

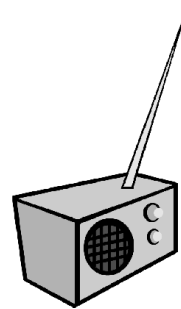
- Announcements:
1. Announcement

EECS 70A: Network Analysis

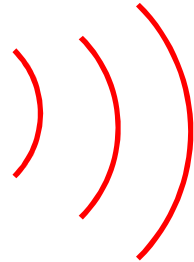
Lecture 13

Wireless Communications

Broadcast Radio:



Telecom:



Internet:



3G data:



*All use sine waves
(phasors) as way to
describe signals and
circuits.*

Frequency Allocations

UNITED STATES FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS THE RADIO SPECTRUM

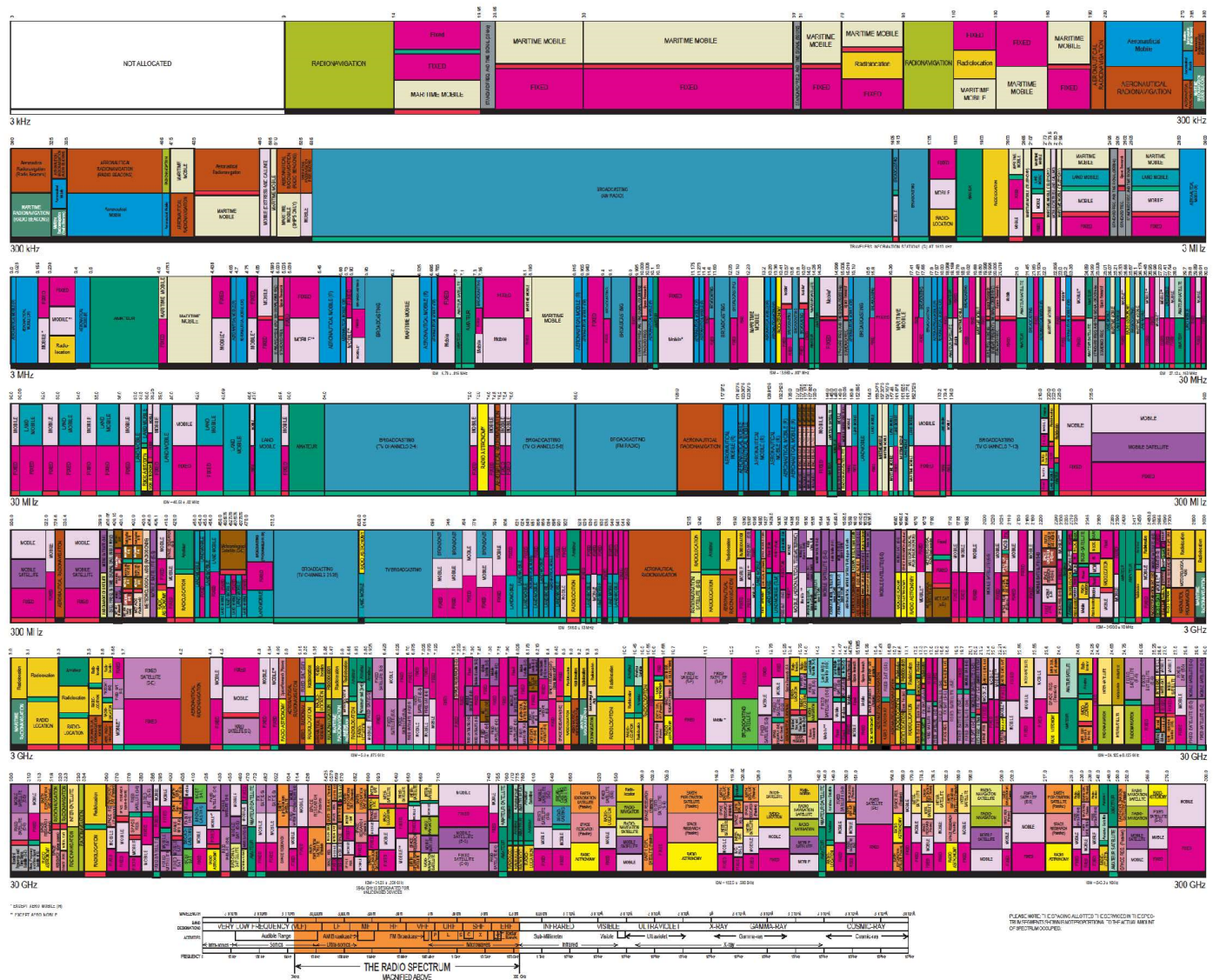
RADIO SERVICES COLOR LEGEND

ACTIVITY CODE

ALLOCATION USAGE DESIGNATION

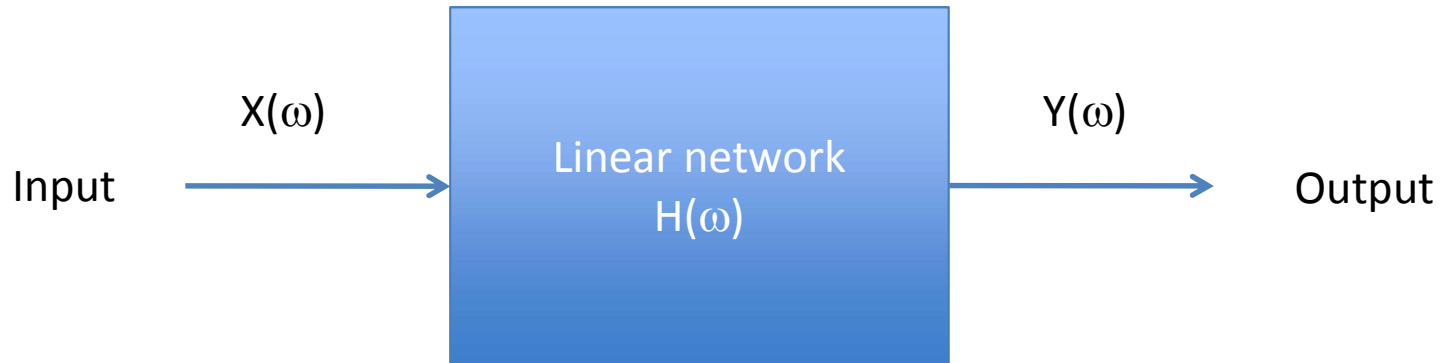
SERVICE	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
Primary	F1A2D	Capital Letters
Secondary	M1C	Capital with lower case letters

THIS CHART IS A GENERAL REPRESENTATION OF THE USE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF ANY SERVICE. FOR THE LATEST INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT THE OFFICE OF SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT.



