

## CHAPTER 1

# Intro to communication Systems



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## **Chapter content**

- Communication systems
- Elements of Communication systems
- Losses in Communication systems
- Analog Vs Digital Communication
- Baseband Vs Modulated Signals
- Wireless Transmission
- Power measurement ( $dB \ vs \ dBm$ )

## **Chapter content**

## Communication systems

Communications Transfer of information from one place to another

الاتصالات هي نقل المعلومات من مكان لأخر

#### یجب ان تتم Should be

- بكفاءة Efficient بكفاءة
- Reliable بشكل يمكن الاعتماد عليه
- secured. بشكل أمن

### مكونات نظام الاتصالات Elements of Communication systems

Components/subsystems act together to accomplish information transfer/exchange Requirement of communication systems

#### Rate of information transfer

The rate of information transfer is defined as the amount of information that must be communicated from source to destination.

Purity of signal received نقاء الإشارة المستلمة

The received signal must be the same as the transmitted signal

• Simplicity of the system بساطة نظام الاتصالات

Any communication system must be convenient to be effective and efficient and easy to use يجب ان يكون نظام الاتصالات متناسق و سهل الاستخدام

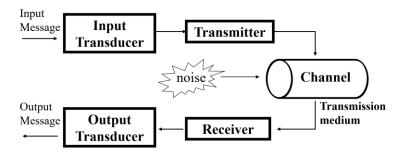
Reliability الاعتمادية

Users must be able to depend on a communication system.

It must work when needed and transmit and receive information without errors or with an acceptable error.



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## Input Transducer

convert the message to a form suitable for the communication system

يحول الرسالة الى شكل مناسب لارسالة عبر نظام الاتصالات

مثال: الميكرفون يحول الإشارة من صوت الى إشارة كهربية

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#### Transmitter

Processes the input signal -> to produce a transmitted signal that suited the characteristic of transmission channel.

جهاز الارسال -> يقوم بتحويل الإشارة المرسلة الى شكل مناسب لخواص القناة التي سيتم الارسال عليها

من العمليات التي يقوم بها جهاز الارسال

- التضمين modulation
  - الترميز coding
- تكبير الإشارة Amplification
  - تنقية الإشارة filtering

#### Channel (Transmission medium)

A medium that bridges the distance from source to destination.

هو الوسط الذي تتنتقل فيه الإشارة من المصدر الى المستقبل للإشارة

امثلة على وسط الارسال (قناة الارسال) (Channel (Transmission medium

- الهواء (free space) الهواء
- coaxial cable
- الكبلات الضوية fiber optic
- waveguide

Signal undergoes degradation from noise, interference, and distortion

تتعرض الإشارة خلال قناة الارسال (وسط الارسال) من

- الضوضاء noise
- التداخل interference
  - التشوه distortion

Transmission systems can be evaluated according to five (5) main criteria:

يمكن تقييم أنظمة الارسال ب ٥ خصائص:

■ Capacity

عدد المستخدمين اللي يستطيعوا استخدام نظام الاتصالات

■ Performance الأداء

أداء نظام الاتصالات

■ Distance المسافة

المسافة التي يستطيع نظام الاتصالات نقل الإشارة خلالها

■ Security الأمان

قدرة تظام الاتصال على الحفاظ على امان المعلومات و عدم تسربها اثناء انتقالها

■ Cost التكلفة

تكلفة تشييد نظام الاتصالات و و تشغيله و صيناته

The two main categories of channel commonly used are:

- Line (conducted media)
- Free space or radiated media

#### Receiver

To extract the desired signal from the output channel and to convert it to a form suitable for the output transducer.

جهاز الاستقبال يقوم باستقبال الإشارة و تحويلها الى شكل مناسب

من العمليات الأخرى التي يقوم بها جهاز الاستقبال

- Demodulation فك التضمين
- Decoding فك الترميز
- Amplification تكبير الأشارة
- إزالة الضوضاء من الإشارة .filtering

## **Output Transducer**

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Converts the electrical signal at its input into a form desired by the system used.

يقوم بإعادة تحويل الإشارة الكهربائية الي الشكل المطلوب من نظام الاتصالات (مثل speakers مثلا)

امثلة

- اشرطة التسجيل tape-recorders ■
- Loudspeaker السمعات

#### Losses in Communication systems

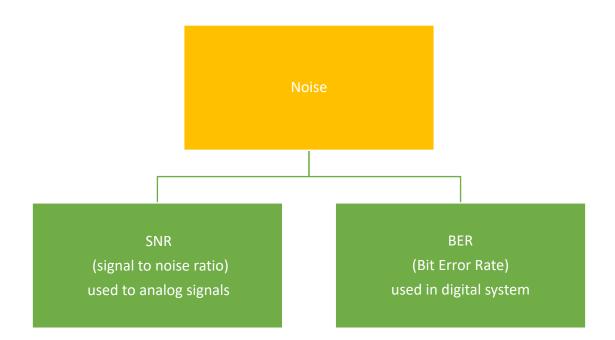
- تأكل الأشارة Attenuation
  - Reduces signal strength at the receiver
- تشوه الأشارة Distortion
  - Waveform perturbation caused by imperfect response of the system to the desired signal itself

