

كلية الهندسة المعلوماتية

مقرر تراسل البيانات

محاضرات الأسبوع 8

الفصل الثاني - 2024/2023

تعدد الإرسال بتقسيم التردد

Frequency Division Multiplexing

المقدمة:

إن الهدف من استخدام تقنية التعدد Multiplexing هو تجميع أكبر عدد ممكن من الإشارات لإرسالها عبر قناة الاتصال وفي نفس الوقت، مما يسمح بالاستغلال الأمثل للقناة وبالتالي رفع كفاءة الإرسال. منذ بداية عصر الاتصالات، استخدمت تقنيات وطرق مختلفة للتجميع تختلف عن بعضها البعض بطريقة التقسيم. إن أهم طرق التعدد المستخدمة والتي سنركز عليها في هذه الجلسة هي تعدد الإرسال بتقسيم الزمن.

التعدد بتقسيم التردد:

التعدد بتقسيم التردد Frequency Division Multiplexing والذي يعرف اختصاراً FDM حيث يتم تقسيم الحيز الترددي المتاح إلى أقسام ترددية يخصص كل قسم لإرسال إشارة معينة (أي أن جميع الإشارات تتشارك في نفس عرض النطاق الترددي طول الوقت)، حيث يتم استخدام تقنية التعديل لترتيب التوزيع الترددي. يستخدم هذا النوع من التعدد في الاتصالات الهاتفية التماثلية والاتصالات الراديوية مثل البث الإذاعي والتلفزيوني.

في الشكل التالي نلاحظ:

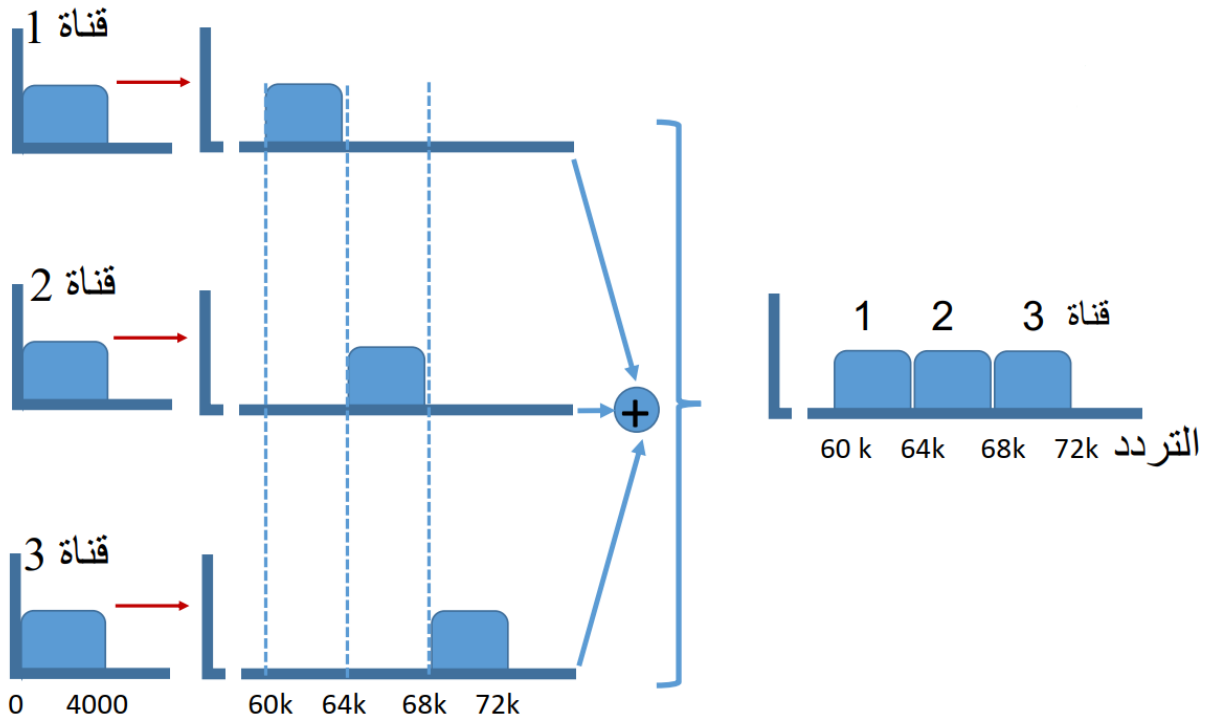
تُصَف القنوات جنباً إلى جنب في مجال التردد:

• تُزاح القنوات بالتعديل الترددي بترددات حاملة وتُجمع معاً. الترددات الحاملة تساوي في، $(60+4)$

60، KHz: KHz في هذا المثال

• يستعمل التنضيد الترددي في وصلات الترددات الراديوية عموماً، وهو أقدم أنواع التنضيد.

