# MAS.S66 Computational Wireless Sensing

## Lecture 6 (part 1): Wireless Communication Systems







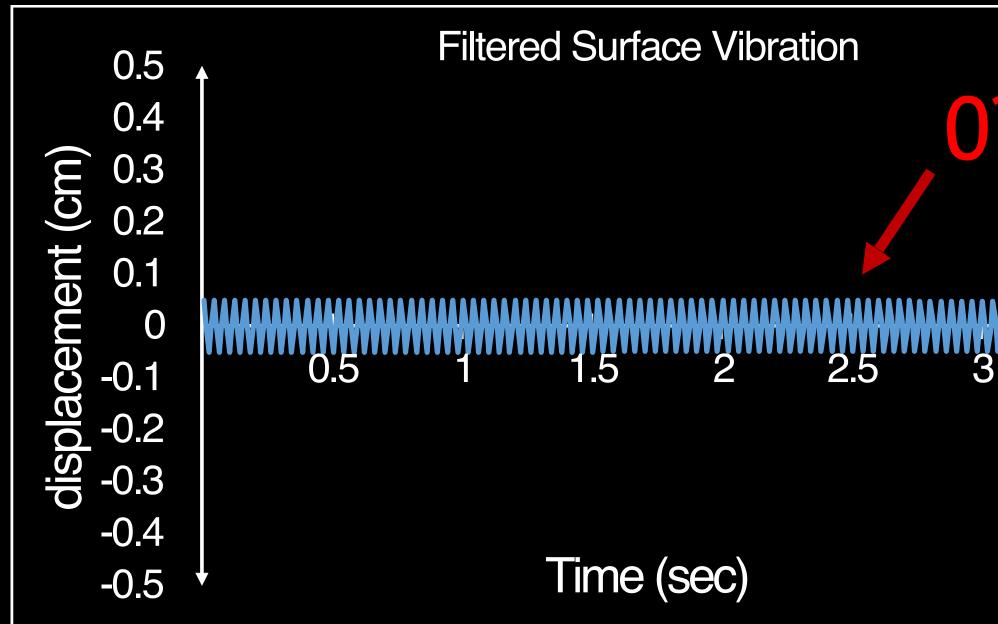
# Key Idea of TARF

# Surface

Acoustic Underwater speaker

RADAR

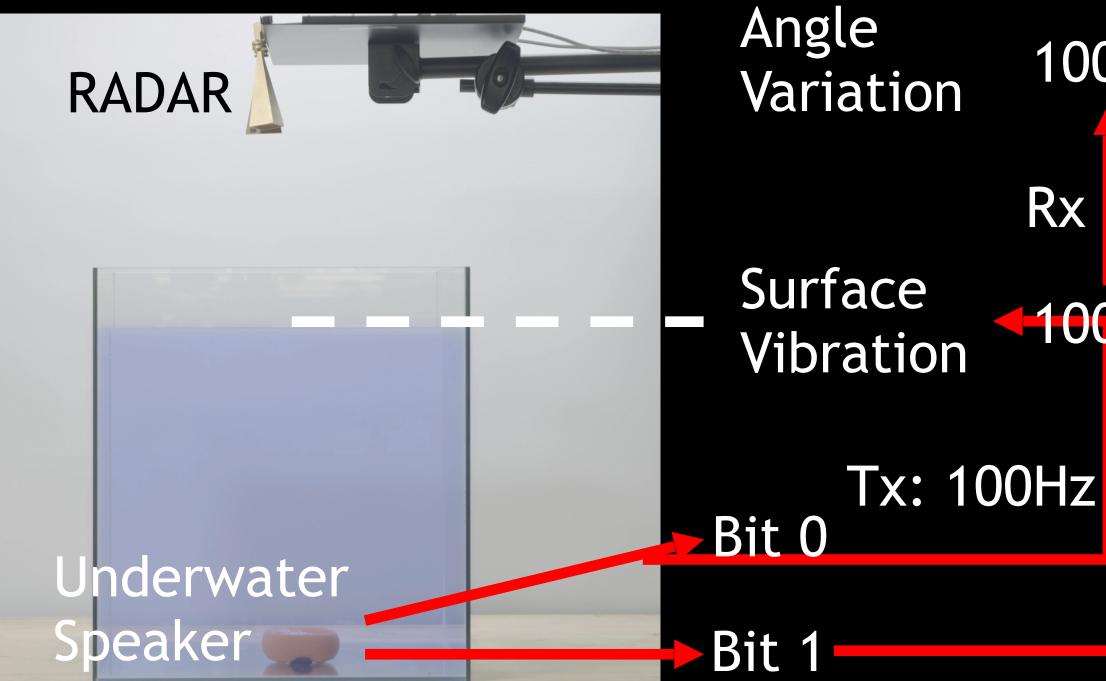
# How Can We Decode?



