

MODULACIÓN FM.

$$x_{FM}(t) = A_c \cos \left(2\pi f_c t + 2\pi f_a \int_0^t x(\sigma) d\sigma \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3\pi} \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} = f_c + f_a x(t)$$

$$P = \frac{A_c^2}{2}$$

$$B_{ut} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$B_{wp} \rightarrow 2 \left(\frac{f_a |x|_{max}}{\Delta} + 2 \right) \omega \rightarrow \text{ANCHO DE BANDA (frecuencia espectral)}$$

MAXIMA DESVIACIÓN DE FRECUENCIA INSTANTANEA = MDFI

$$\frac{f_c + f_a |x|_{max} \quad f_c - f_a |x|_{max}}{2 f_a |x|_{max}} \rightarrow (\text{frecuencia instantánea})$$

NOTA:

$$\text{Si } \Delta \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow B_{wp} = \text{MDFI}$$

Para entera $\rightarrow x_{FM}(t) = A_c \cos(\omega_c t + \beta \sin \omega_m t)$ donde $\beta = \frac{\Delta m f_a}{f_m}$

$$= \sum A_c J_n(\beta) \cos(\omega_c + n \omega_m)$$



NOTA: $J_n(\beta) = (-1)^n J_n(\beta)$

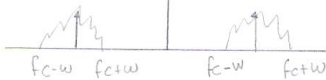
• FM BANDA ESTRECHA:

$$A_c \cos \left(2\pi f_c t + 2\pi f_a \int_0^t x(\sigma) d\sigma \right) \approx A_c \cos 2\pi f_c t - A_c \sin 2\pi f_c t \left[2\pi f_a \int_0^t x(\sigma) d\sigma \right]$$

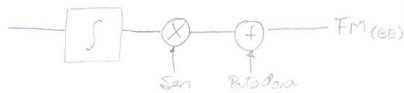
$\lll 1 \text{ rad.}$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \frac{A_c}{2} \left[\delta(f-f_c) + \delta(f+f_c) \right] - \frac{A_c \cdot 2\pi f_a}{j 2\pi 2f} \left[\frac{x(f-f_c)}{(f-f_c)} - \frac{x(f+f_c)}{(f+f_c)} \right]$$

$$\frac{A_c}{2} \left[\delta(f-f_c) + \delta(f+f_c) \right] + A_c \frac{f_a}{2} \left[\dots \right]$$



\Rightarrow FM BANDA ESTRECHA.



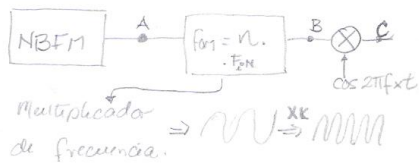
$x(t)$ lo entiendo lo de que
debemos tener en cuenta
depende por la frecuencia

ATENUACION: Si se atenua 30dB

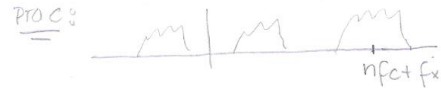
$$10 \log \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} = -30$$

$$P_{out} = 10^{-3} P_{in} \Rightarrow \alpha = 10^{-3}$$

MODULACIÓN FM (DE) INDIRECTA:



PRO B: $f_c = f_c + f_a \lambda(t)$
 $= f_c + n f_a \lambda(t)$

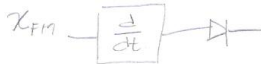


DEMODULADOR FM:

$$A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + 2\pi f_a \int x(t) dt)$$

$$\Phi(t) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow f_c + f_a \lambda(t)$$

Entonces:



$$\frac{dA_c \cos \Phi(t)}{dt} = \left\{ -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} A_c \sin \Phi(t) \right\} = 2\pi f_c + 2\pi f_a \lambda(t) A_c \sin \Phi(t)$$

Modulación FM y AM



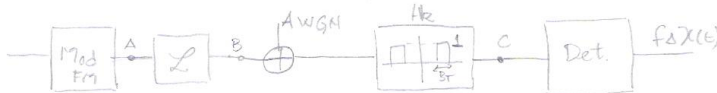
Aquí está el mensaje

→ Juego DETECTOR DE ENVOLVENTE. ?

RELACIÓN SEÑAL-ROÍDO:

PRO A: $A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + 2\pi f_a \int x(t) dt)$

PRO B: $\frac{A_c}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(2\pi f_c t + 2\pi f_a \int x(t) dt) = PRO C$



NOS INTERESA EN PRO C:

$$S_R = \frac{A_c^2}{2\alpha} \quad \text{y} \quad N_R = 2 \frac{N_0}{2} B_T = N_0 B_T$$

$$\frac{S_R}{N_R} = \left(\frac{S_R}{N_0 B_T} \right) \frac{W}{W} = \frac{f}{B_T} = \frac{f}{2(\Delta + 2)}$$