<http://www.ntia.doc.gov/osmhome/allochrt.PDF>

“Transfer function”



Significance of Transfer Function $H(\omega)$

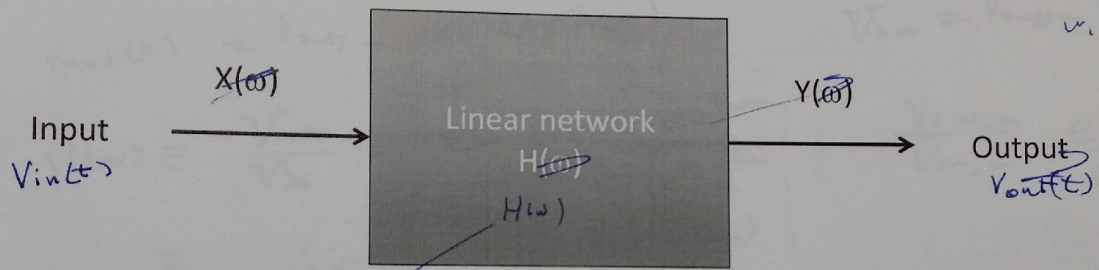
During lecture computer crashed so a few of these pages are scans of my written notes that were presented in lecture.

"Transfer Function"

$$V_{in} = \sum a_n e^{j\omega t}$$

$$V_{out} = \sum b_n e^{j\omega t}$$

$\omega, \omega_{in} = \omega_{out}$



Could define $\frac{V_{out}(t)}{V_{in}(t)}$. Too complicated for ~~arbitrary~~ arbitrary circuits

Instead def. $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$ as periodic functions i.e.

$$V_{in}(t) = V_{in,m} \cos(\omega t + \phi_{in})$$

$$V_{out}(t) = V_{out,m} \cos(\omega t + \phi_{out})$$

Transfer function $H(\omega) \equiv \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$

Note: this ~~the~~ $\frac{V_{out}(t)}{V_{in}(t)}$ and $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$ will depend on ω .

⇒

will be problems to find $H(\omega)$.

Significance of $H(\omega)$

(2)