# 

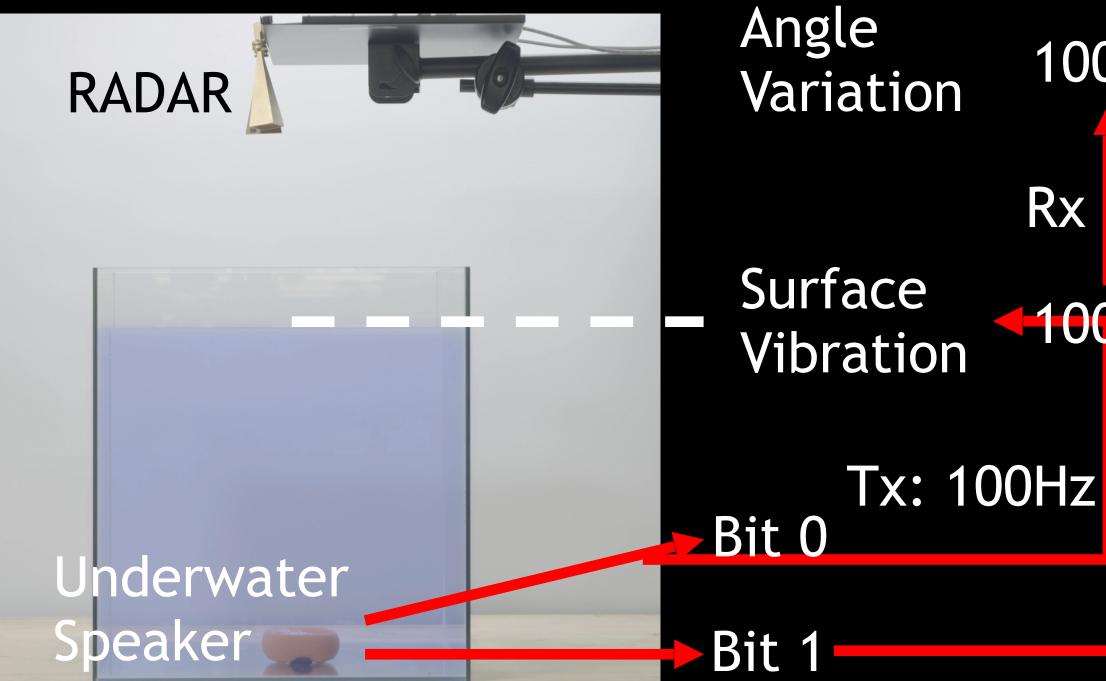
( Dam pm - 0N-02E 0 Mar - Mr - mm Ň - FMO : 0 (mondrush) 10 D » I hpin middle is can to det c L M-A-MA-M-2001 2000 MARCON 2000 mer pour some Droth Straw (rox BER) FSK

