

# Convivencia Ortogonal en Sistemas de Modulación Digital

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**Sean dos señales  $f_1(t)$  y  $f_2(t)$  analizadas en la concepción de vectores en espacios  $k$  dimensionales, se puede definir en forma "canónica" (esto es adaptando la definición para cada caso), como producto escalar de estos vectores en un intervalo de tiempo,  $(t_a, t_b)$  a:**

$$\langle f_1(t), f_2(t) \rangle = \int_{t_a}^{t_b} f_1(t) f_2(t) dt$$

**Si el producto escalar de dos vectores con magnitudes diferentes de cero, es nulo, son perpendiculares.**

**Si este producto escalar es nulo y no lo son permanentemente las señales en el intervalo de tiempo, se dice que las señales son ortogonales; linealmente independientes.**

**Además si las señales son periódicas y poseen un período común  $T$ , puede adoptarse como intervalo de tiempo un período. Las señales son ortogonales si se cumple que:**

$$\langle f_1(t), f_2(t) \rangle = \int_0^T f_1(t) f_2(t) dt = 0$$

## Expresando el coeficiente de correlación cruzada para señales de potencia

$$\overline{R_{12}}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t - \tau) dt =$$

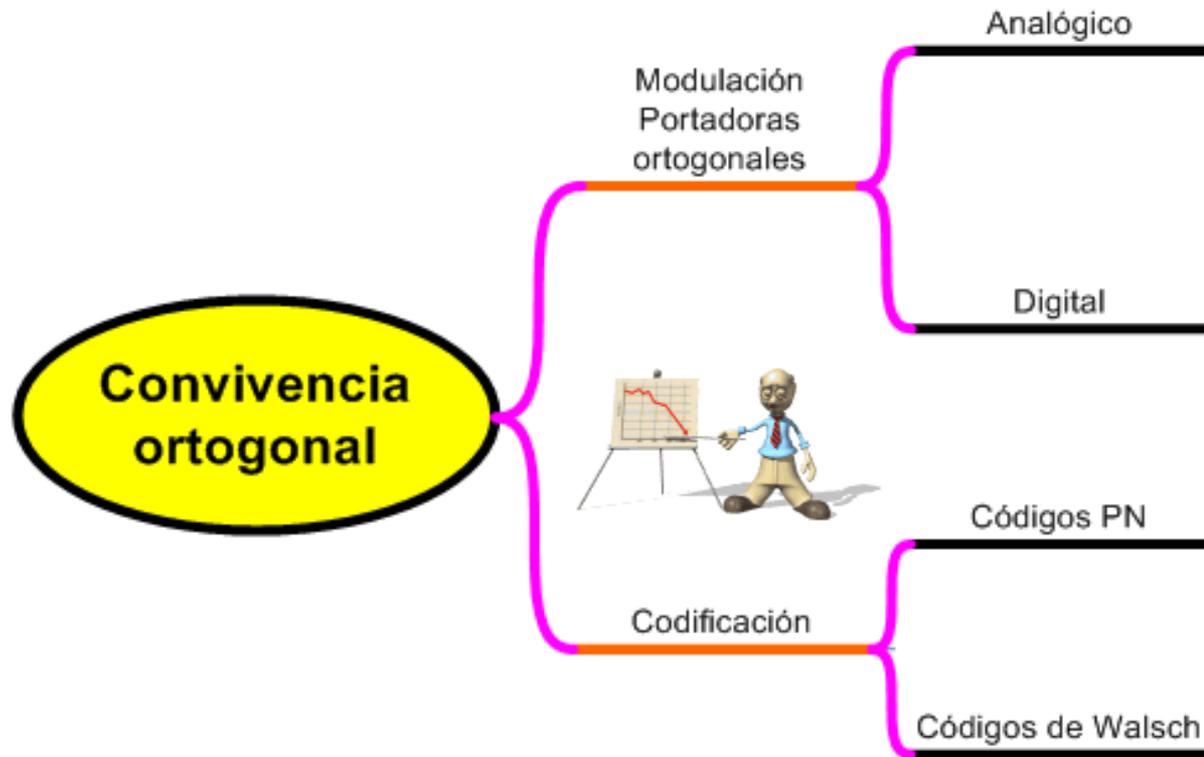
$$T \rightarrow \infty$$

### Extensión a señales periódicas senoidales

$$\overline{R_{12}}(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \text{Cos} \omega_c t \cdot \text{Sen} \omega_c t = 0$$



# Clasificación



# Códigos de Walsch

**La matriz semilla puede ser cero o uno**

$$W_0=[0]$$

$$W_0=[1]$$

# Matriz de segundo orden

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} W_0 & \\ & \end{vmatrix}$$

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# Matriz de segundo orden

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} W_0 & W_0 \\ W_0 & W_0 \end{vmatrix}$$

# Matriz de segundo orden

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} W_0 & W_0 \\ W_0 & \overline{W_0} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \\ & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$W_4$ 

$$W_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$W_4$ 

$$W_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$W_4$ 

$$W_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 0 & & \end{vmatrix}$$

$W_4$ 

$$W_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

# Matriz de octavo orden

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0

**Coefficiente de correlación**

$$\beta d = \frac{\sum c - \sum nc}{N}$$



1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S

**Coefficiente de correlación**

$$\beta d = \frac{4 - 4}{8} = 0$$

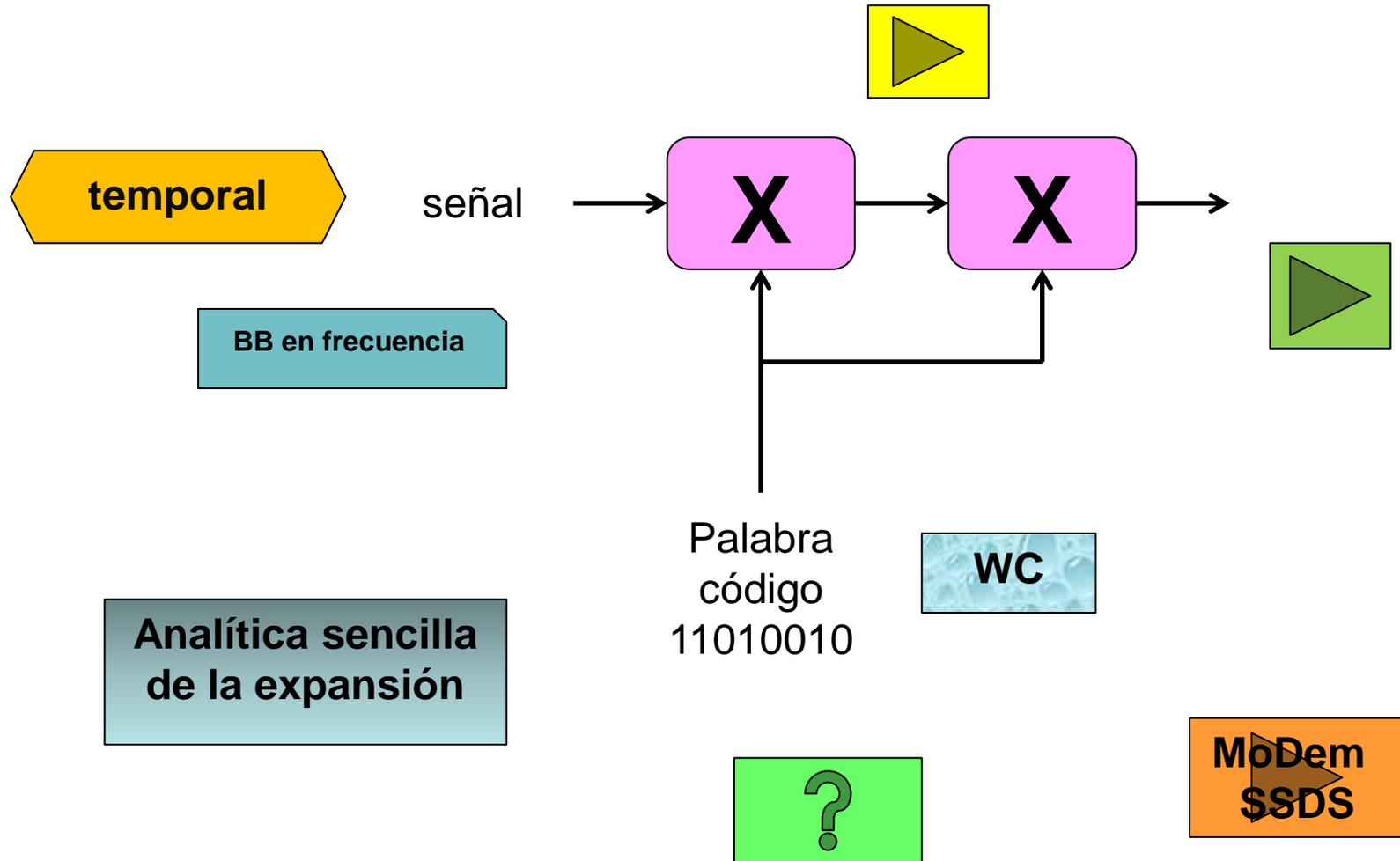
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

**Coefficiente de correlación**

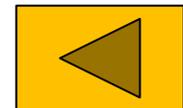
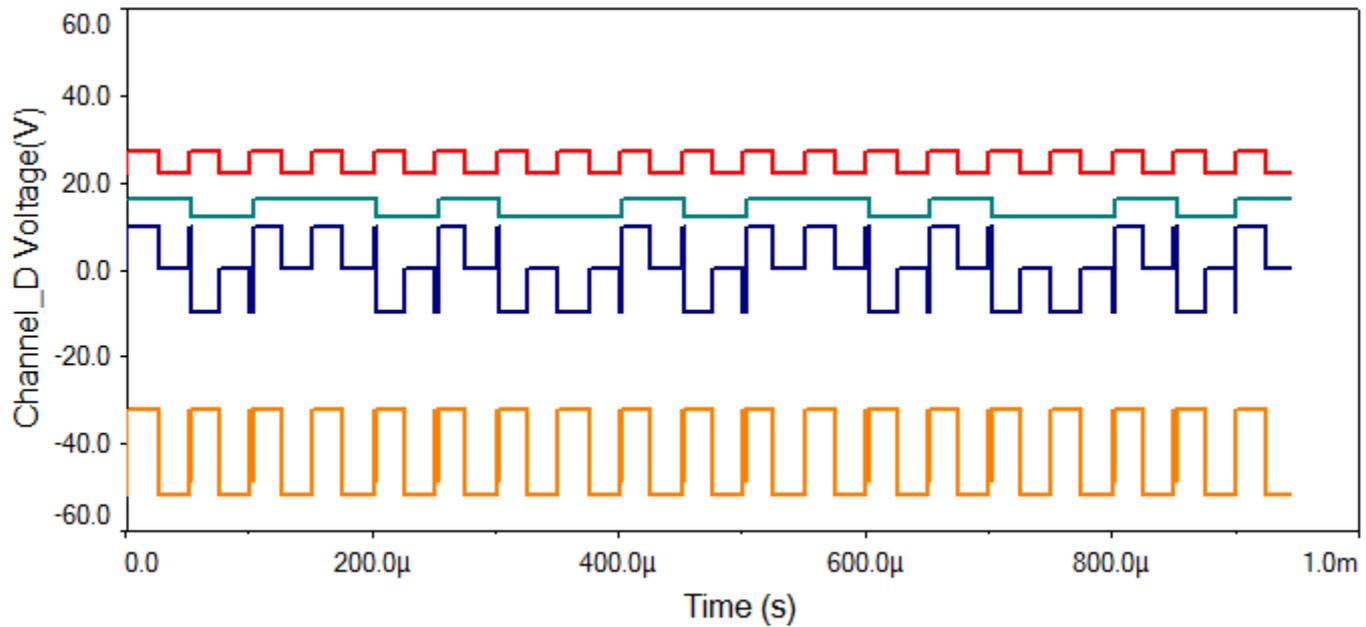
$$\beta d = \frac{8 - 0}{8} = 1$$



