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# TRANSMISSION IN SYSTEM SYNTHESIS TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF INTERNAL DISEASES OF CATTLE

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As in any system, one of the main problems in the systems of remote diagnostics is the measurement accuracy. It is therefore necessary to consider the frequency bandwidth of the system. The main causes of accuracy degradation are noise and interference channels. Atmospheric noises are introduced into an electromagnetic wave (a signal that is transmitted) by means of amplitude modulation method (AM), i.e. the noise signal causes changes in the amplitude of the useful signal. This means that AM radio is most sensitive to atmospheric interference. To improve the noise characteristics of the AM-line communication possible by increasing transmission power. The signal of the FM method (FM, frequency modulation) carries information related to frequency changes and not amplitude, so the amplitude change can be eliminated at the receiver using the "limiter". The limiter is designed to align the amplitude of the FM-signup, keeps constant the amplitude of the FM signal and reduces all AM components.

Increased noise immunity of the FM-channels of communication often acts as the deciding factor. In this frequency division multiplexing is widely used to "seal", that is, the connection of one phone line for multiple subscribers with the preservation of frequency standards in each channel (400-4000 Hz). However, for the organization of the system of remote diagnostics of animals such an approach is fundamentally impossible. From the above it is known that unlike the human voice, which has a wide range of several kilohertz, most of the physiological parameters of animals is prenisolone plot of the energy spectrum. To communicate this range of frequencies does not matter. For the diagnosis of animals, on the contrary, it is necessary to transmit a narrower range of frequencies and at a much lower frequency portion of the spectrum. Therefore, the bandwidth of telephone channel filters must be divided into several strips which are discharged through separate channels. To minimize mutual influence of channels, filters, emit signals of individual channels of transmission and reception must have a sufficiently large attenuation in the frequency bands that are occupied by other channels. The advantage of the system with frequency division is that there are various modes of operation. Separate channels can run independently from each other or team up for more broadband information channel. You must calculate the possibilities when using the FM radio channels of cellular communication for remote diagnostics of animals.

According to DSTU telephone network has a bandwidth G - 400 - 4000 Hz. When using the specific the world Cup compacted telephone channel that is dividing the bandwidth into a number of frequency bands RK width of 400 Hz, will receive at least 8 information channels. Taking theoretical guidance regarding the exclusion of

the mutual influence of the channels the frequency deviation O = - 7.5% and a modulation index of 1 = 5 to get the real bandwidth F1 - F2 of each of the 8 channels:

$$F1 - F2 = Fx\ a\ x\ D/T = 400\ x\ 0,075 / 5 = 6\ Hz.$$

The rise time T, knitted with a bandwidth of F as: T= 0,35 / (F1 – F2),

where T is in MS, F1 - F2 in kHz. If the real signal has a bandwidth of 6 Hz, then the minimum rise time will be: T = 0,35/0,006 = 58 ms. Current rise time can be used for praneshacharya signals.

Usually, the conditions of communication need of modulation index of 5. Some data can be used over a wide frequency band. If the modulation index remains unchanged, it is necessary to use a large frequency deviation of ±15%. It is possible to apply such a frequency deviation not at all, but on certain channels selectively.

Thus, it becomes possible to transmit per-channel physiological parameters 1-5 using a modified channel of cellular communication. To obtain information on item 6 by combining all channels into one and using a high index modulation up to ±15%. To transfer 7 parameter modifications of the channels is not necessary. High-frequency sensor may be included instead of the mobile phone's microphone and receiver-side signal input from the earphone Jack need to apply directly to the Registrar. In this case, one phone can transmit only one signal.