# **Decoding Information**



100Hz 200Hz Rx Rx 100Hz 200Hz Tx: 200Hz

# **Decoding Information**



100Hz 200Hz Rx Rx 100Hz 200Hz Tx: 200Hz

## **Standard Modulation Schemes?**

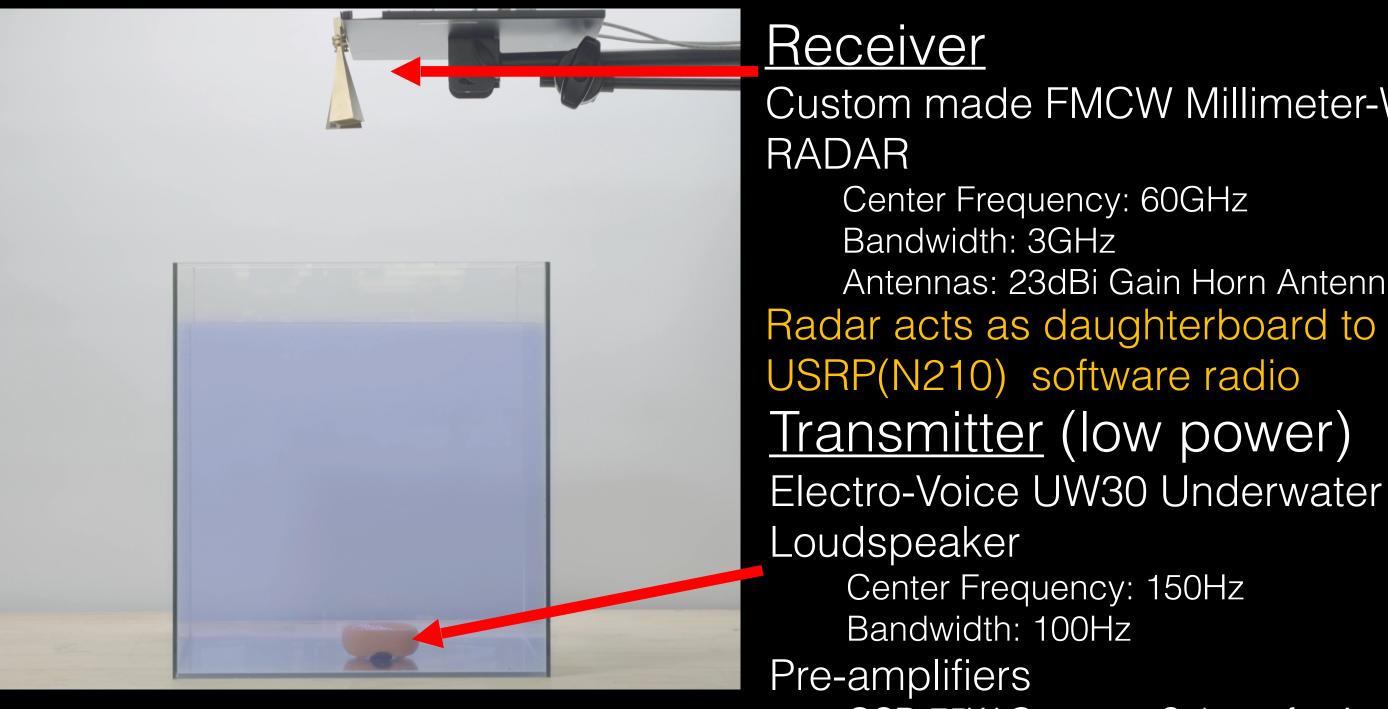
The wireless channel