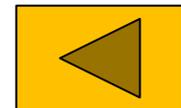
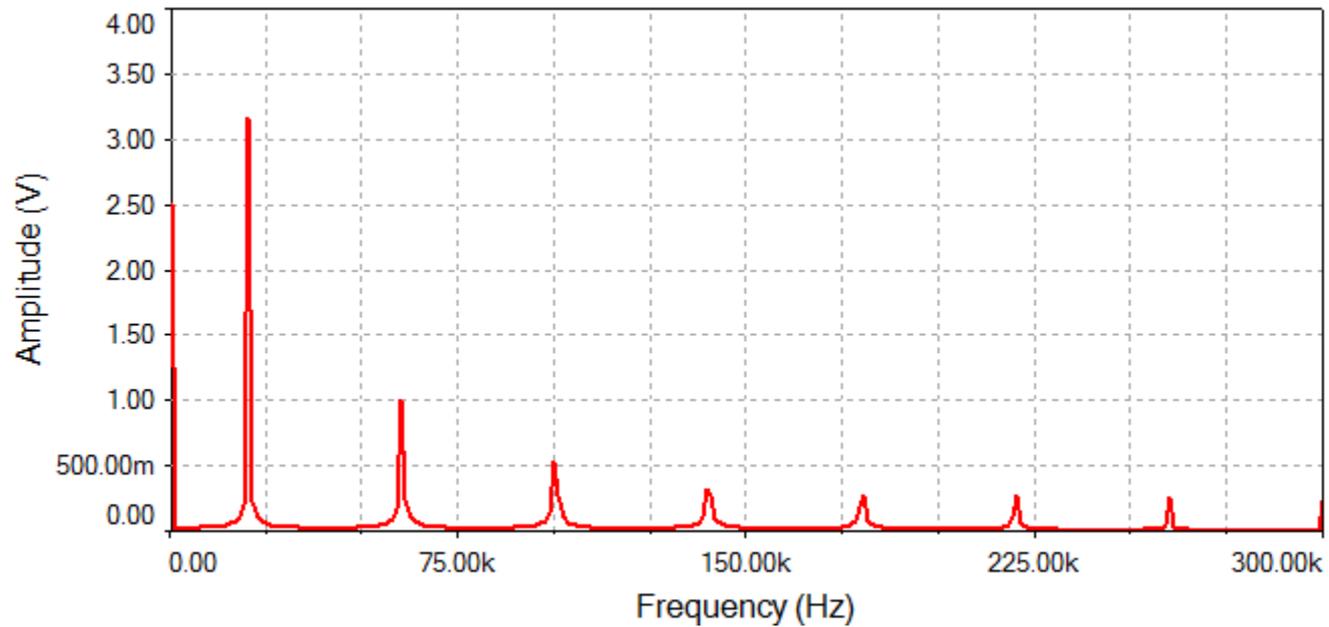
# Expansión del espectro



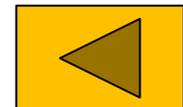
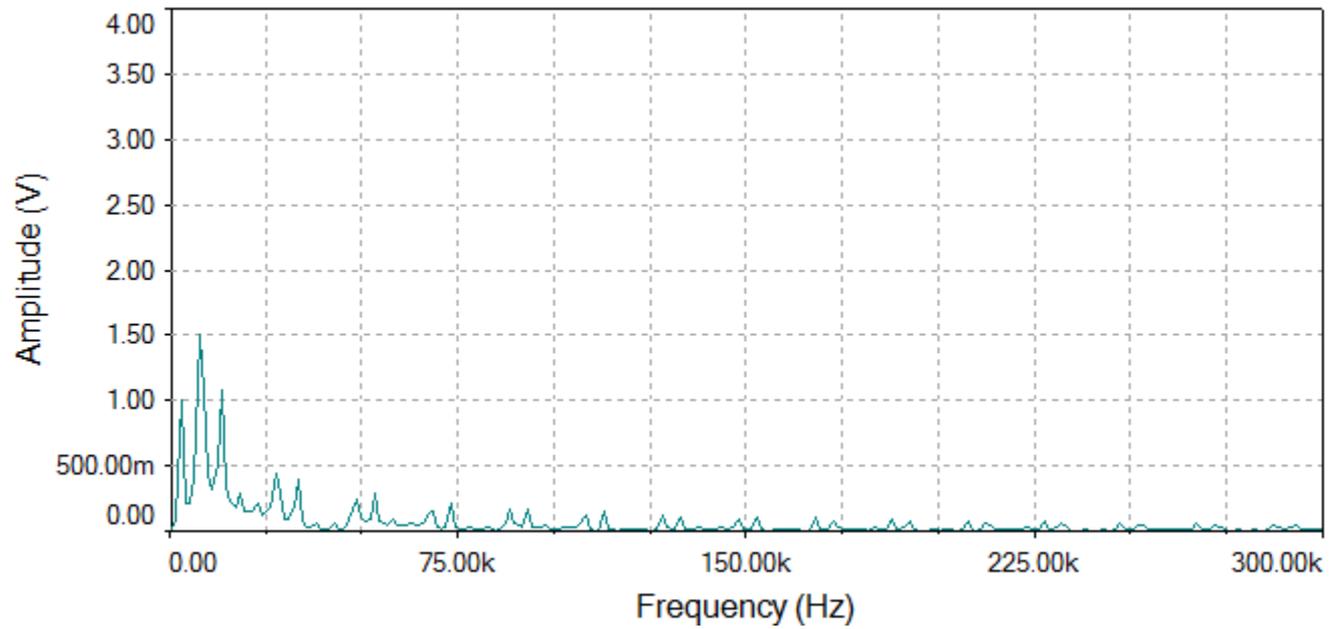
# Estructura temporal



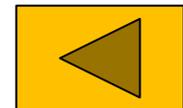
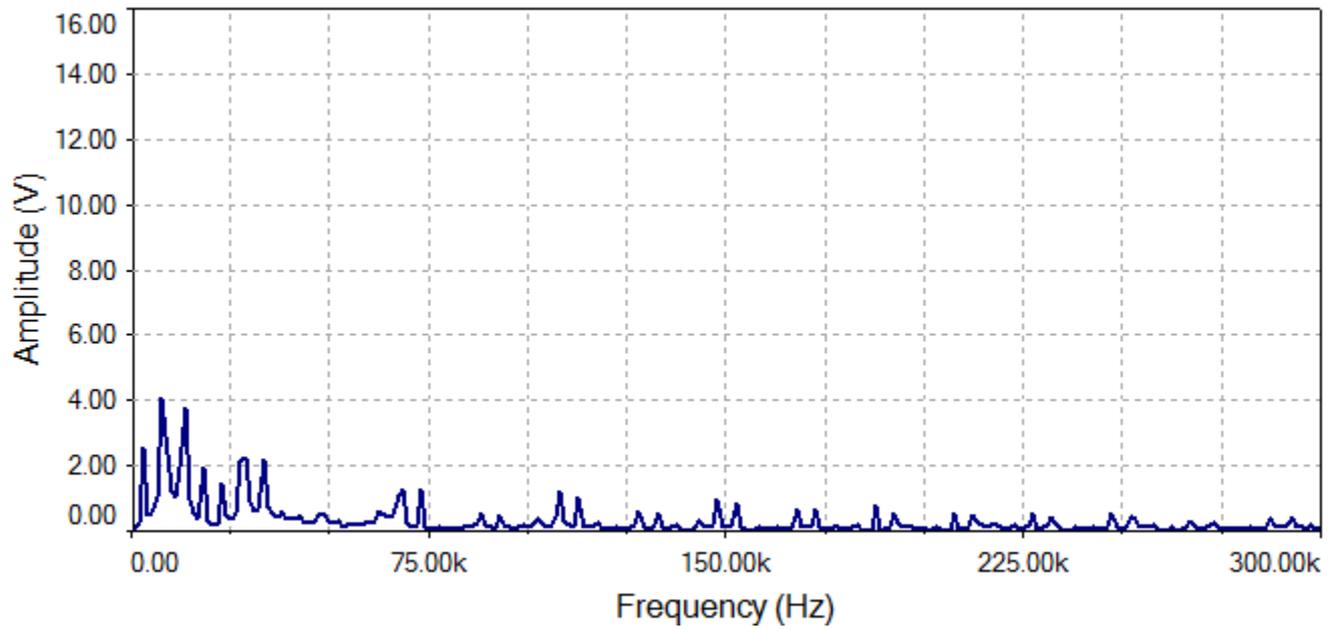
# Banda base 40 Kbits/seg duty cycle 50 %



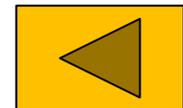
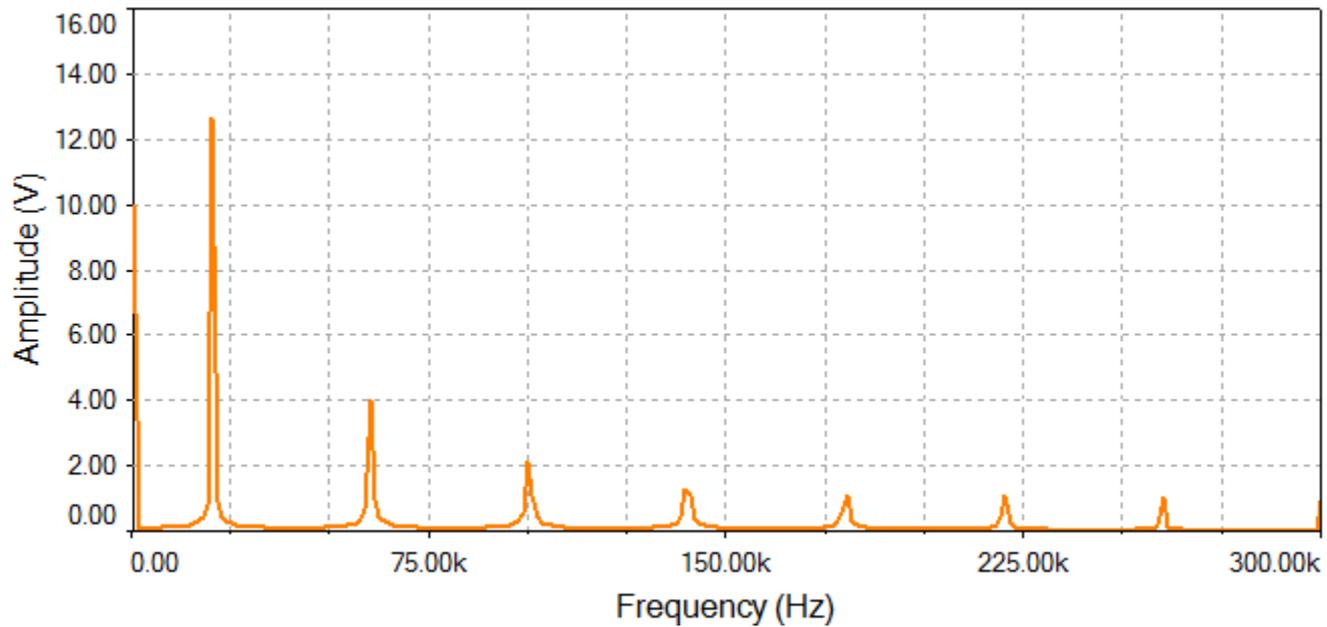
# Palabra código 11010010