$$V_{in}(t) = V_{in,m} \cos(\omega t + \phi_{in})$$

$$V_{out}(t) = V_{out,m} \cos(\omega t + \phi_{out})$$

$$V_{in} = V_{in,m} e^{j\phi_{in}}$$

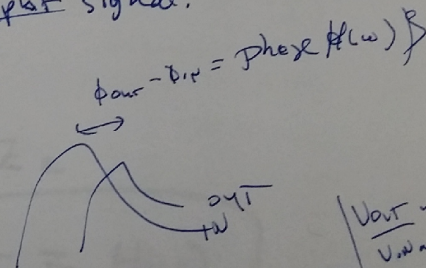
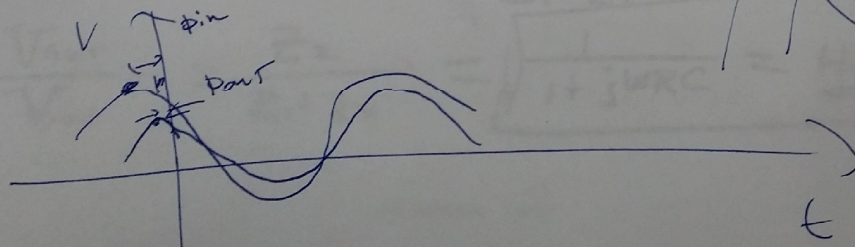
$$V_{out} = V_{out,m} e^{j\phi_{out}}$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{V_{out,m} e^{j\phi_{out}}}{V_{in,m} e^{j\phi_{in}}} = \frac{V_{out,m}}{V_{in,m}} \frac{e^{j\phi_{out}}}{e^{j\phi_{in}}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{out,m}}{V_{in,m}} e^{j(\phi_{out} - \phi_{in})}$$

$|H(\omega)| = \frac{V_{out,m}}{V_{in,m}}$ tells us important info about amplitude of output signal.

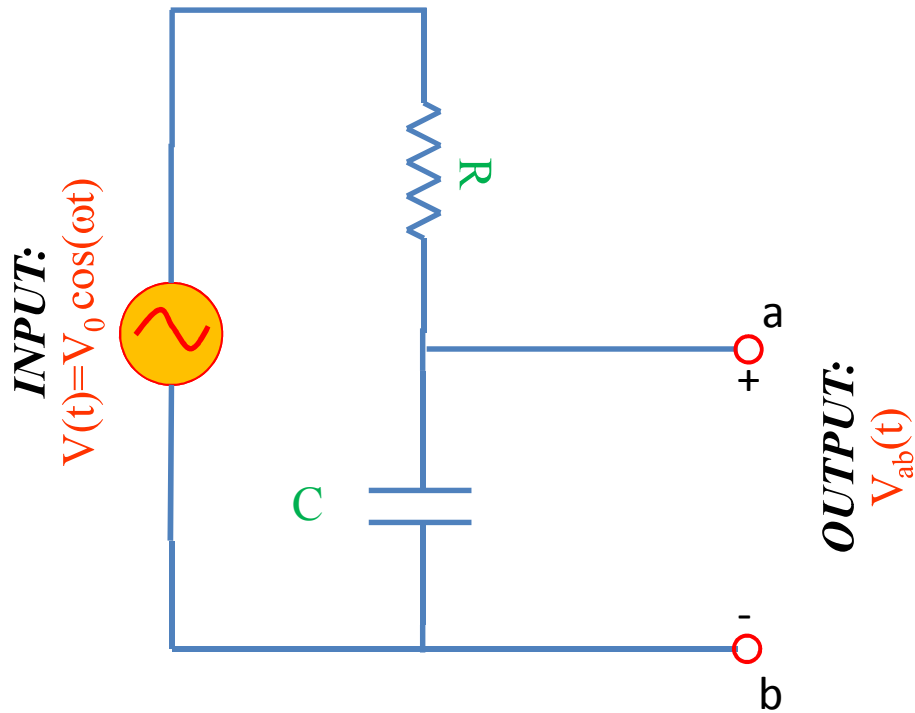
Phase of $H(\omega) =$ phase shift out vs. in



$$\left| \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \right| = |H(\omega)|$$

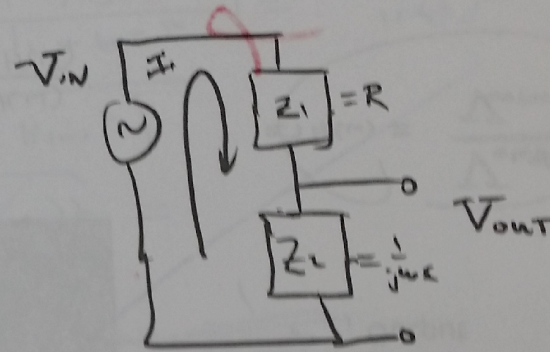
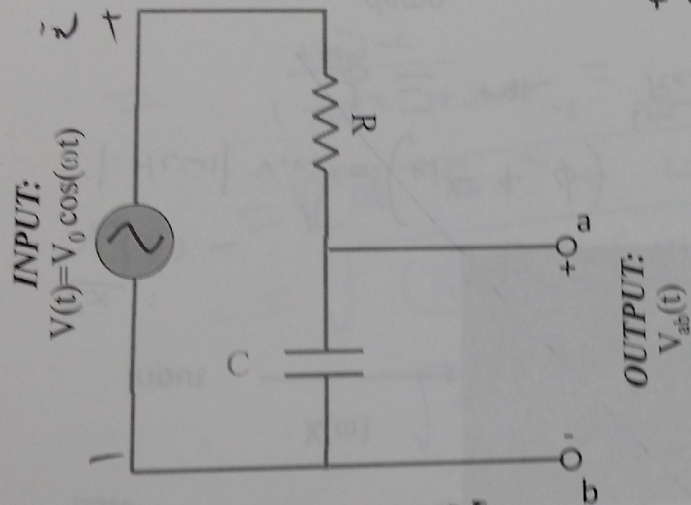
RC transfer function (Low pass filter)