Mathematics & Physical Interpretation Upconversion & Downconversion

Modulation & Demodulation



# Implementation

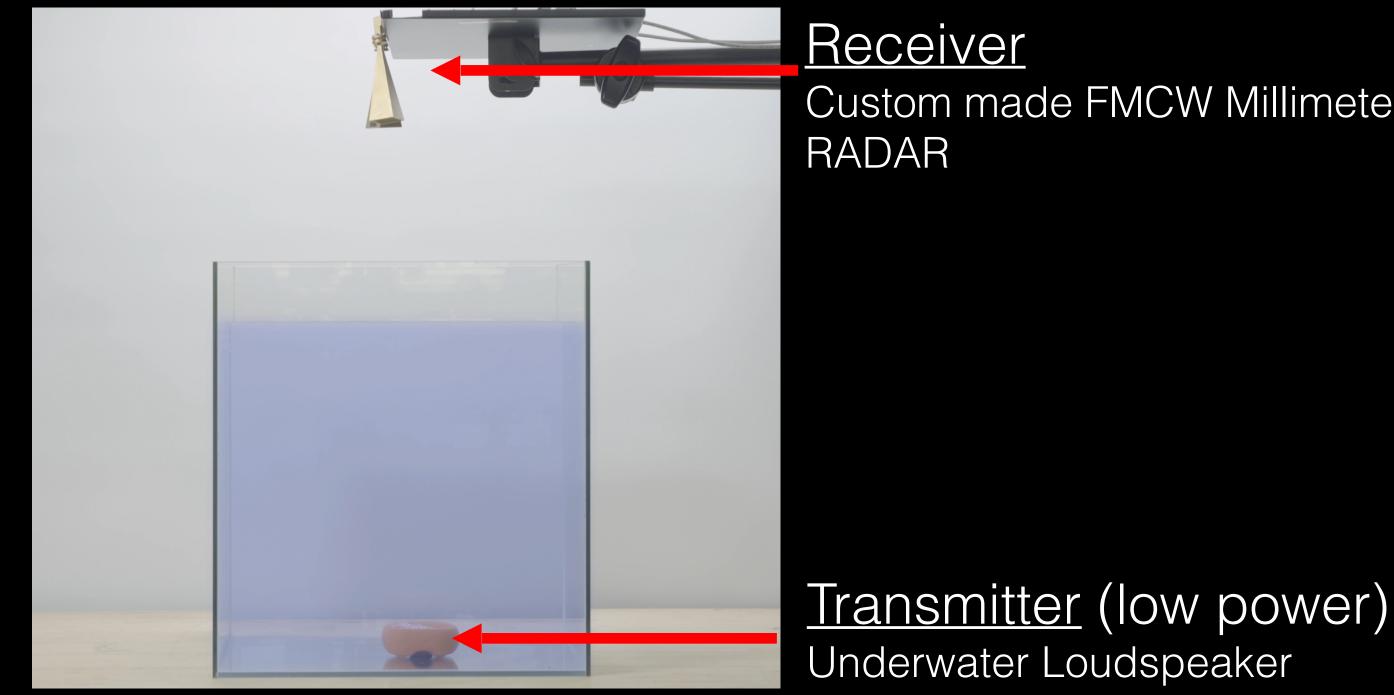


OSD 75W Compact Subwoofer Amplifier Pyle 300W Stereo Receiver