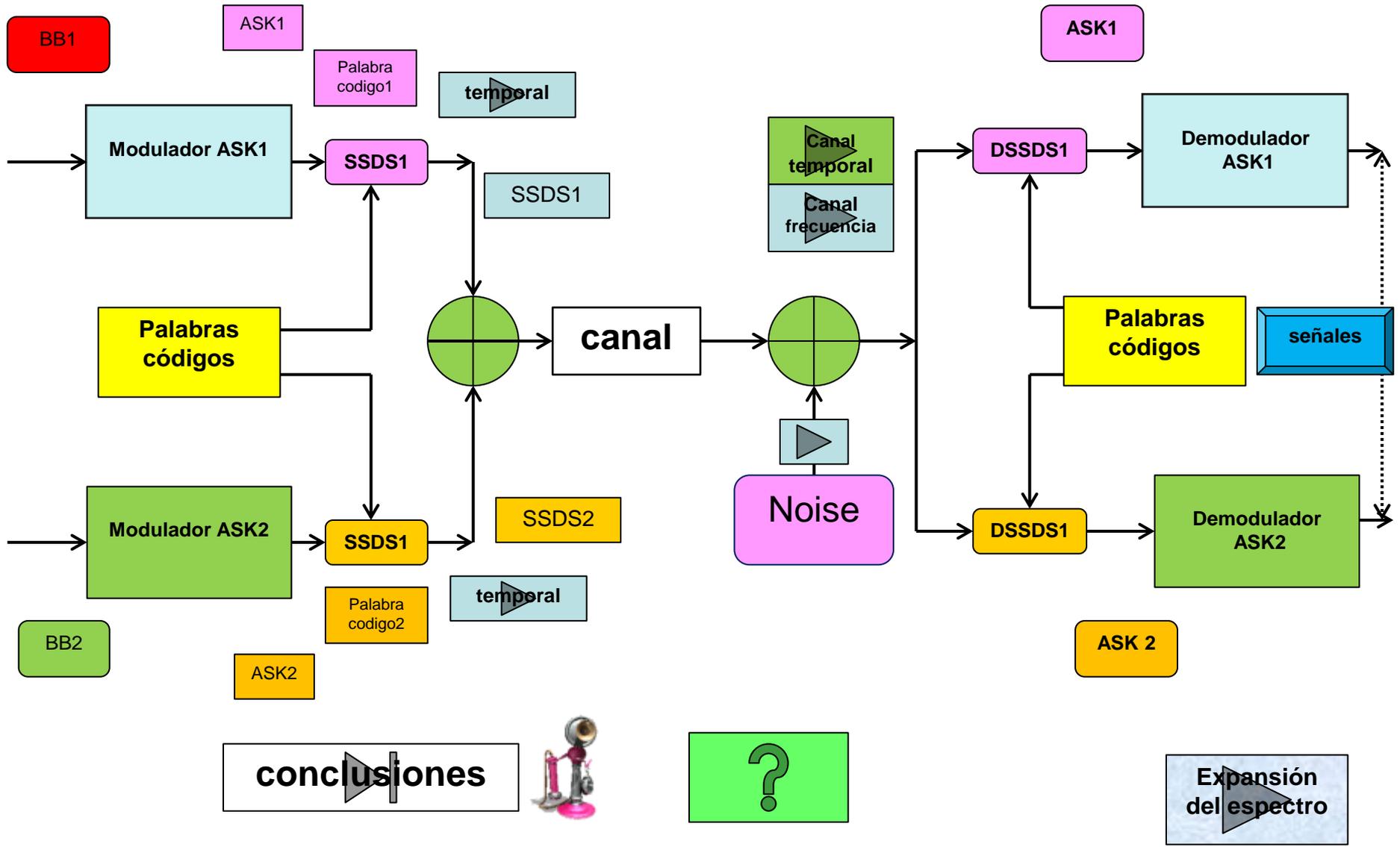
# SSDS

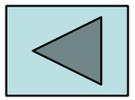
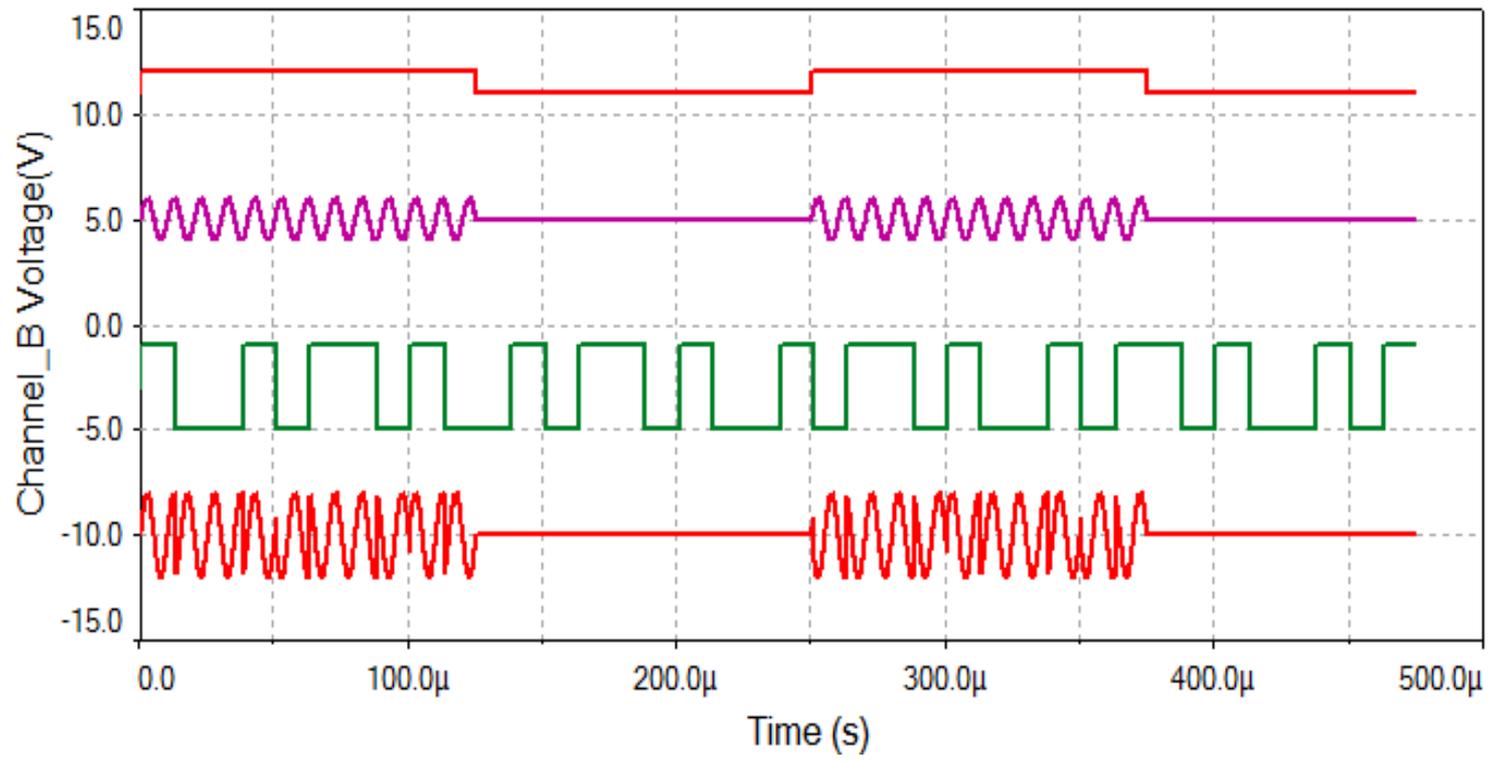


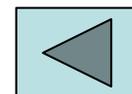
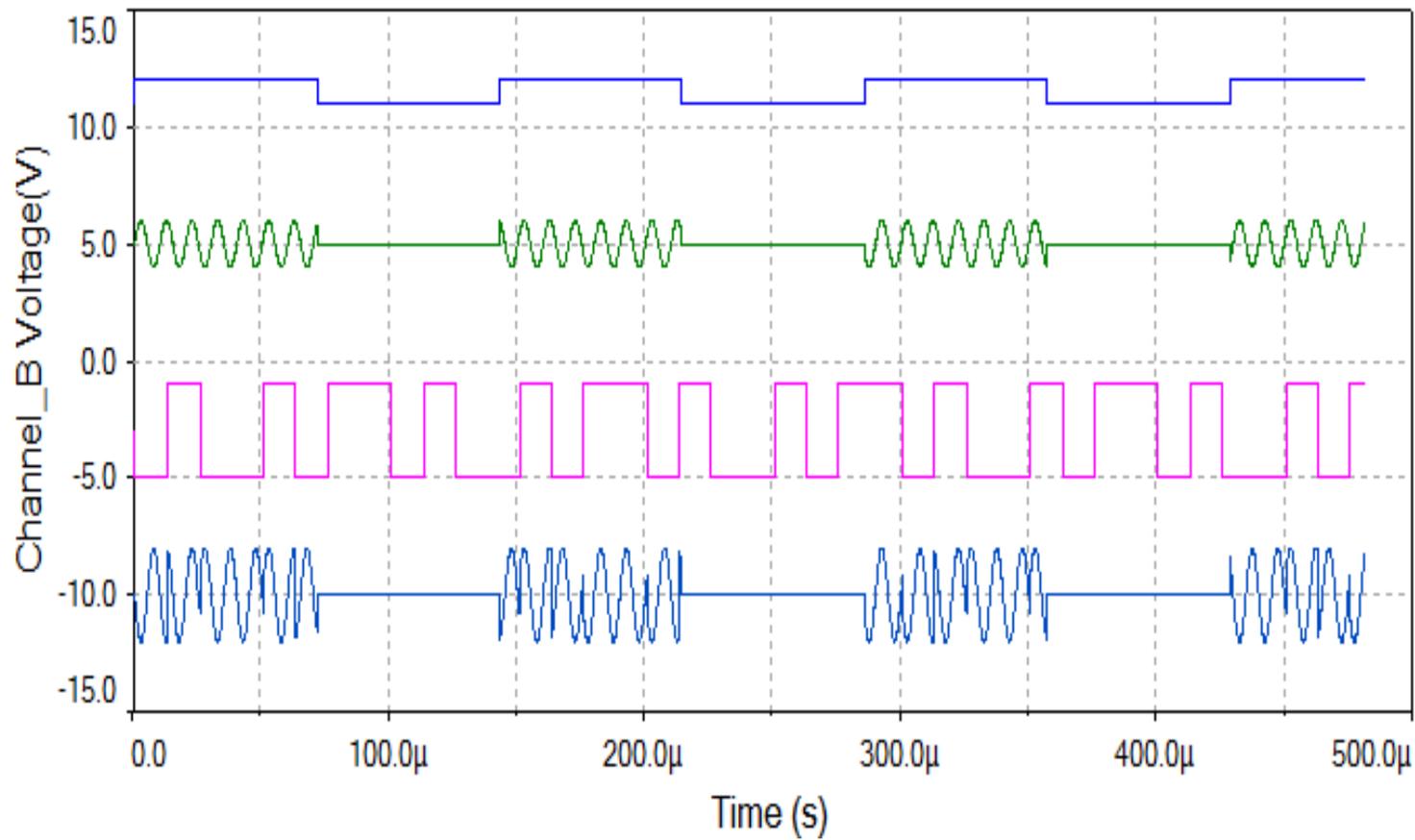
# Banda base recuperada