Find $H(\omega)$



RC transfer function

FIND $H(\omega)$



$$I = \frac{V_{in}}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

$$V_{out} = I Z_2 = \frac{V_{in}}{Z_1 + Z_2} Z_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} = \underline{H(\omega)}$$

Magnitude RC Transfer Function $H(\omega)$

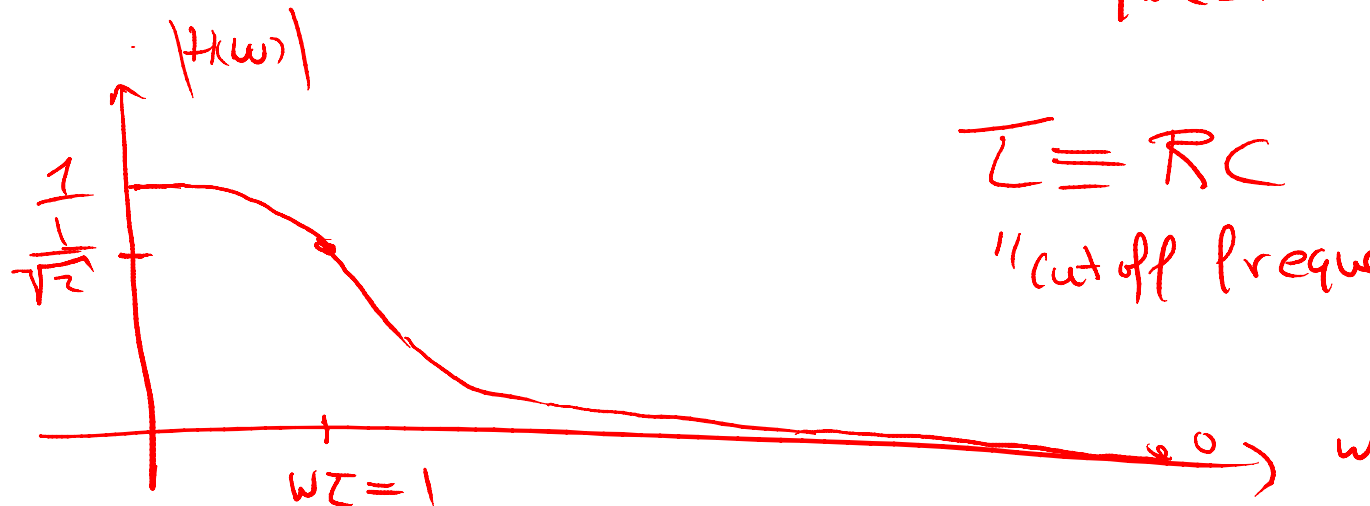
$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega RC} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau}$$

$$|H(\omega)| = \left| \frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau} \frac{1-j\omega\tau}{1-j\omega\tau} \right| = \left| \frac{1-j\omega\tau}{1+(\omega\tau)^2} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+(\omega\tau)^2} |1-j\omega\tau| = \frac{1}{1+(\omega\tau)^2} \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-\omega\tau)^2}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\omega\tau)^2}} = |H(\omega)|}$$

$$|H(\omega)| \Big|_{\omega\tau=1} = ???$$



$\tau = RC$
 "cutoff frequency"