### Custom made FMCW Millimeter-Wave

- Antennas: 23dBi Gain Horn Antennas Radar acts as daughterboard to a

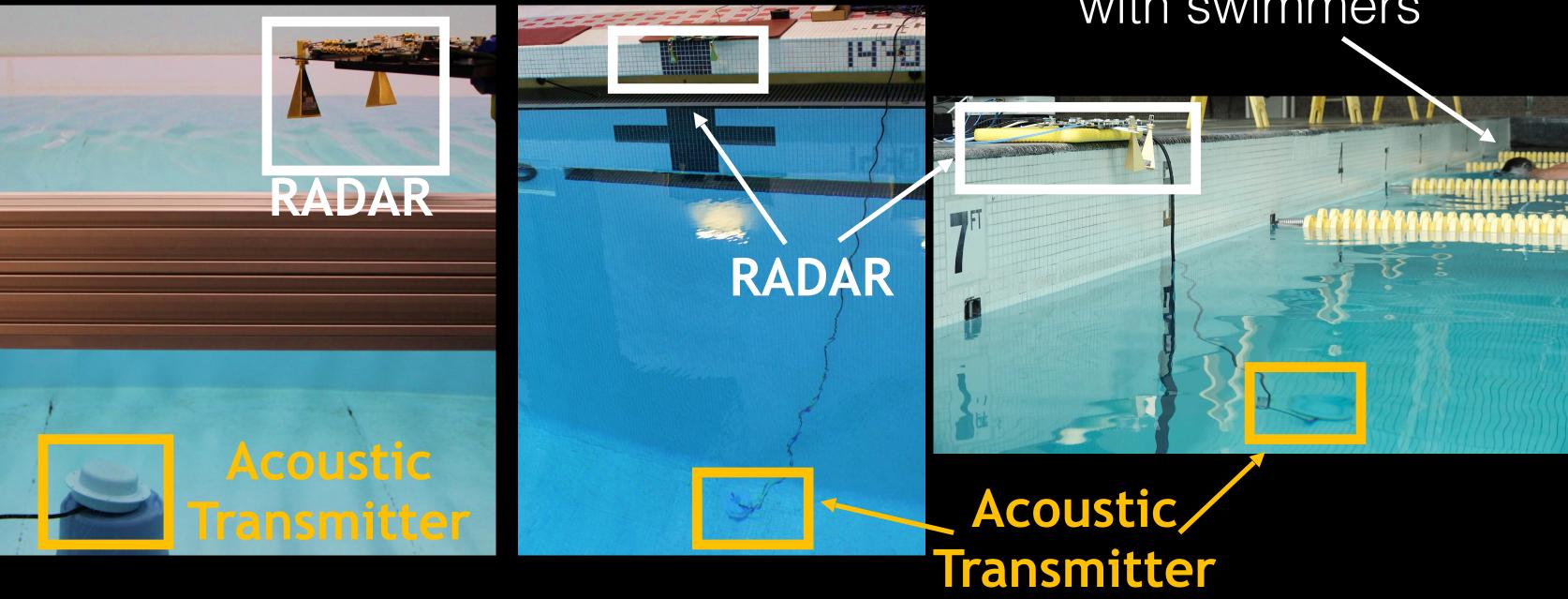
# Implementation



### Custom made FMCW Millimeter-Wave

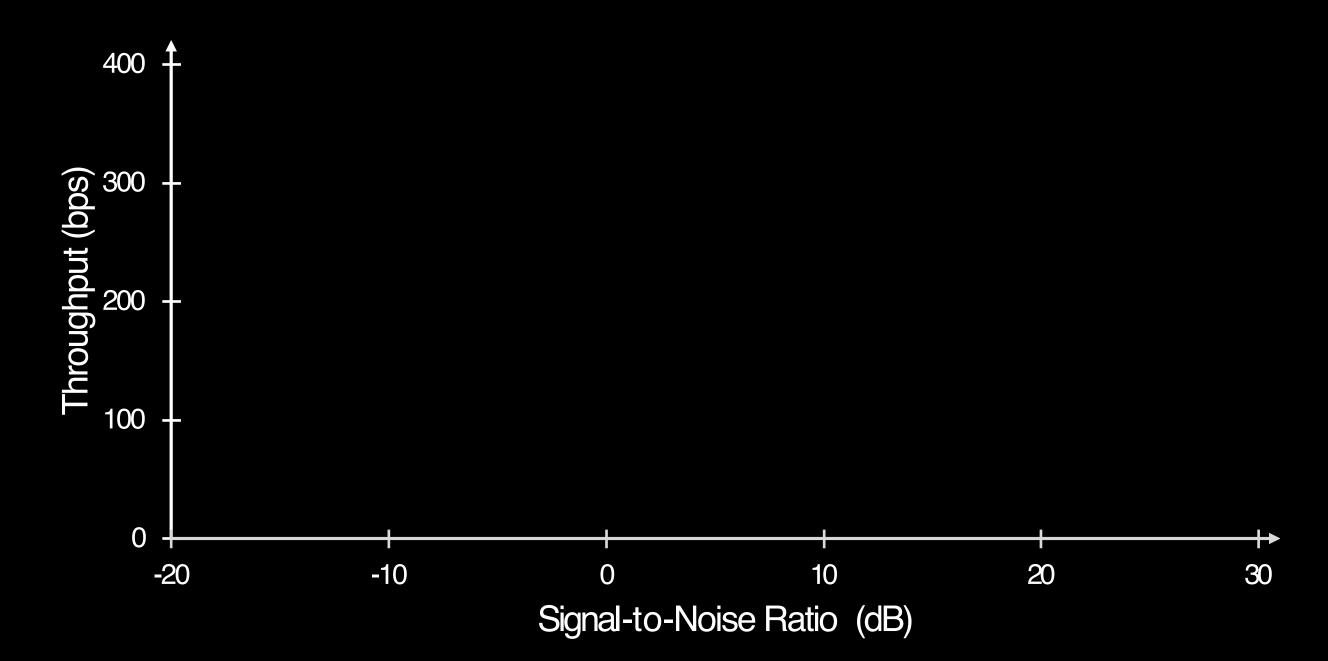