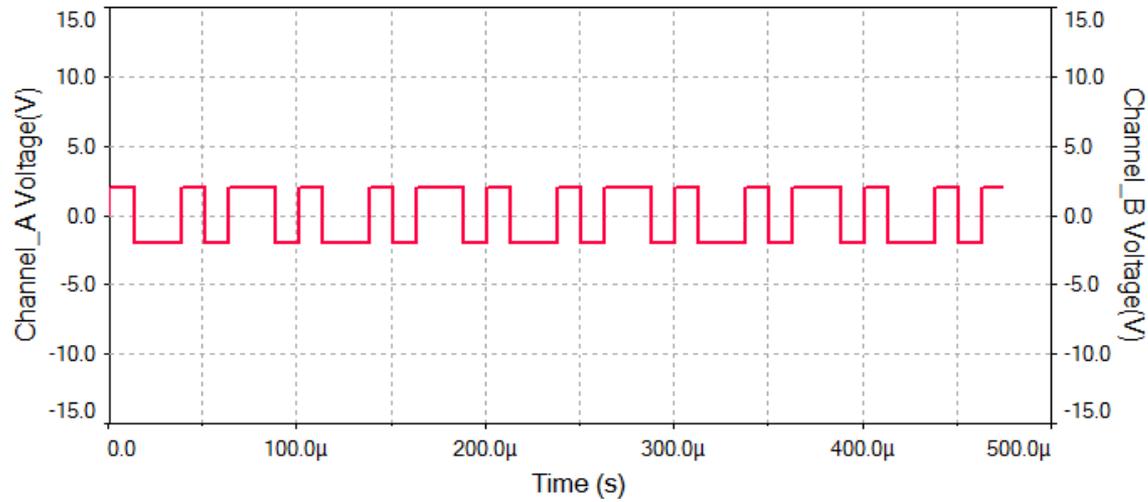
# MoDem SSDS de dos canales ASK







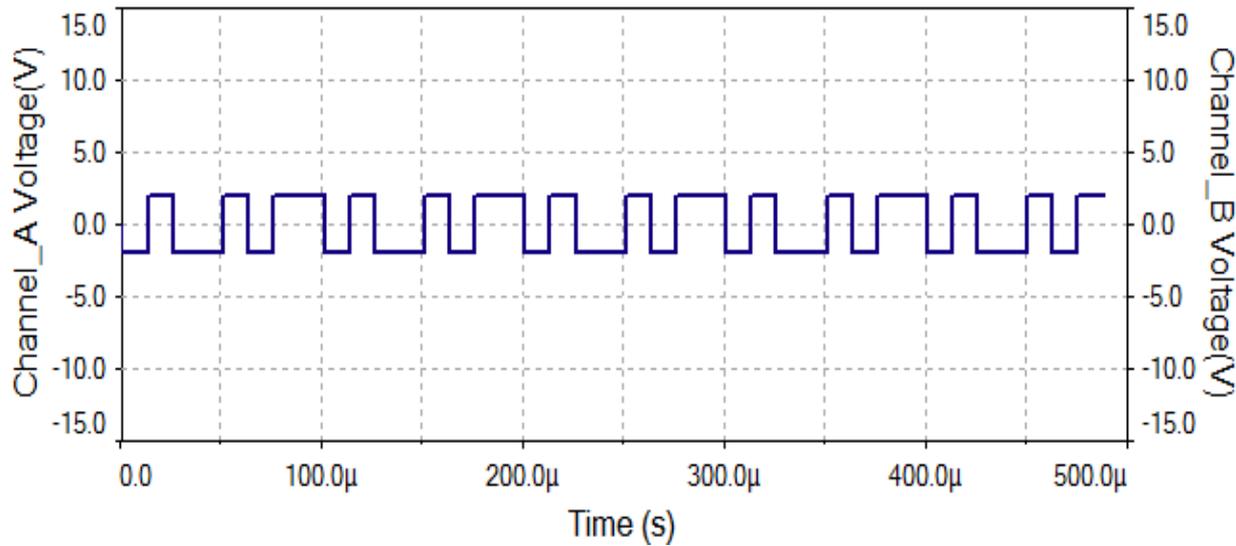
# Palabra código 1 (bipolar)-10100101



1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0



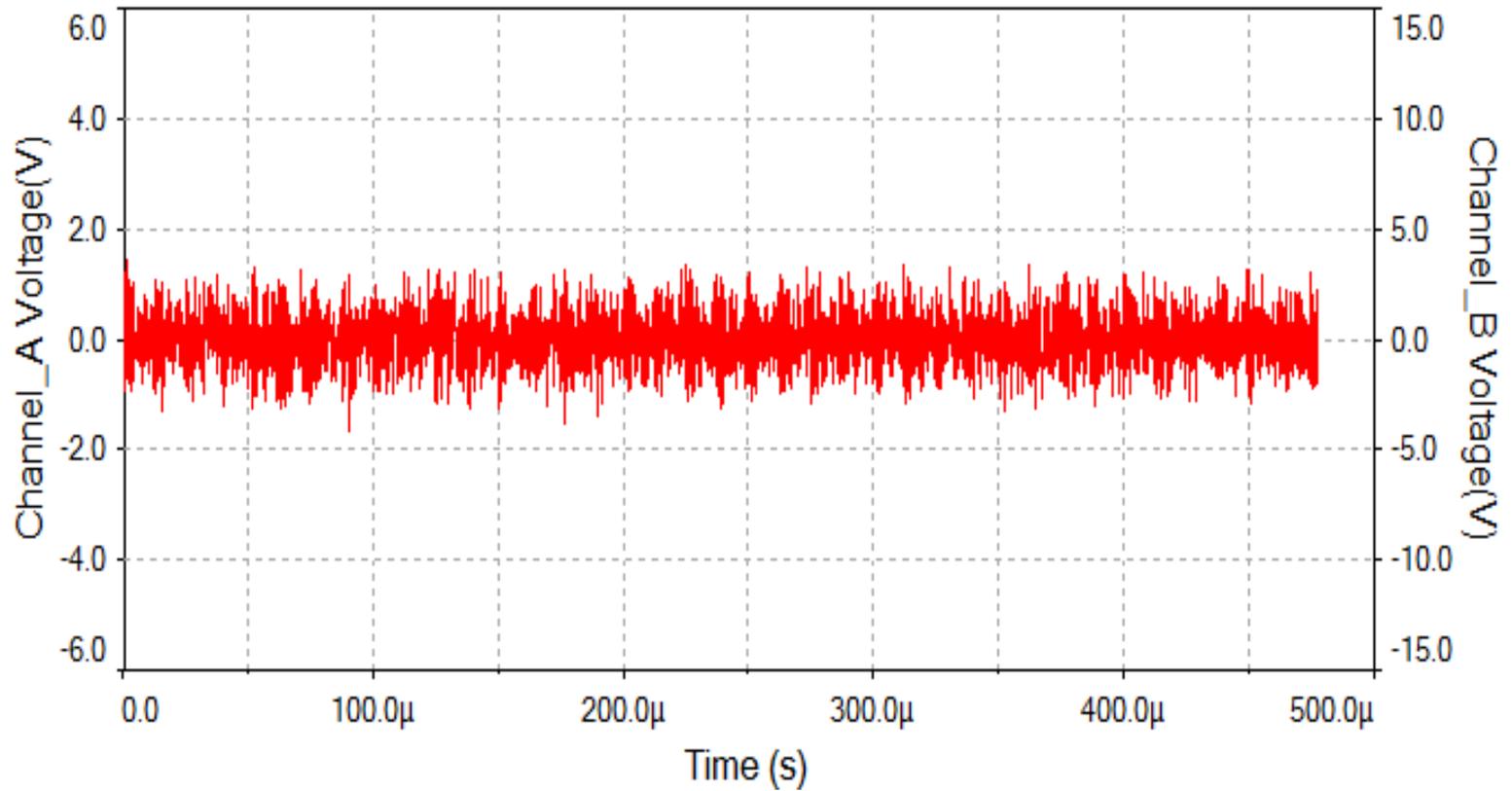
# Palabra código 2-10010110 (bipolar)