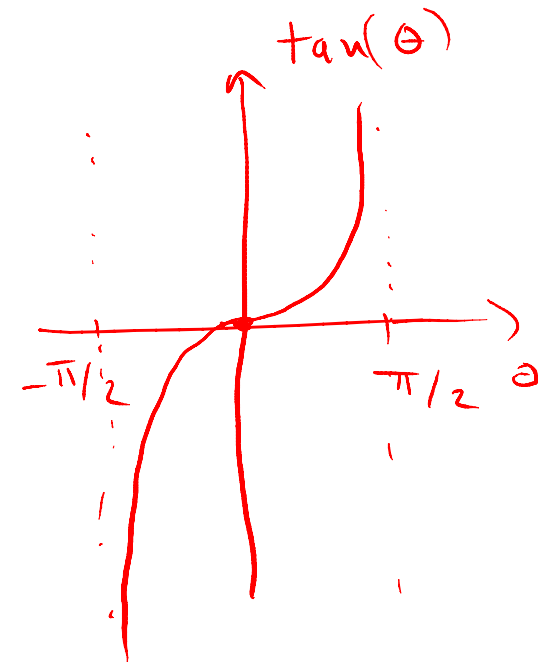
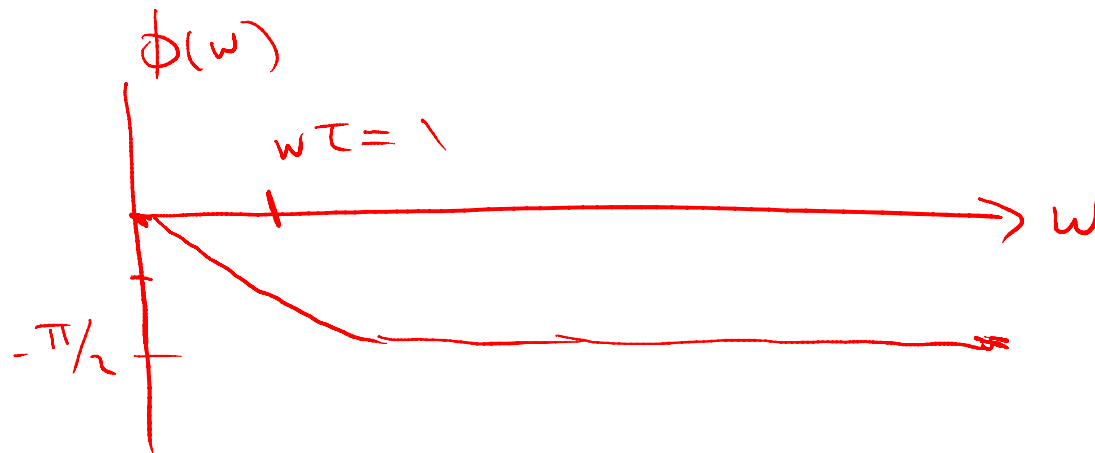
Phase of RC Transfer Function $H(\omega)$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\omega\tau)^2}} (1-j\omega\tau)$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\text{Im } H(\omega)}{\text{Re } H(\omega)} = \tan^{-1}(-\omega\tau) = -\tan^{-1}(\omega\tau)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad \omega\tau \rightarrow 0 \quad \phi \rightarrow -\tan^{-1}(0) = 0$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty \quad \omega\tau \rightarrow \infty \quad \phi \rightarrow -\tan^{-1}(\infty) = -\pi/2$$



$$|H(\omega)| = \frac{V_{out,m}}{V_{in,m}}$$

Decibels

$$\log x^n = n \log x$$

$$\text{dB} \equiv 10 \log \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} = 10 \log \left[\frac{V_{out,m}^2/R}{V_{in,m}^2/R} \right] = 10 \log \left(\frac{V_{out,m}}{V_{in,m}} \right)^2$$