# **Different Evaluations**

## Water Tank Swimming Pool S

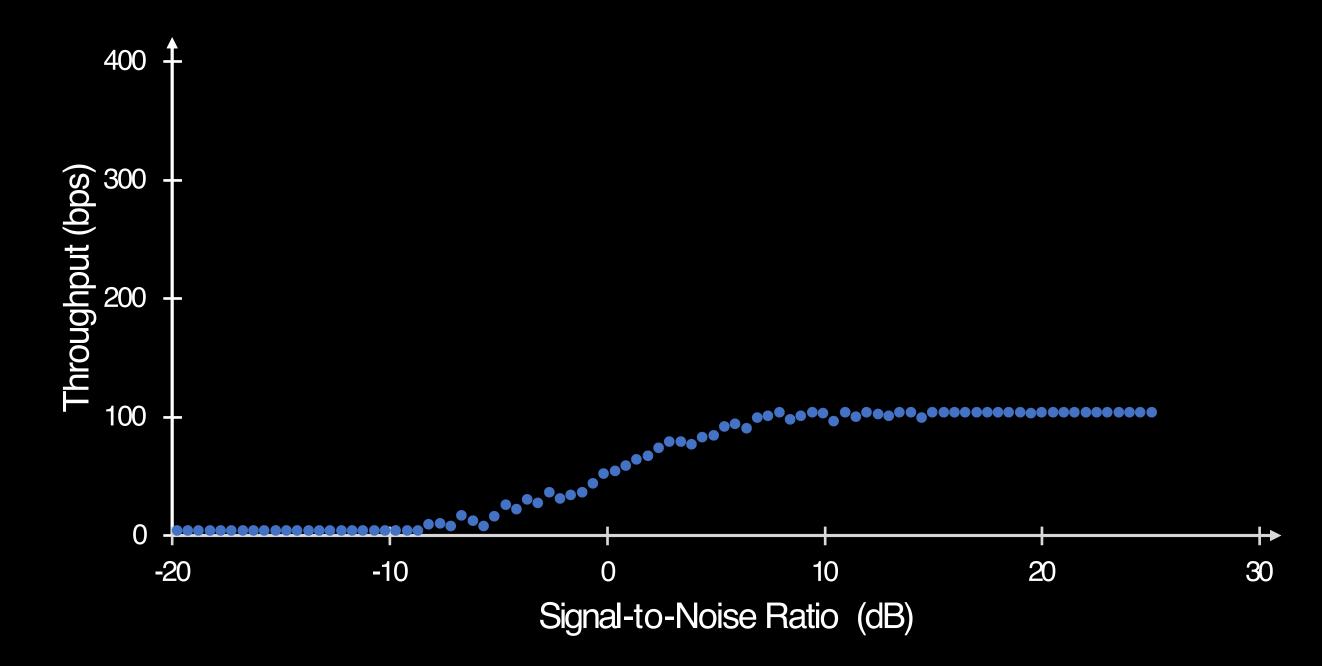


# Swimming Pool with swimmers

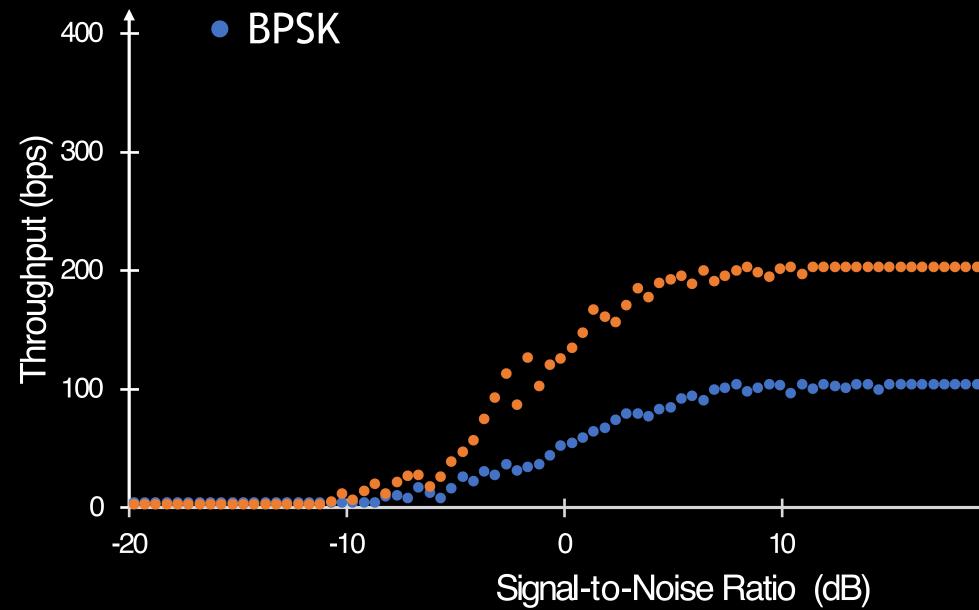
## Experiment: Vary the Power and Depth of Underwater Transmission