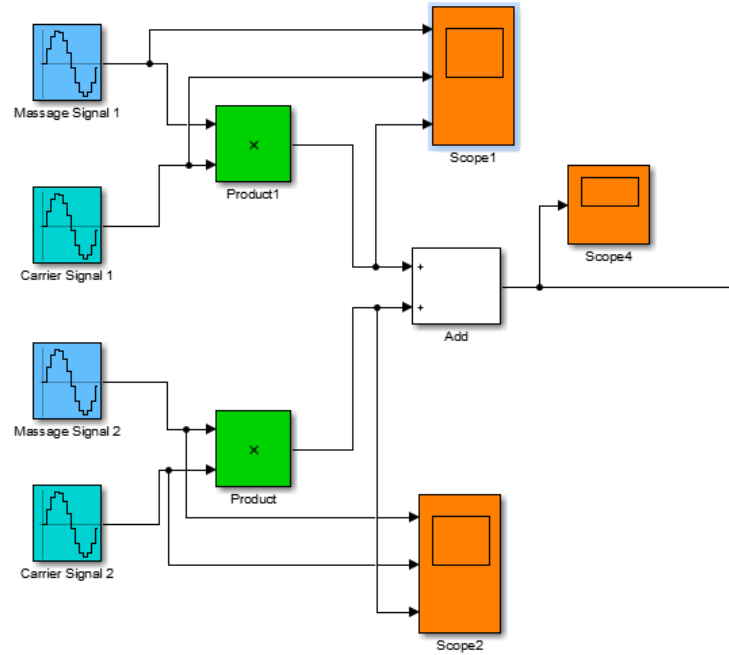
(60+4+4)KHz



القسم العملي:

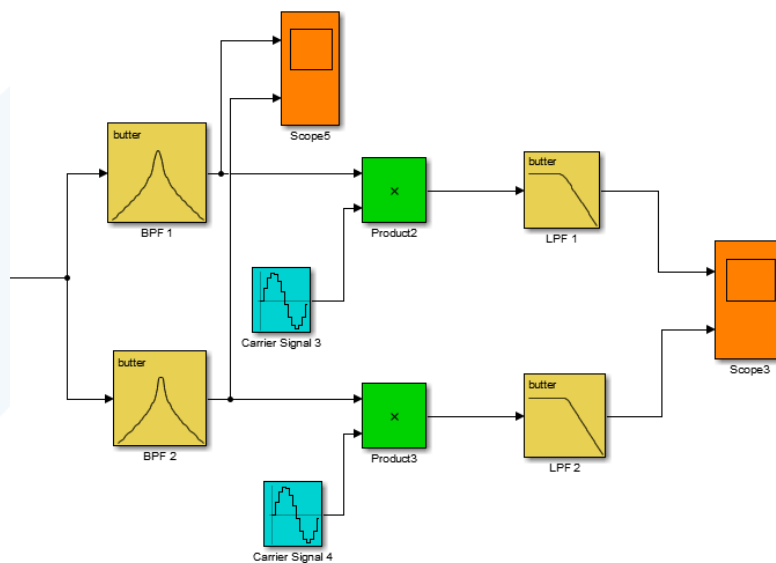
مرحلة التجميع بتقسيم التردد

Frequency Division Multiplexing



مرحلة فك التجميع بتقسيم التردد

Frequency Division De-Multiplexing



قيم البارامترات:

Block Parameters: Carrier Signal 1

$O(t) = \text{Amp} * \sin(\text{Freq} * t + \text{Phase}) + \text{Bias}$

Sine type determines the computational technique used. The parameters in the two types are related through:

Samples per period = $2 * \pi / (\text{Frequency} * \text{Sample time})$

Number of offset samples = $\text{Phase} * \text{Samples per period} / (2 * \pi)$

Use the sample-based sine type if numerical problems due to running for large times (e.g. overflow in absolute time) occur.

Parameters

Sine type: Time based

Time (t): Use simulation time

Amplitude: 1

Bias: 0

Frequency (rad/sec): $2 * \pi * 50$

Phase (rad): 0

Sample time: 0.001

☒ Interpret vector parameters as 1-D

OK Cancel Help Apply

Block Parameters: Message Signal 1

Sine Wave

Output a sine wave:

$O(t) = \text{Amp} * \sin(\text{Freq} * t + \text{Phase}) + \text{Bias}$

Sine type determines the computational technique used. The parameters in the two types are related through:

Samples per period = $2 * \pi / (\text{Frequency} * \text{Sample time})$

Number of offset samples = $\text{Phase} * \text{Samples per period} / (2 * \pi)$

Use the sample-based sine type if numerical problems due to running for large times (e.g. overflow in absolute time) occur.