LINEAR
dB
= 20 \log \frac{V_{out,m}}{V_{in,m}}

$$\frac{V_{out,m}}{V_{in,m}}$$

1

$$20 \log 1 = 0$$

10

$$20 \log 10 = 20$$

0.1

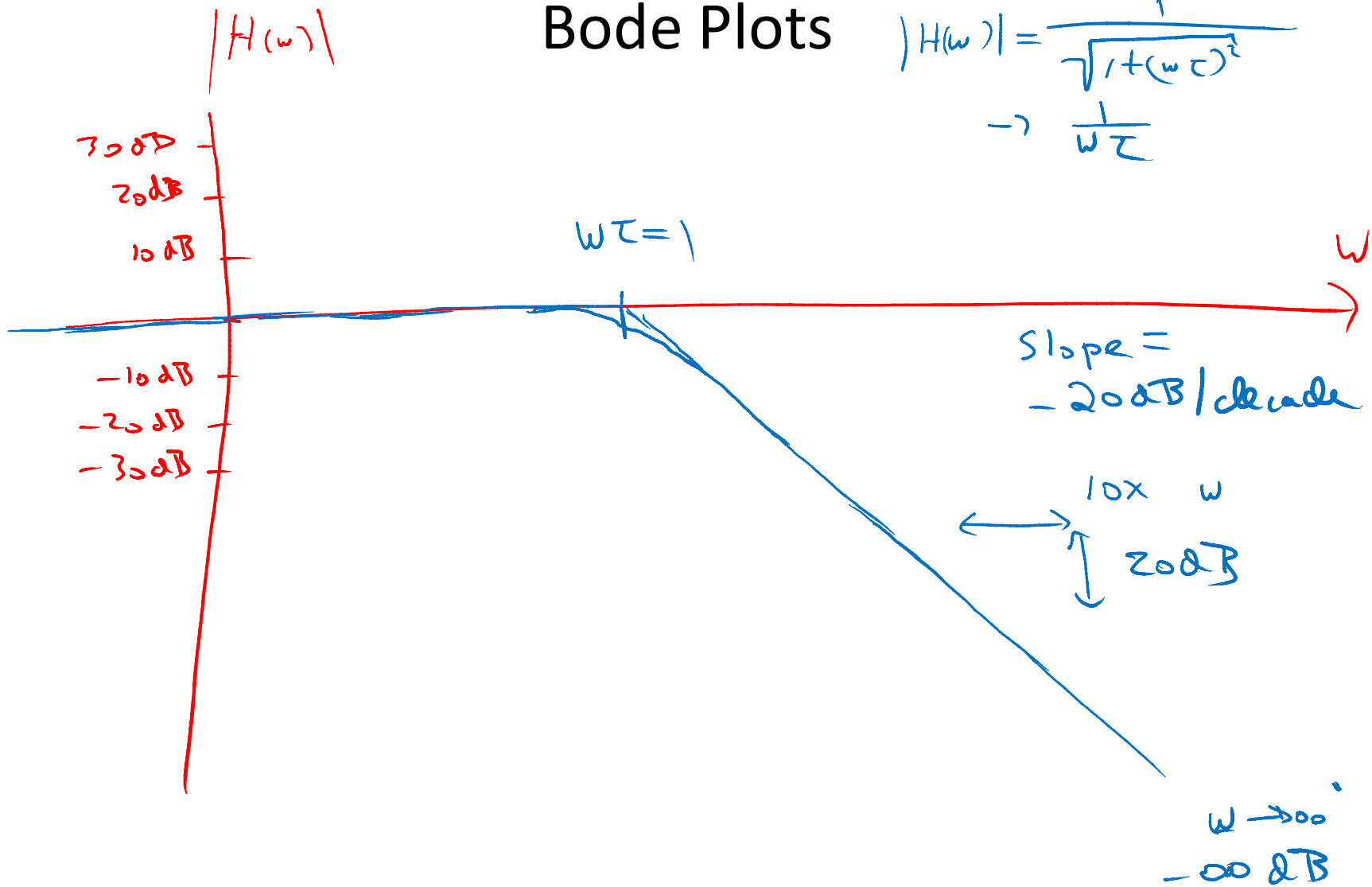
$$20 \log 0.1 = 20 \log 10^{(-1)}$$

$$= (-1) 20 \log 10$$

$$= -20$$

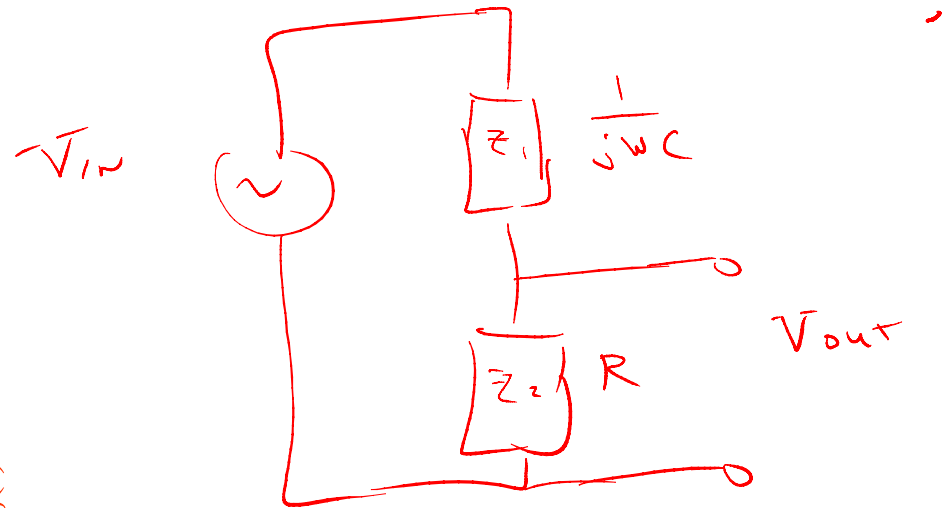
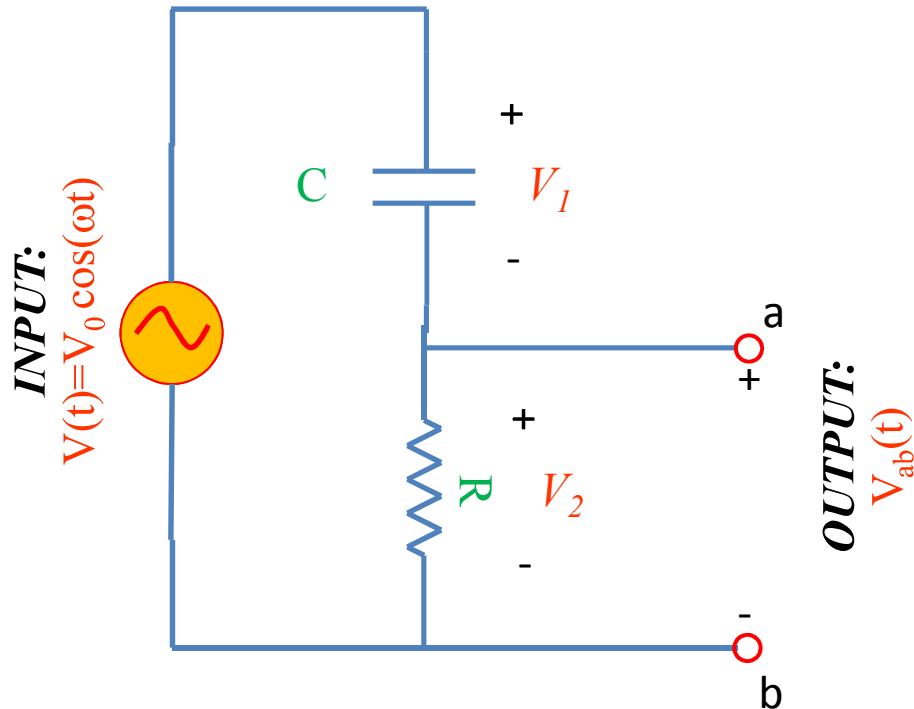
Bode Plots