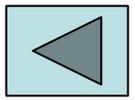
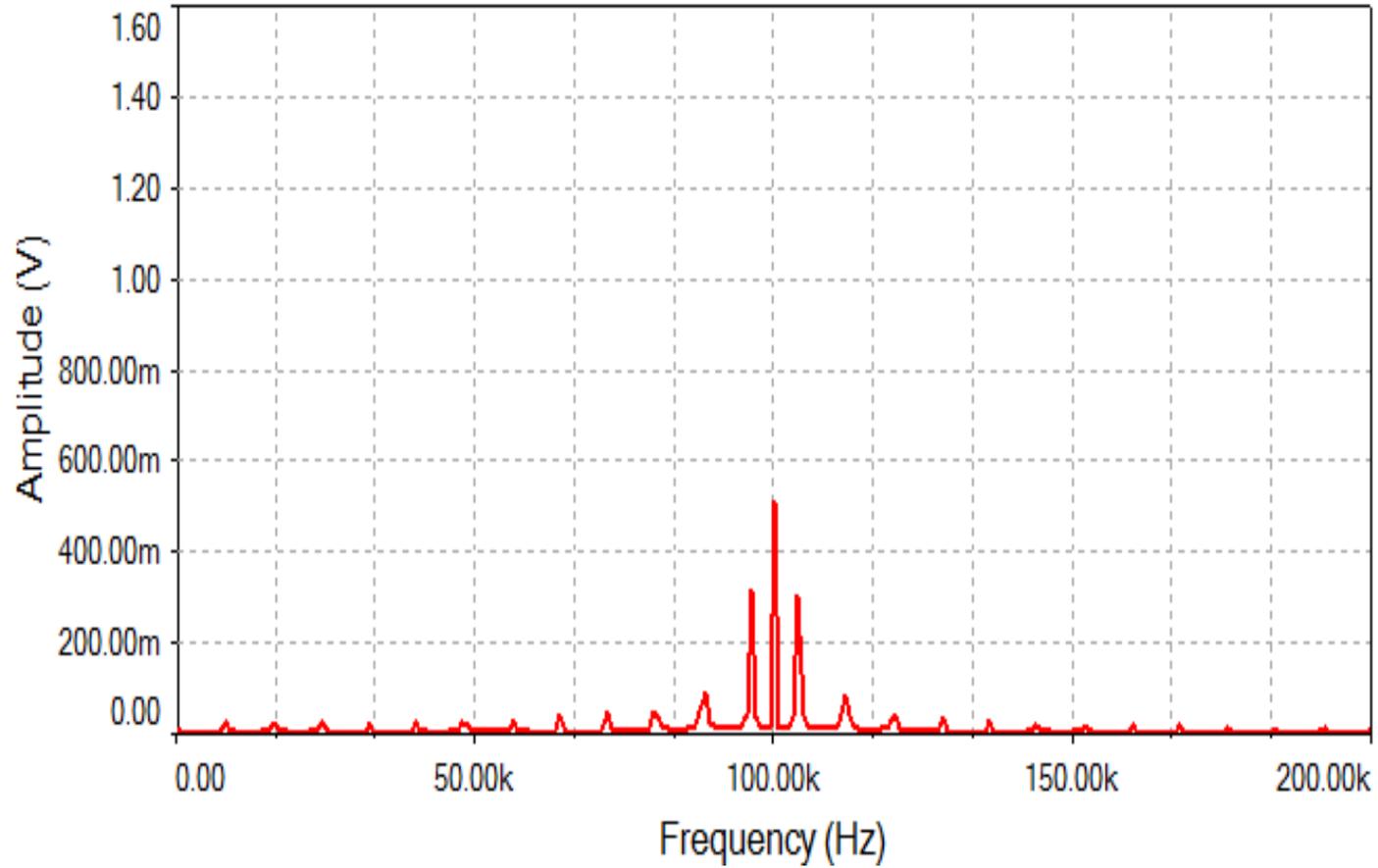
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0  
1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0  
1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1  
1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0  
1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1  
1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1  
1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0



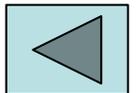
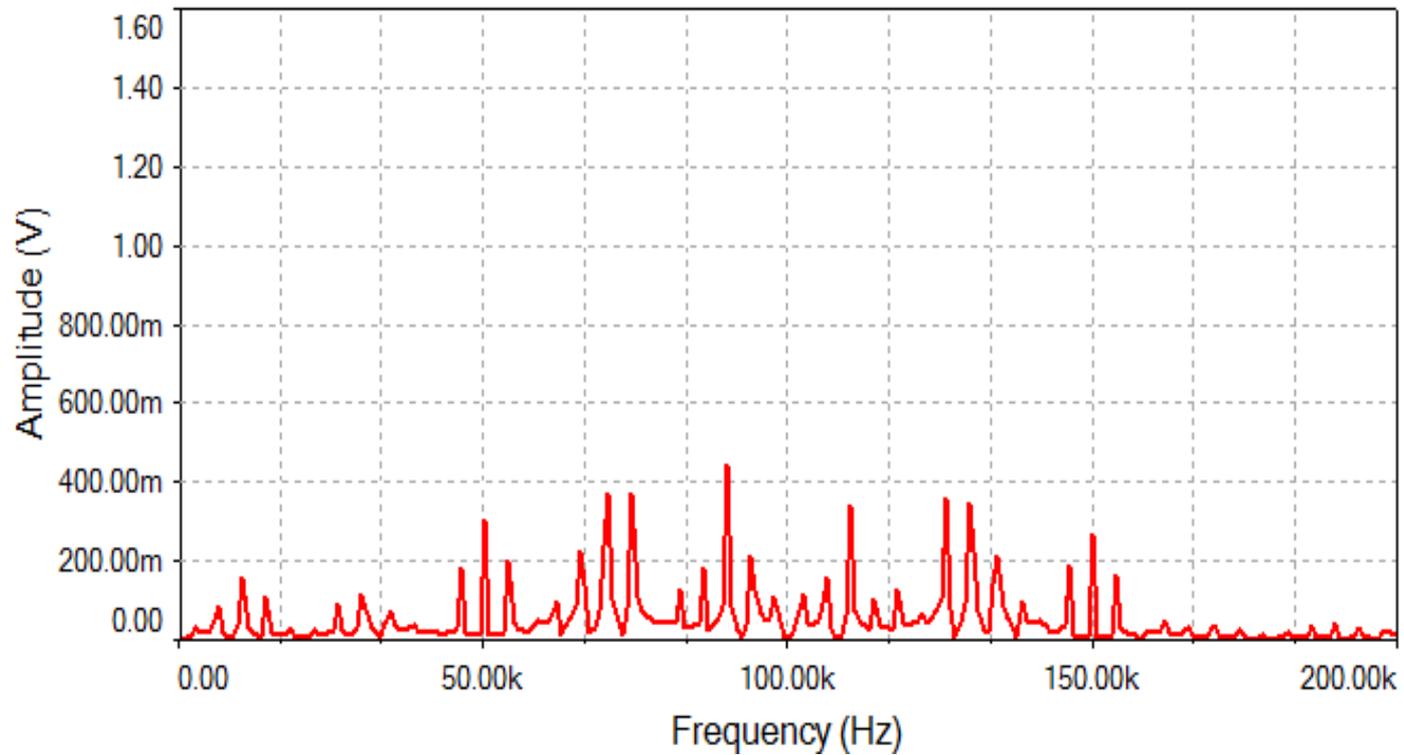
# Ruido del canal



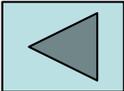
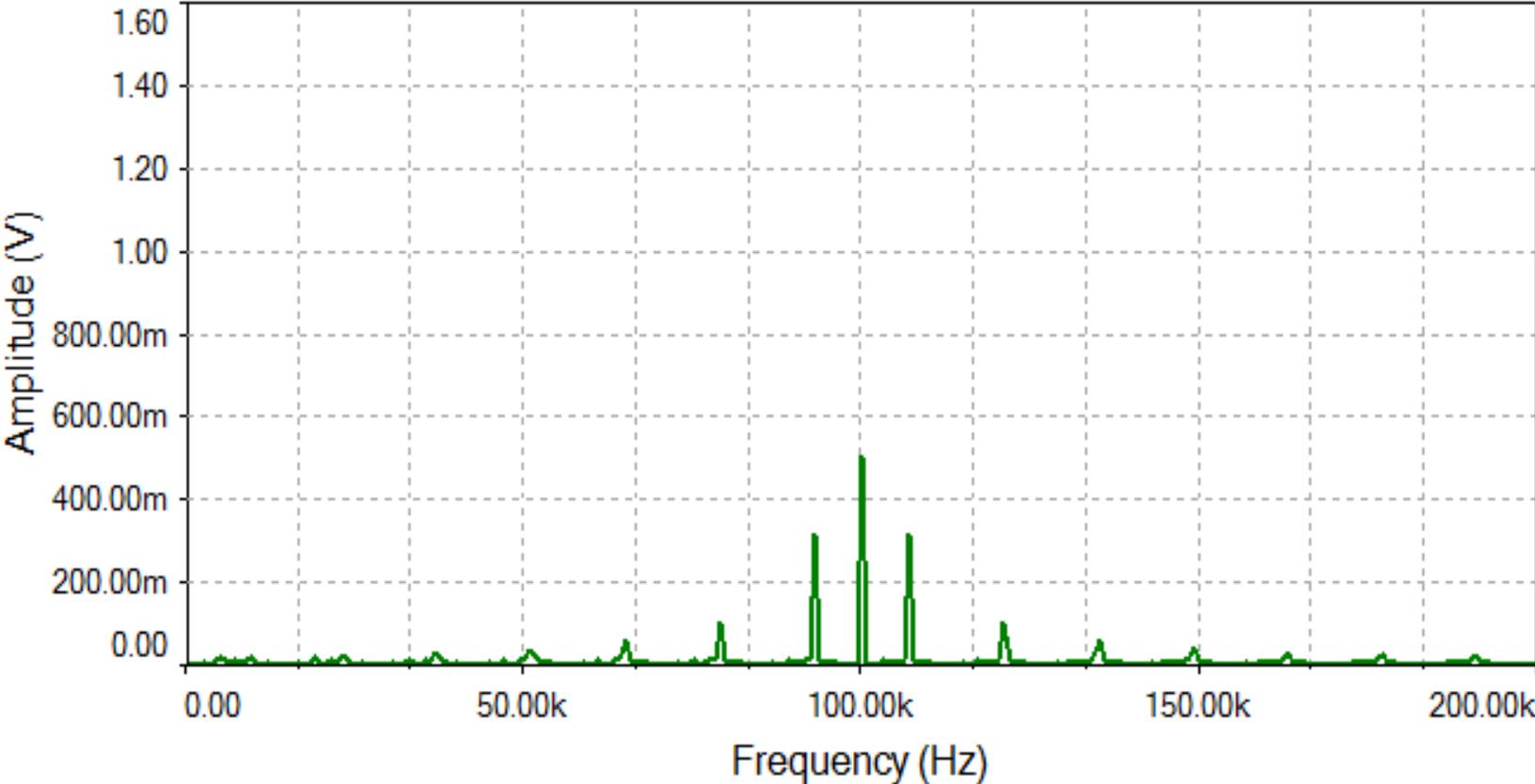
# Modulación ASK1 (8 Kbits/seg-100 KHz)