Parameters

Sine type: Time based

Time (t): Use simulation time

Amplitude: 1

Bias: 0

Frequency (rad/sec): $2 * \pi * 5$

Phase (rad): 0

Sample time: 0.001

OK Cancel Help Apply

Block Parameters: Carrier Signal 2

number of offset samples = $\text{Phase} * \text{Samples per period} / (2 * \pi)$

Use the sample-based sine type if numerical problems due to running for large times (e.g. overflow in absolute time) occur.

Parameters

Sine type: Time based

Time (t): Use simulation time

Amplitude: 1

Bias: 0

Frequency (rad/sec): $2 * \pi * 100$

Phase (rad): 0

Sample time: 0.001

☒ Interpret vector parameters as 1-D

OK Cancel Help Apply

Block Parameters: Message Signal 2

number of offset samples = $\text{Phase} * \text{Samples per period} / (2 * \pi)$

Use the sample-based sine type if numerical problems due to running for large times (e.g. overflow in absolute time) occur.

Parameters

Sine type: Time based

Time (t): Use simulation time

Amplitude: 1

Bias: 0

Frequency (rad/sec): $2 * \pi * 10$

Phase (rad): 0

Sample time: 0.001

☒ Interpret vector parameters as 1-D

OK Cancel Help Apply

Function Block Parameters: Product

Product

Multiply or divide inputs. Choose element-wise or matrix product and specify one of the following:

- a) * or / for each input port. For example, **/* performs the operation 'u1*u2/u3*u4'.
- b) scalar specifies the number of input ports to be multiplied. If there is only one input port and the Multiplication parameter is set to Element-wise(*), a single * or / collapses the input signal using the specified operation. However, if the Multiplication parameter is set to Matrix(*), a single * causes the block to output the matrix unchanged, and a single / causes the block to output the matrix inverse.

Main | Signal Attributes

Number of inputs:

2

Multiplication: Element-wise(*)

Sample time (-1 for inherited):

0.001

OK Cancel Help Apply

Function Block Parameters: Sum

Sum

Add or subtract inputs. Specify one of the following:

- a) string containing + or - for each input port, | for spacer between ports (e.g. ++|-|++)
- b) scalar, >= 1, specifies the number of input ports to be summed. When there is only one input port, add or subtract elements over all dimensions or one specified dimension

Main | Signal Attributes

Icon shape: round

List of signs:

++

Sample time (-1 for inherited):

0.001

OK Cancel Help Apply

Block Parameters: BPF 2

Analog Filter Design (mask) (link)

Design one of several standard analog filters, implemented in state-space form.

Parameters

Design method: Butterworth

Filter type: Bandpass

Filter order:

8

Lower passband edge frequency (rad/s):

$2\pi \cdot 90$

Upper passband edge frequency (rad/s):

$2\pi \cdot 110$

OK Cancel Help Apply

Block Parameters: BPF 1

Analog Filter Design (mask) (link)

Design one of several standard analog filters, implemented in state-space form.

Parameters

Design method: Butterworth

Filter type: Bandpass

Filter order:

5

Lower passband edge frequency (rad/s):

$2\pi \cdot 45$

Upper passband edge frequency (rad/s):

$2\pi \cdot 55$

OK Cancel Help Apply

Block Parameters: Carrier Signal 4

number of onset samples = $\text{Phase} \cdot \text{Samples per period} / (2 \cdot \pi)$

Use the sample-based sine type if numerical problems due to running for large times (e.g. overflow in absolute time) occur.

Parameters

Sine type: Time based

Time (t): Use simulation time

Amplitude: 1

Bias: 0

Frequency (rad/sec): $2 \cdot \pi \cdot 100$

Phase (rad): 0

Sample time: 0.001

☒ Interpret vector parameters as 1-D

OK Cancel Help Apply

Block Parameters: Carrier Signal 3

number of onset samples = $\text{Phase} \cdot \text{Samples per period} / (2 \cdot \pi)$

Use the sample-based sine type if numerical problems due to running for large times (e.g. overflow in absolute time) occur.

Parameters

Sine type: Time based

Time (t): Use simulation time

Amplitude: 1

Bias: 0

Frequency (rad/sec): $2 \cdot \pi \cdot 50$

Phase (rad): 0

Sample time: 0.001

☒ Interpret vector parameters as 1-D

OK Cancel Help Apply

Block Parameters: LPF 2

Analog Filter Design (mask) (link)

Design one of several standard analog filters, implemented in state-space form.

Parameters

Design method: Butterworth

Filter type: Lowpass

Filter order: 8

Passband edge frequency (rad/s): $2 \cdot \pi \cdot 10$

OK Cancel Help Apply

Block Parameters: LPF 1

Analog Filter Design (mask) (link)

Design one of several standard analog filters, implemented in state-space form.

Parameters

Design method: Butterworth

Filter type: Lowpass

Filter order: 5

Passband edge frequency (rad/s): $2 \cdot \pi \cdot 5$

OK Cancel Help Apply

النتائج :