$$|H(\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\omega\tau)^2}}$$
$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega\tau}$$



RC transfer function (High pass filter)

Find $H(\omega)$



$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

$$= \frac{R}{\frac{1}{j\omega C} + R} \cdot \frac{j\omega C}{j\omega C} = \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC} = \boxed{\frac{j\omega \tau}{1 + j\omega \tau} = H(\omega)}$$

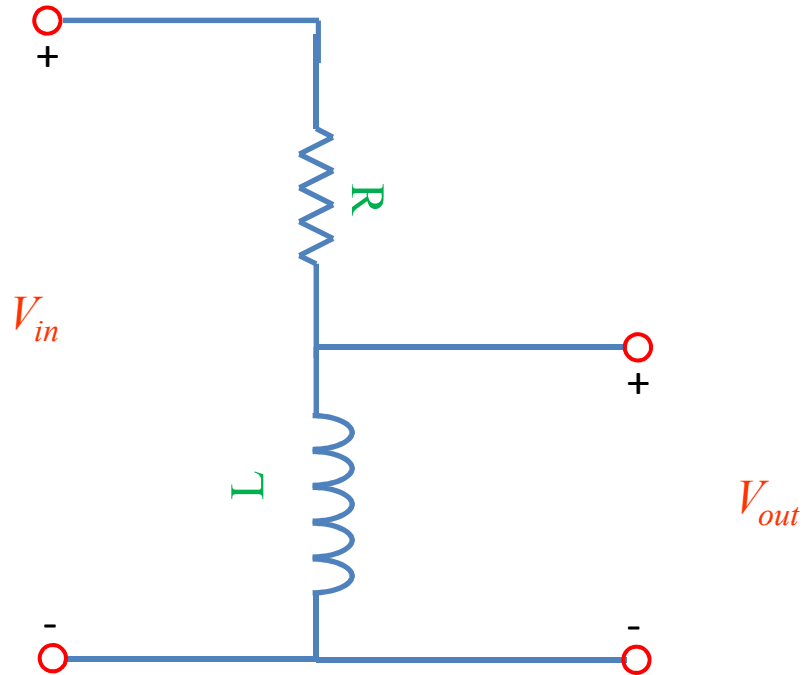
$$|H(\omega)|$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \omega \rightarrow 0 \quad 0 \\ \omega \rightarrow \infty \quad 1 \end{array}$$