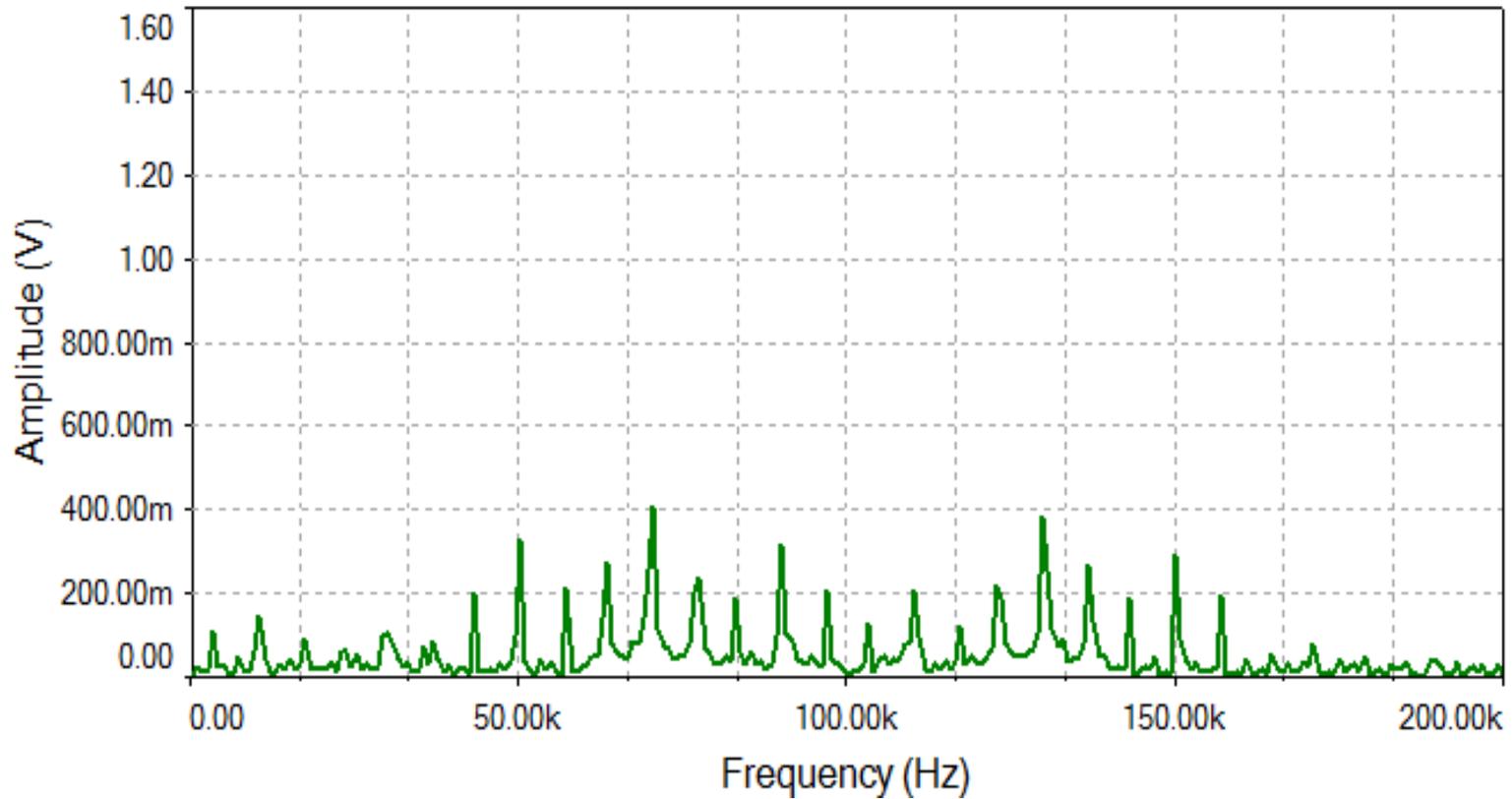
# ASK1 expandida

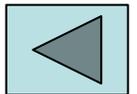
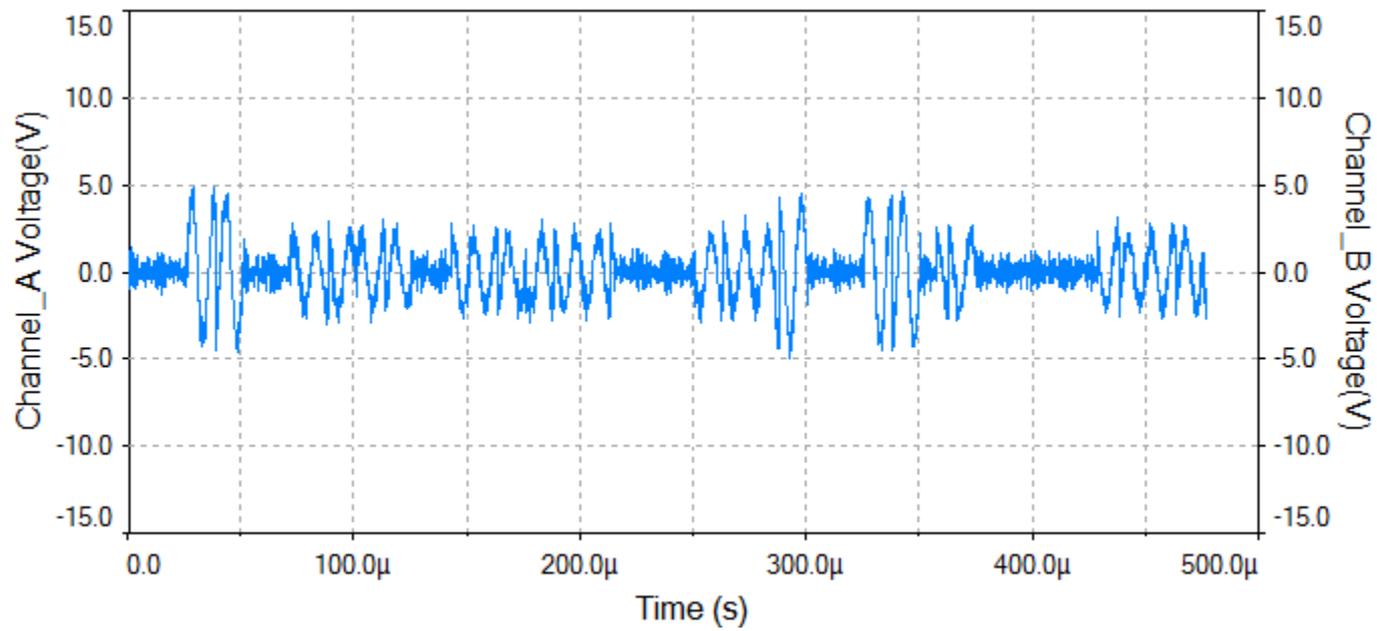


# Modulación ASK2 (14 Kbits/seg-100 KHz)

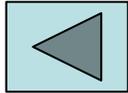
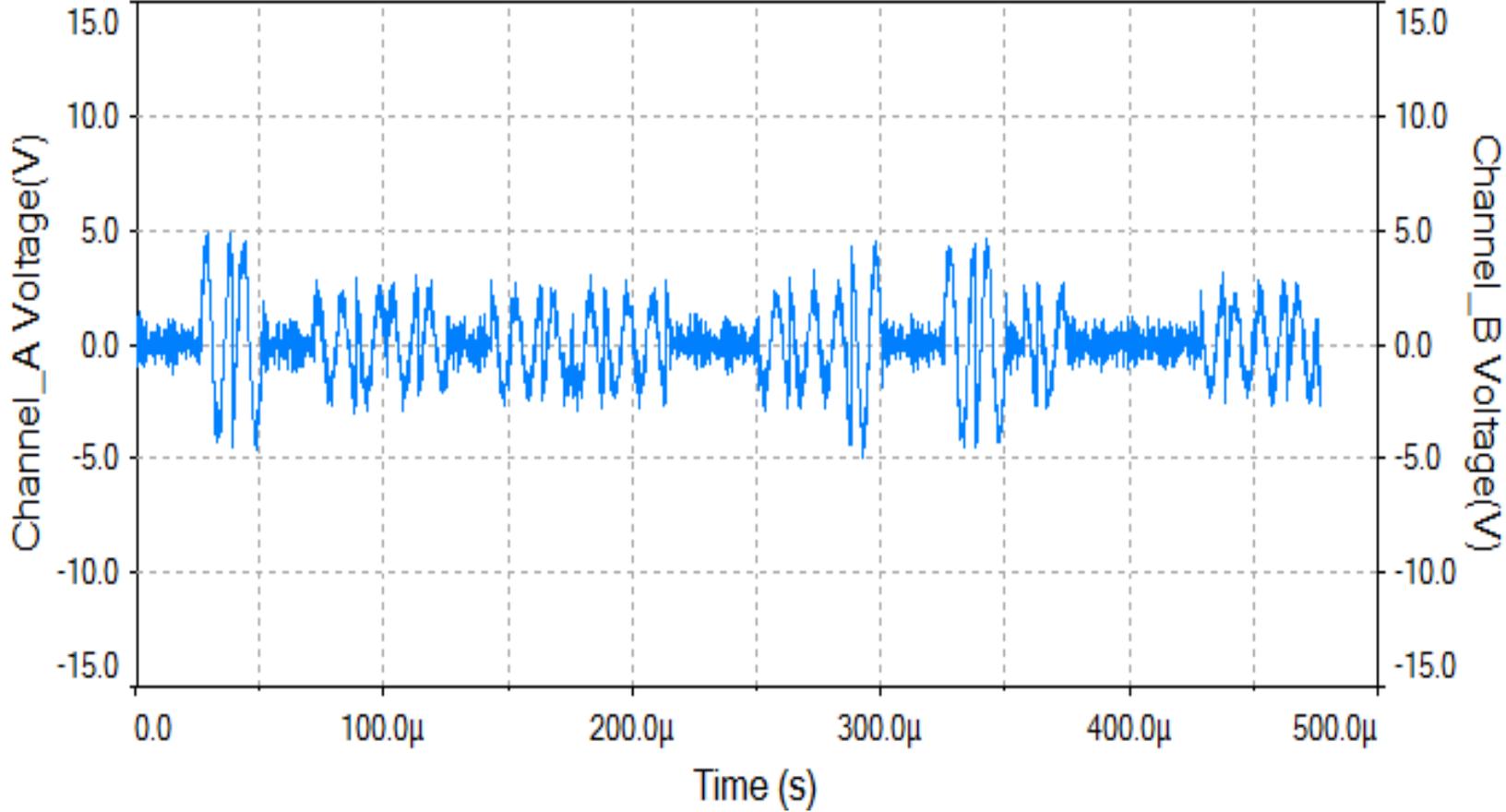


