Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Diyala, 2016-2017

Class: Second Year
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Room: Comm-02
Course Syllabus:
This course introduces the basics and fundamentals of signals and systems and communications engineering as:
Introduction: The reasons to use communication system, Elements of a communication system, Definitions and terms .

Signal and systems: Types of signals, Fourier transforms, Frequency response of linear system, Time delay, Convolution, Transversal filters.

Noise: Types of noise, Noise figure, S/N ratio, Noise temperature, System noise calculations.

Modulation and Demodulation: AM, FM, PM and PCM modulation and demodulation, modulation indexes, power of modulated signal ,S/N ratio effects, frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM).

Sampling: Base band sampling, Pass band sampling, time division multiplexing (TDM).
Textbooks:

- B. P. Lathi, Modern Digital & Analog Communications Systems, 4th edition, Oxford University Press, 1995.
- John G. Proakis & Masoud Salehi, Fundamentals of Communication Systems, 2^{nd} edition, Pearson, 2016.

* What is a signal? it is the history of something's behaviour.

* Ex. Voltage behaviour through one second, maybe it increases or decreases or to be a zero value.

* The events of increasing or decreasing or any other event happen ~~for~~ to voltage or current can be represented by a mathematical model (mathematical equation).

* Generally, trigonometric functions could model the interaction of a signal. Such trigonometric functions can be sine or cosine.

* The sinusoidal signal can be written generally as

$$x(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \qquad (1)$$

where:-

A : amplitude of $x(t)$,

ω_0 : is the radian frequency (radian/second),

t : time in seconds,

ϕ : phase in radians,

continue---

$\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$ radians/second (rad/s)

$f_0 = \dfrac{\omega_0}{2\pi}$ is the frequency in seconds (s).

* Frequency f_0 : It means the repetitions of the events of the signal $x(t)$ within <u>one</u> second.

<u>Ex.</u> suppose $x(t) = 3\cos\left[2\pi(2)t - \frac{4\pi}{10}\right]$, $x(t)$ can be drawn as in Figure 1.1

Figure 1.1

* The events repeat every 0.5 second, in other words, there will be two rotations in each one second.

* From your math course, remember the following important properties:

Equivalence

$$\sin(\theta) = \cos(\theta - \tfrac{\pi}{2}) \quad \text{——— (2)}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \sin(\theta + \tfrac{\pi}{2}) \quad \text{——— (3)}$$

periodicity

$$\cos(\theta - 2\pi \ell) = \cos(\theta) \quad \text{——— (4)}$$

ℓ is an integer

$$\sin(\theta - 2\pi \ell) = \sin(\theta) \quad \text{——— (5)}$$

Evenness:

$$\cos(-\theta) = \cos(\theta) \quad \text{——— (6)}$$

Oddness

$$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin(\theta)$$

* Also remember these some important identities:

$$\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1 \quad \text{——— (7)}$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \quad \text{——— (8)}$$

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta) \quad \text{——— (9)}$$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \quad \text{——— (10)}$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \mp \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \quad \text{——— (11)}$$

$$\cos^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2\theta) \quad \text{——— (12)}$$

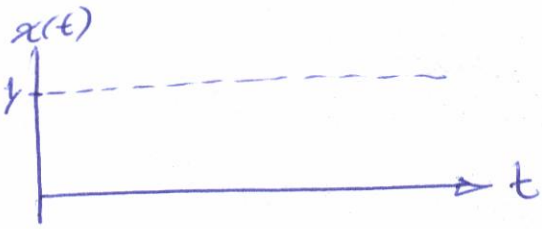
$$\sin^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos(2\theta) \quad \text{——— (13)}$$

* Furthermore Euler formula is

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta}}{2j} \quad \text{——— (14)}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}}{2} \quad \text{——— (15)}$$

Ex. Let $x(t) = \cos(2\pi(0)t)$, then $x(t)$ can be plotted as



Classification of signals:

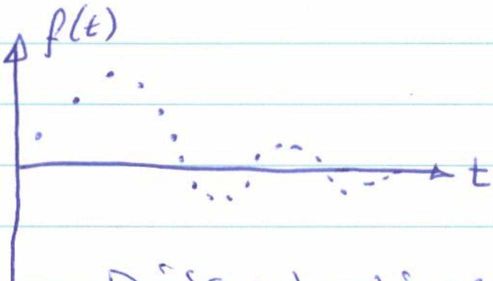
* In communication systems, there are different types of signals. To simplify the study of communication systems, signals can be classified as:

1- Continuous-time and Discrete-time signals,
2- Even and odd signals,
3- periodic and aperiodic (non periodic) signals,
4- Deterministic and random signals,
5- Analog and digital signals,
6- Real and complex signals, and
7- Energy and power signals.

* The signal is said continuous-time if its value is defined for all values of the time variable.

* Discrete signals are those signals which their values are defined at a spesified instants of the time.

continuous-time signal



Discrete-time signal.

Even and Odd Components of a Signal

* Every signal consists of two parts, these two parts called even and odd components.

* That is, the signal can be written using the even and odd components.

Evenness : The function is even, if and only if,

$$f(t) = f(-t) \qquad (16)$$

* $f(t)$ has the same value at t & $-t$.
* Hence, $f(t)$ symmetric about the vertical access.

Oddness : The function is odd, if and only if,

$$f(t) = -f(-t) \qquad (17)$$

* The value of the function at time t is the negating value at time $-t$.
* Hence, $f(t)$ is symmetric about the origin.

* In other words :-

even X even = even
even X odd = odd
odd X even = odd
odd X odd = even

* In the communications engineering, even and odd properties simplify the problems very much.