• Equalizer can be used to reduce the effect

- " Interference تداخل الاشارة
  - Contamination by extraneous signals from human sources

- الضوضاء Noise
  - Random and unpredictable electrical signals from internal or external to the system

- The term SNR (signal to noise ratio) is used to measure performance (noise) relative to an information analog signal
- The term BER (Bit Error Rate) is used in digital system to measure the deterioration of the signal



## Analog Vs Digital Communication

Analog Communication	Digital Communication		
Disadvantages:	Advantages:		
■ Expensive غالي	■ Inexpensive رخیص		
لا يوجد خصوصية او تشفير للمعلوماتNo privacy preserved -	يوجد خصوصية و تشفير Privacy preserved (Data encrypt) ■		
ا الله يمكن بث اكثر من بينات في مرة Cannot merge different data	للبيانات		
واحدة	■ Can merge different data یمکن دمج البیانات و بث اکتر من		
■ No error correction capability لا يمكن تصحيح البينات لو حدث	رسالة مرة واحدة		
فيها أي خطأ	■ Error correction يمكن تصحيح البينات		
Advantages:	Disadvantages:		
■ Smaller bandwidth حيز ترددي اقل	حیز ترددي اکبر Larger bandwidth ■		
<ul> <li>Synchronization problem is relatively easier.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Synchronization problem is relatively difficult.</li> </ul>		
مشكلة تزامن البينات اسهل	مشكلة نزامن البينات اصعب		

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#### Baseband Vs Modulated Signals

Baseband signal	Bandpass signal
Transmission of original information whether analog	Modulated signal is baseband signal which its
or digital directly into transmission medium	original frequency is shifted to higher frequency
$\blacksquare$ $m(t)$	$\bullet$ $s(t)$
<ul><li>Modulating signal</li></ul>	<ul><li>Modulated signal</li></ul>
هي الإشارة قبل ال modulation	هي الإشارة بعد ال modulation
Baseband signal is not suitable for long distance	
communication because	
إشارة ال baseband غير مناسبة للارسال خلال المسافات الطويلة	
بسبب:	
<ul> <li>Hardware limitation (eg: requires very long</li> </ul>	
antenna)	
القيود التي يفرضها ال hardware (علي سبيل المثال بتطلب	
هوائي طويل جدا )	
<ul> <li>Interference with other waves</li> </ul>	
تداخل إشارة ال baseband مع الموجات الأخرى	

#### Types of modulation:

- Analogue modulations are frequency translation method caused by changing the appropriate quantity in a carrier signal
- Digital modulation is the result of changing analogue signal into binary ones by sampling and coding
- Keying modulations are digital signals subsequently modulated by the frequency modulation by using one or other analogue method

## لماذا نستخدم الموديليشن Why Modulation

- تقليل الضوضاء ة التداخل في الاشارة Reduce noise and interference
  - By using proper frequency where noise and interference are at minimum
  - Increasing power is costly and may damage equipment
- Frequency Assignment تقسيم الترددات بين القنوات
- For TV and radio broadcasting, each station has a different assigned carrier
- ارسال عدة إشارات في نفس الوقت على قناة واحدة Multiplexing

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Combining several signals for simultaneous transmission on one channel by

placing each signal on different carrier frequency

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#### Wireless Transmission

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) is an international agency in control of allocating frequencies and services within the overall frequency spectrum

In the United State, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) assigns frequencies and communications services for free space radio propagation

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f}$$

 $c = 3 \times 10^8 \, m/s$ 

- ullet c ightarrow light speed (electromagnatic wave speed) سرعة الضوء (سرعة الموجة الكهرومغناطيسية)
- الموجي الطول  $\lambda$  → wavelengh
- $f \rightarrow frequency$  التردد

#### **Waves Propagation**

- Ground wave propagation (f < 2Mhz)
- Dominants mode for frequencies below 2 MHz
- The movement tend to follow the contour of the earth with large antenna size
- Sky-wave propagation (2Mhz < f < 30Mhz)
  - Dominants mode for frequencies between 2 30 MHz range
  - Coverage is obtained by reflection the wave at ionosphere and at the earth boundaries
  - This is because the index refractions of the ionosphere vary with the altitude as the ionization density changes
- Space wave propagation (LOS) ( f > 30Mhz)
  - Dominants mode for frequencies above 30 MHz where in propagates in straight line
  - No refraction and can almost propagates through ionosphere
  - Satellite employs LOS radio transmission over very long distance

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It offers brad coverage even across the ocean and can handle bulk of very long-

distance telecommunication

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## Power measurement ( $dB \ vs \ dBm$ )

	Absolute Power (W)	dB Power $(dB)$
Power	$P = 10^{\frac{P_{dB}}{10}} (W)$ $P = 10^{\frac{P_{dBm}}{10}} (mW)$	$P_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} P (dB)$ $P_{dBm} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P}{10^{-3}} (dBm)$
Power Gain	$G = \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{in}}}$	$G_{\rm dB} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_{\rm out}}{P_{\rm in}} (\rm dB)$



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