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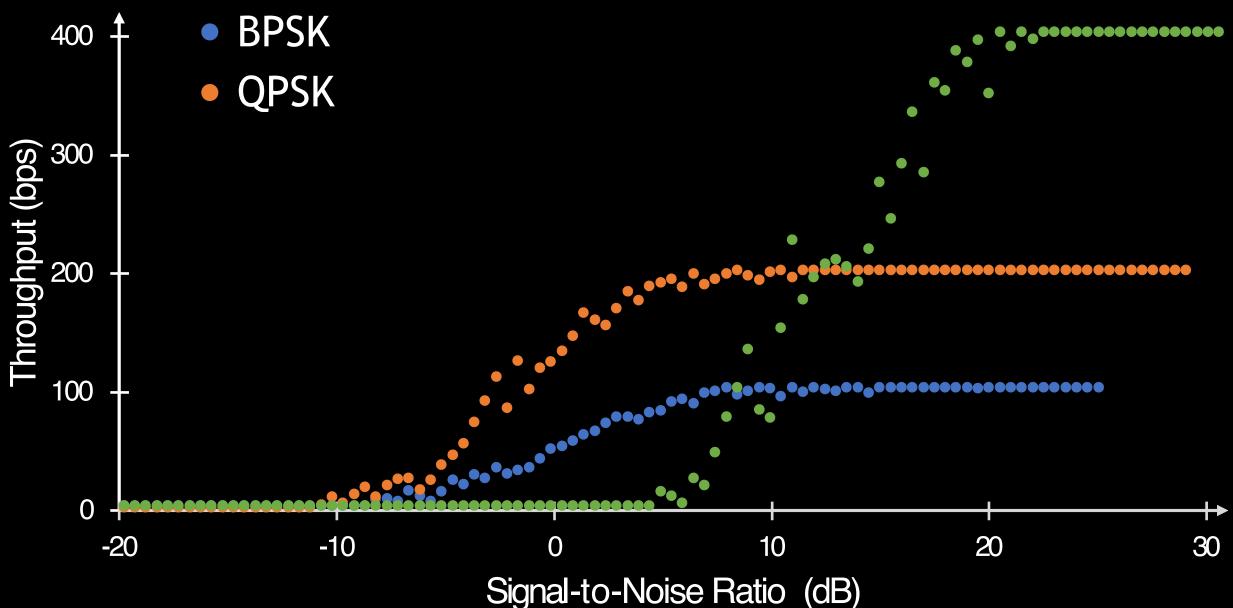
## Experiment: Vary the Power and Depth of Underwater Transmission