# ASK2 expandida

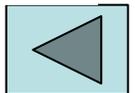
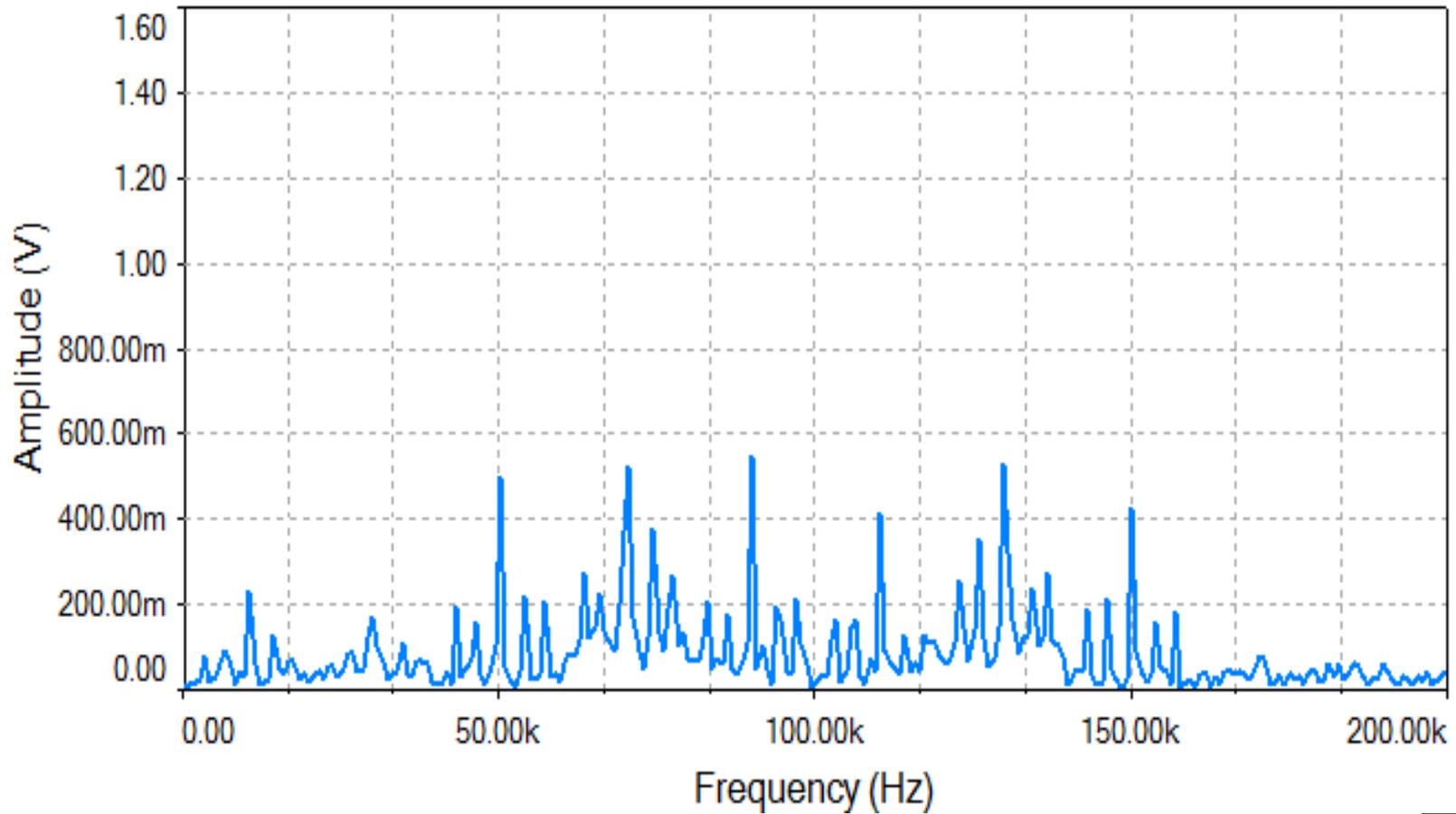




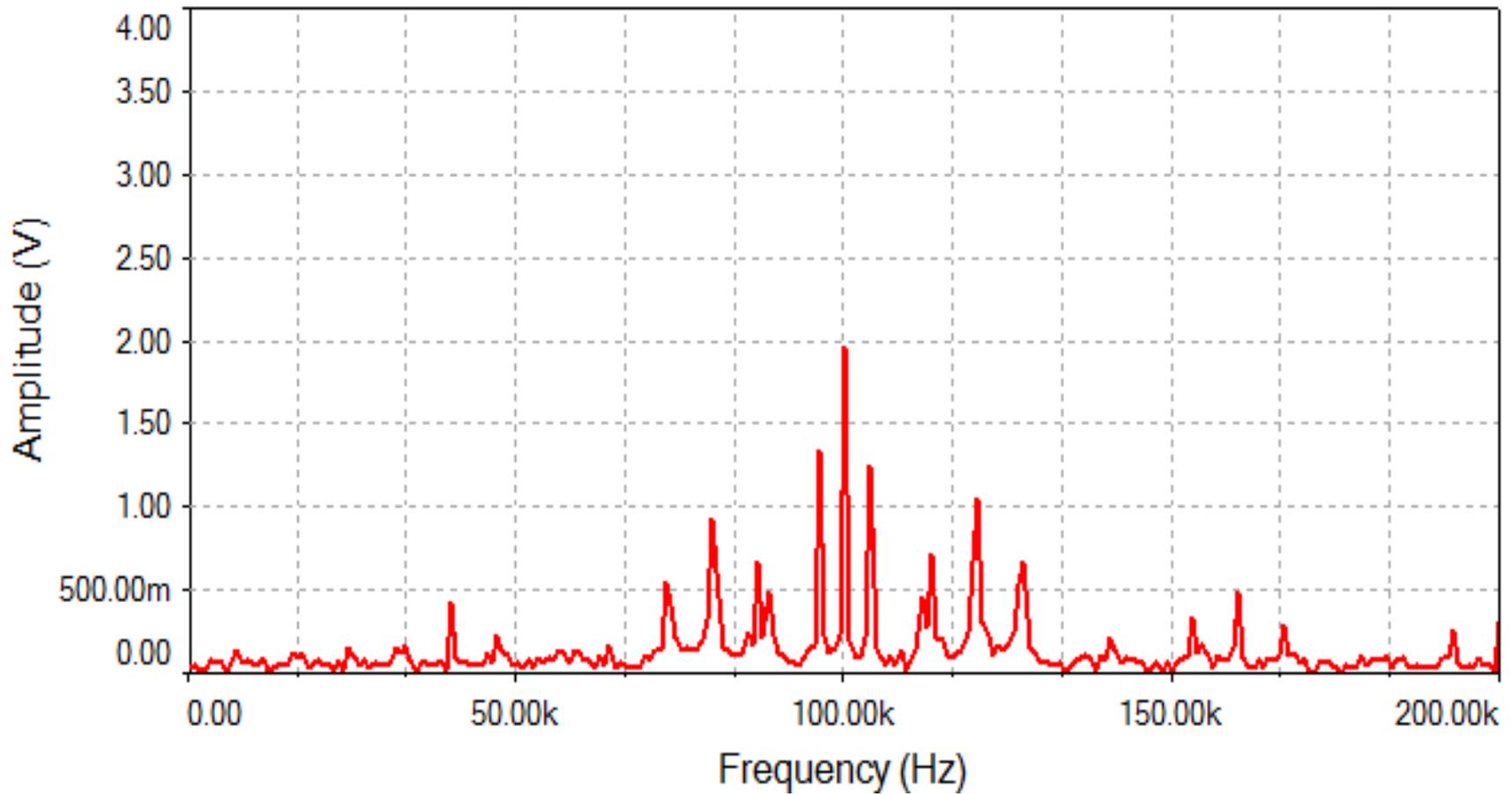
# Señal resultante en el canal de comunicación (temporal)



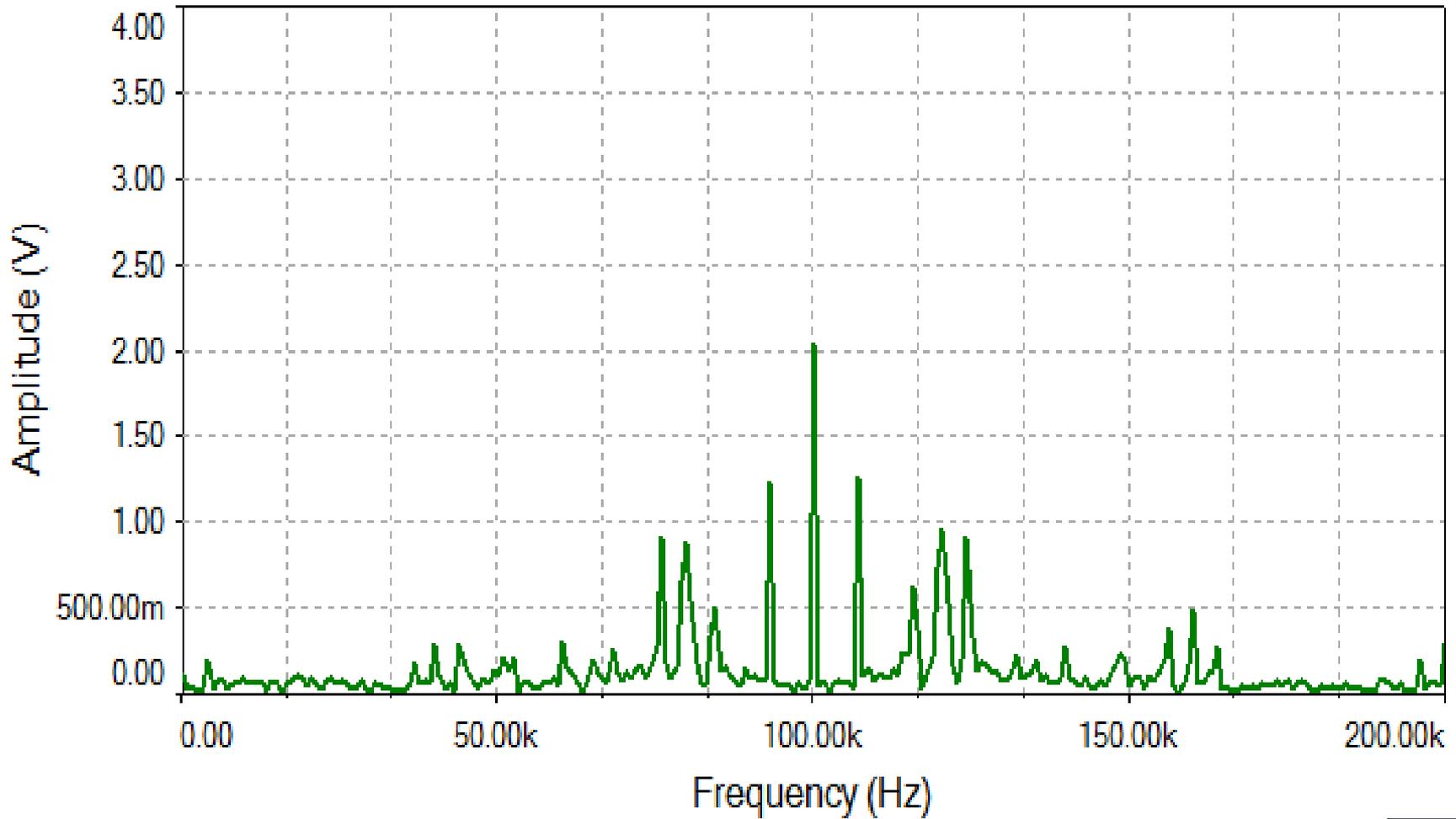
# Señal resultante en el canal de comunicación (frecuencia)