<u>EX.</u> * if $f(t)$ is even, then

$$\int_{-\infty}^{a} f(t)\, dt = 2\int_{0}^{a} f(t)\, dt$$

* if $f(t)$ is odd, then

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(t)\, dt = \text{zero}$$

* Every signal $f(t)$ can be expressed as a sum of its even and odd components as,

$$f(t) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\left[f(t) + f(-t)\right]}_{\text{even component}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\left[f(t) - f(-t)\right]}_{\text{odd component}} \quad (18)$$

~~* From equation (18), the even component is~~

or

$$f(t) = f_e(t) + f_o(t) \quad (19)$$

where

$$f_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left[f(t) + f(-t)\right] \quad (20)$$

and

$$f_o(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left[f(t) - f(-t)\right] \quad (21)$$

Ex. What are the even and odd components of e^{jt}?

Ans $e^{jt} = f_e(t) + f_o(t)$

$$f_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left[e^{jt} + e^{-jt}\right] = \cos(t)$$

$$f_o(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left[e^{jt} - e^{-jt}\right] = j\sin(t)$$

* Periodicity of a signal :

* periodic signal stands for a signal that repeates itself ~~at~~ each a specified time period.

* The signal $f(t)$ can be considered as a periodic signal if and only if

$$f(t) = f(t+T) \quad (22)$$

where T is called the period of the signal $f(t)$. In other words, $f(t)$ repeats itself every T seconds.

T is the fundamental period.

* If $g(t) = f_1(t) + f_2(t) \quad (23)$

Let $f_1(t) = f_1(t+T_1) \quad (24) \; \{\text{periodic with period } T_1\}$

$f_2(t) = f_2(t+T_2) \quad (25) \; \{\text{Periodic with period } T_2\}$

then $g(t)$ in equation (23) is periodic if and only if

$$\boxed{\frac{T_1}{T_2} = n = \text{rational number}} \quad (26)$$

* The last equation informs us that T_1 can be calculated using T_2,

$$\boxed{T_1 = nT_2} \quad (27)$$

or we can calculate T_2 from T_1 as

$$T_2 = \frac{T_1}{n} \quad (28)$$

$$\boxed{T_0 = nT_2 = T_1} \quad (29)$$

EX. given $y(t) = \cos(t + \pi/4)$,

$$y(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta)$$

$$\therefore \omega_0 = 1 = 2\pi f_0$$

hence $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{1}{f_0} = 2\pi$ seconds

EX. $x(t) = \sin(\frac{2\pi}{5}t)$,

$x(t) = \sin(\omega_0 t + \theta) \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{\cancel{2\pi}}{5} = \frac{\cancel{2\pi}}{T_0} \Rightarrow T_0 = 5$ sec.

T_0 is 5 seconds (the fundamental period).

EX. Assume $g(t) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t) + \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}t)$, is $g(t)$ periodic? if so, what is the fundamental period?

solution

$$g(t) = g_1(t) + g_2(t)$$

$$g_1(t) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t) = \sin(\omega_1 t)$$

$$\therefore \omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} \Rightarrow \boxed{T_1 = 4\ s}$$

$$g_2(t) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}t) = \cos(\omega_2 t)$$

$$\therefore \omega_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{T_2} \Rightarrow \boxed{T_2 = 8\ s}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ (rational number)}$$

$\therefore$ $g(t)$ is periodic with a fundamental period T_0,

$$T_0 = 2T_1 = T_2 = 8\ s.$$

EX. $y(t)=\cos^2(t)$, is it periodic? what is the fundamental period T_0?

solution yes, $y(t)$ is periodic

$$y(t)=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\cos(2t)=y_1(t)+y_2(t)$$

$y_1(t)=\frac{1}{2}$ is a D.C. with arbitrary period

$y_2(t)=\cos(2t)$ is periodic with period T_2,

$$T_2=\frac{2\pi}{\omega_1}=\frac{2\pi}{2}=\pi \text{ s.}$$

$\therefore$ $y(t)$ is periodic with fundamental period $T_0=\pi$ s.

EX. $y(t)=\sin(t)+\cos(\sqrt{3}\,t)$, is $y(t)$ periodic? if so, what is the fundamental period T_0?

solution $y(t)=y_1(t)+y_2(t) \Rightarrow y_1(t)=\sin(t) \Rightarrow T_1=\frac{2\pi}{\omega_1} \Rightarrow$

$$T_1=\frac{2\pi}{1}=2\pi \text{ s.}$$

$$T_2=\frac{2\pi}{\omega_2}=\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ s.}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2}=\frac{2\pi}{\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}}=2\pi\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi}=\sqrt{3} \text{ s.}$$

$\sqrt{3}$ is not a rational number, hence

$y(t)$ is not periodic.

* In the following subjects, you will need to keep in mind the following:-

$$\int_0^T \sin(n\omega t)\, dt = 0 \quad \text{——(30)}$$

$$\int_0^T \cos(n\omega t)\, dt = 0 \quad \text{——(31)}$$

$$\int_0^T \cos(m\omega t)\sin(n\omega t)\, dt = 0 \quad \text{——(32)}$$

where n and m are integers.

* Furthermore,

$$\int_0^T \sin(n\omega t)\sin(m\omega t)\, dt = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ \frac{T}{2} & m = n \end{cases} \quad \text{——(33)}$$

$$\int_0^T \cos(n\omega t)\cos(m\omega t)\, dt = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ \frac{T}{2} & m = n \end{cases} \quad \text{——(34)}$$

* moreover,

$$\cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n \quad \text{——(35)}$$

$$\sin(n\pi) = 0 \quad \text{——(36)}$$

$$\cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \text{when } n \text{ is odd} \quad \text{——(37)}$$