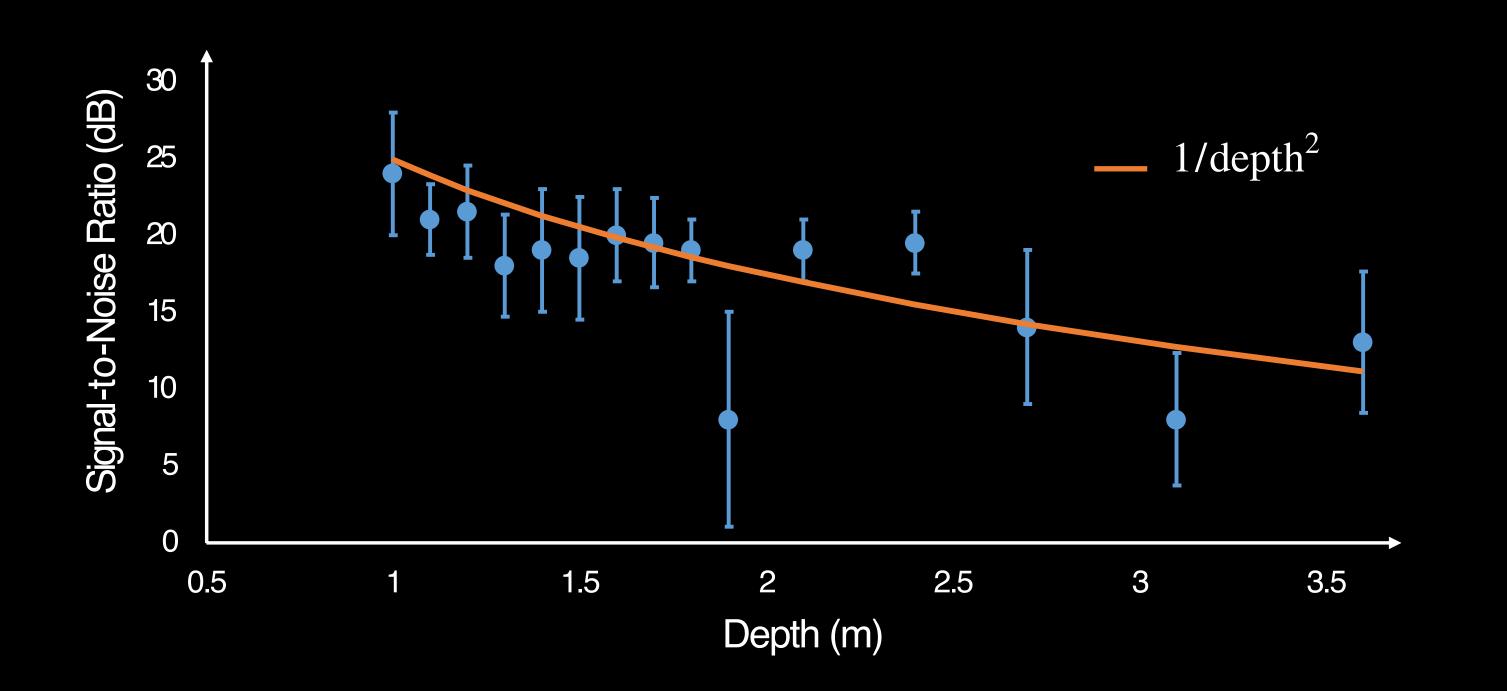
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Experiment: Vary the Power and Depth of Underwater Transmission

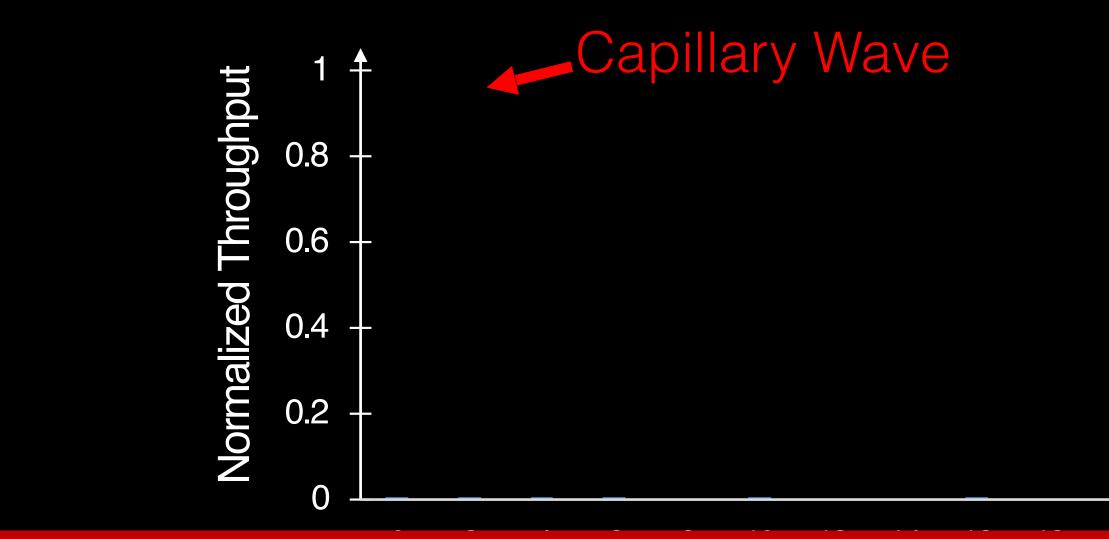


# SNR vs Depth



# Dealing with Waves

Experiment: Generate Waves of Peak-to-Peak Amplitudes



Our technology can communicate even in the presence of natural surface waves that are 1,000x larger than the acoustic vibrations

# Receiver Misalignment

Experiment: Vary the Alignment Between the RADAR and the Transmitter