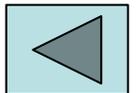
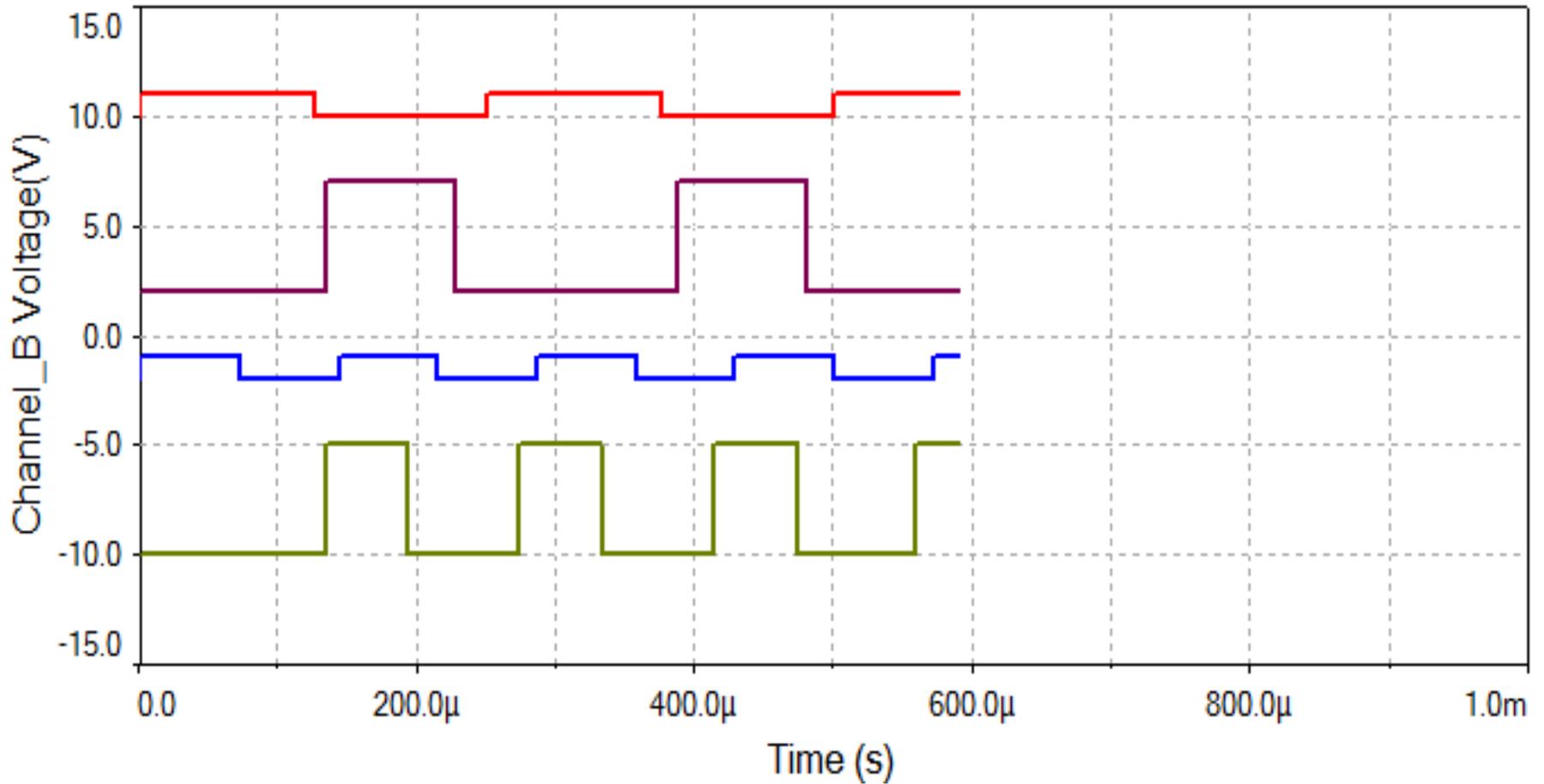
# Despunción ASK1



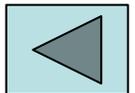
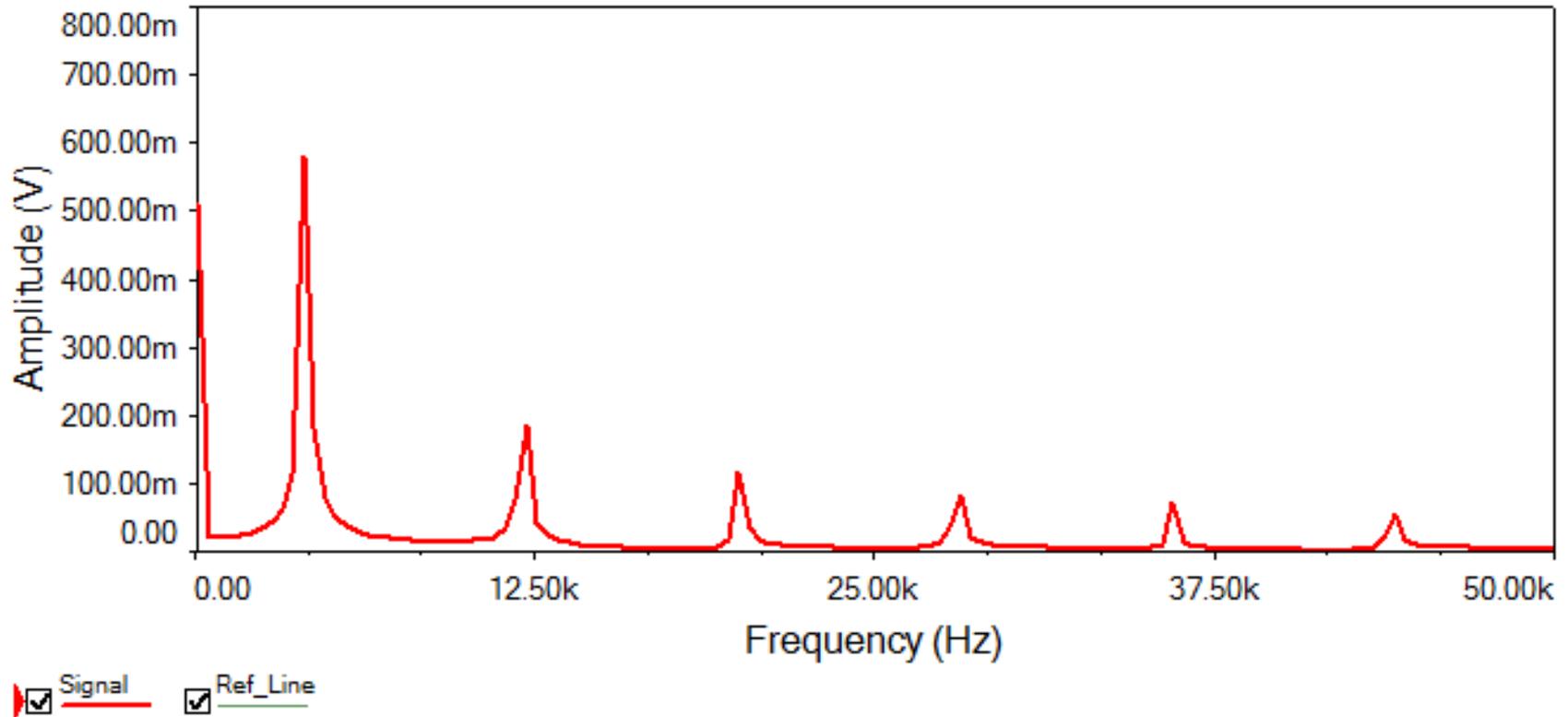
# Despunción ASK2



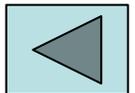
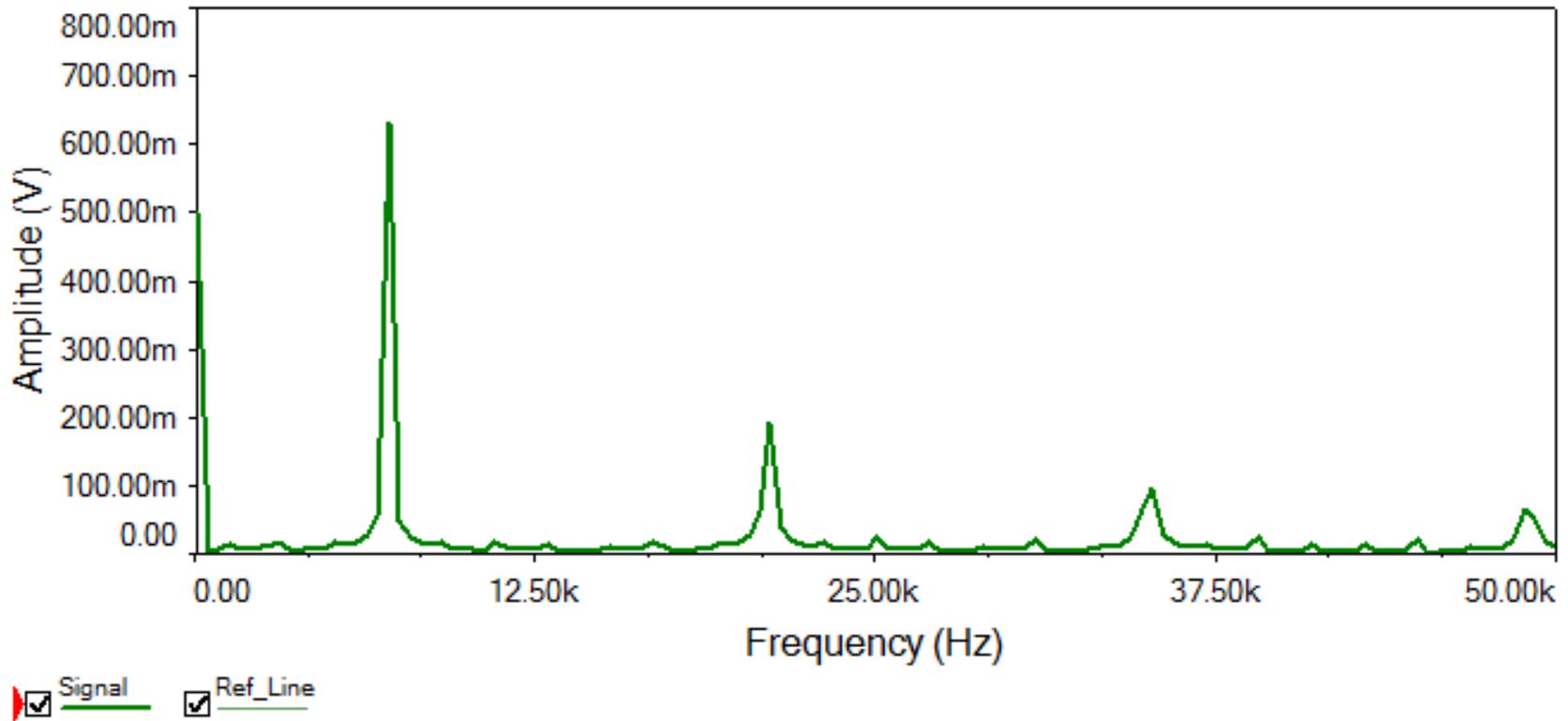
# Señales recuperadas



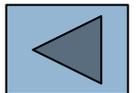
# Banda Base 1 (8Kbits/seg))



# Banda Base 2(14Kbits/seg)



1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0  
1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0  
1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1  
1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0  
1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1  
1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1  
1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0



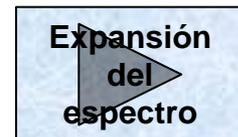
# *Conclusiones*



- ▶ Las palabras códigos permiten la convivencia de señales.
- ▶ Se expande el espectro, con límite en el ancho de banda del canal.
- ▶ El ruido y las interferencias del canal se minimizan.

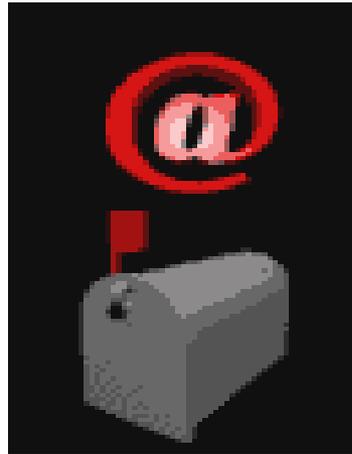


# ¿Preguntas?



# Muchas gracias

**pdanizio@gmail.com**



# Analítica sencilla de la expansión