Example problem

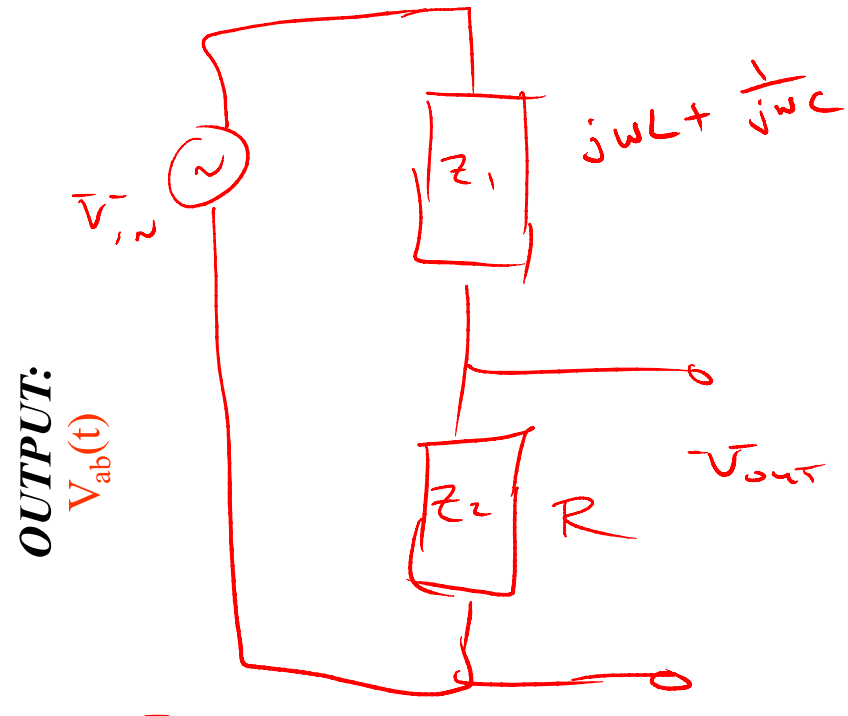
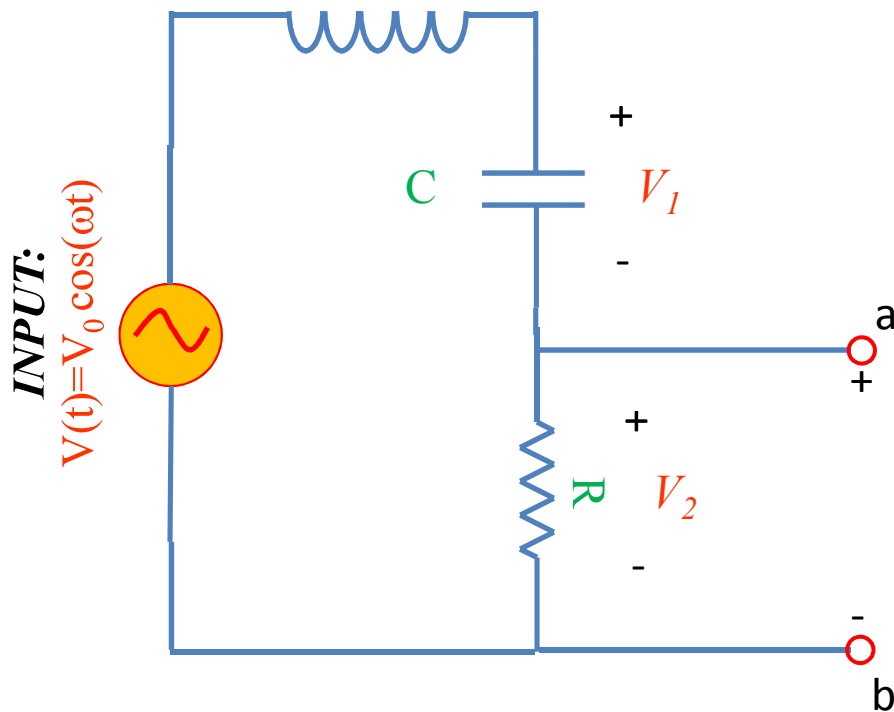
$$\tau = L/R$$

Find $H(\omega)$ for this circuit, then sketch the magnitude of $H(\omega)$ vs ω : (students)



$$H(\omega) = \frac{j\omega L}{R + j\omega L} \frac{1/R}{1/R}$$
$$= \frac{j\omega \tau}{1 + j\omega \tau}$$

Band pass filter (RLC)

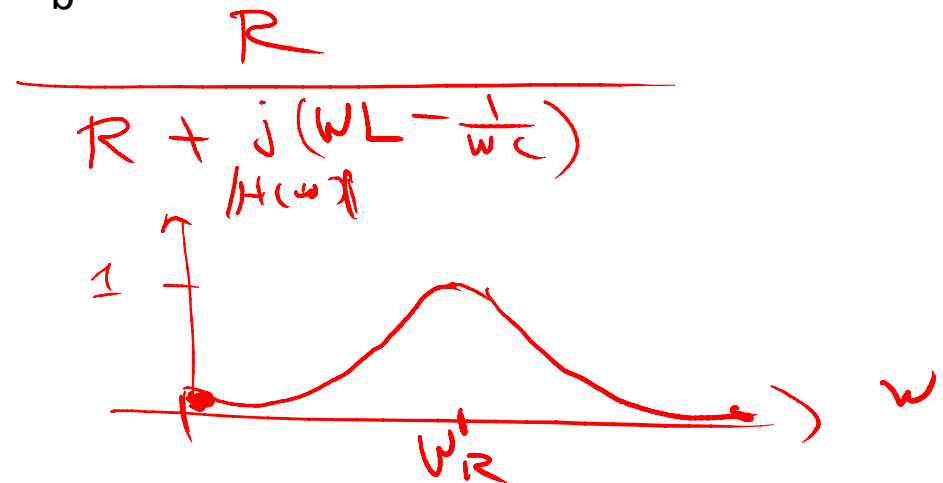


$$H(\omega) = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{R}{R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{R}{R + j\left(\omega^2 L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}$$

$$\omega^2 L - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$$

$$\omega_R = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$





<http://www.peachparts.com/shopforum/showthread.php?t=256624>

Resonance



Tacoma Narrows Bridge (1940)



Nov 7, 1940



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3mclp9QmCGs>

