

# Radio

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1) a way of information transfer on distance by means of radio waves. 2) The area of science and equipment connected with studying of the physical phenomena which are the cornerstone of this way and its practical use.





# *radio communication*

the kind of electric communication which is carried out by means of radio waves. For the organization of a radio communication in point from which transmission of messages (broadcast) is conducted, place the radio-transmitting device containing a radio transmitter and the transferring antenna, and in point in which reception of messages (radio reception) – the radio-receiving device containing the reception antenna and the radio receiver is conducted.



The radio signal accepted thus is very weak as only the insignificant part of the radiated energy gets to the reception antenna. Therefore the radio signal in the radio receiver at first amplifies, and then is exposed to demodulation, or detecting; the signal similar to a signal by which fluctuations with the bearing frequency in a radio transmitter were modulated is as a result allocated. Further this signal amplifies and will be transformed by means of the corresponding reproducer to the message adequate to the initial.

