

Exam Digital Communications I

11th of June 2007, 13.00-18.00

Examiner: Catharina Carlemalm Logothetis (018 4717283)

Allowed material:

- Any calculator
- Mathematics handbook
- Swedish-English dictionary
- List of Formulas written by Sorour Falahati

Please write all your answers *neatly and clearly*.

Motivate your answers thoroughly (except in Question1).

Good Luck!

Question 1 (14p)

For each of the following sub-questions (a-g), you do not need to provide motivation for your answers. Each of the sub-questions will be graded as indicated. An incorrect answer of each sub-problem gives 0p.

a) (2p) If X and Y are independent Gaussian variables, then $E[XY]=0$ always.

(Answer with TRUE or FALSE)

b) (3p) Consider a rate 1/2 convolutional code with generator sequences $g_1=(111)$ and $g_2=(110)$. Assume that BPSK modulation is used to transmit the coded bits. Draw a shift register for the encoder.

c) (2p) One advantage of non-coherent demodulation over coherent demodulation, is that the demodulator does not need to implement phase estimation.

(Answer with TRUE or FALSE)

d) (3p) A receiver that implements the ML decision rule is always optimal in the sense of minimum symbol error probability.

(Answer with TRUE or FALSE)

e) (2p) The MAP decision rule is a special case of the ML rule.

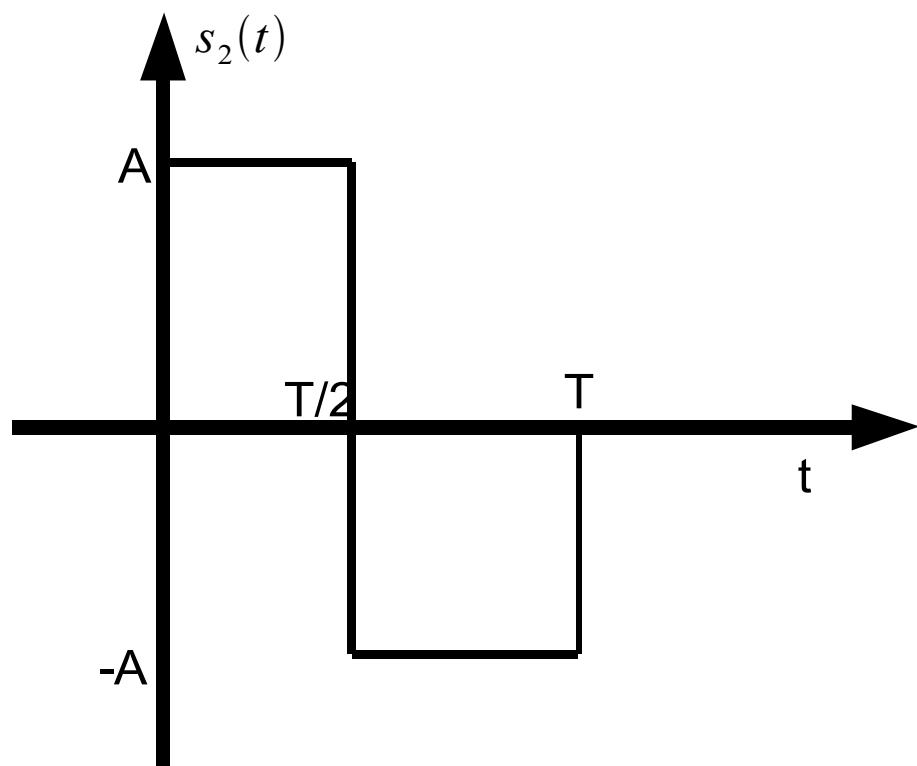
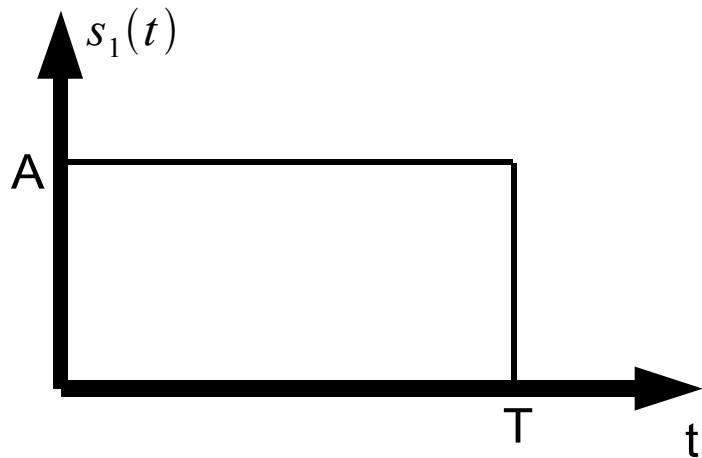
(Answer with TRUE or FALSE)

f) (2p) PSK is a special case of QAM.

(Answer with TRUE or FALSE)

Question 2 (12p)

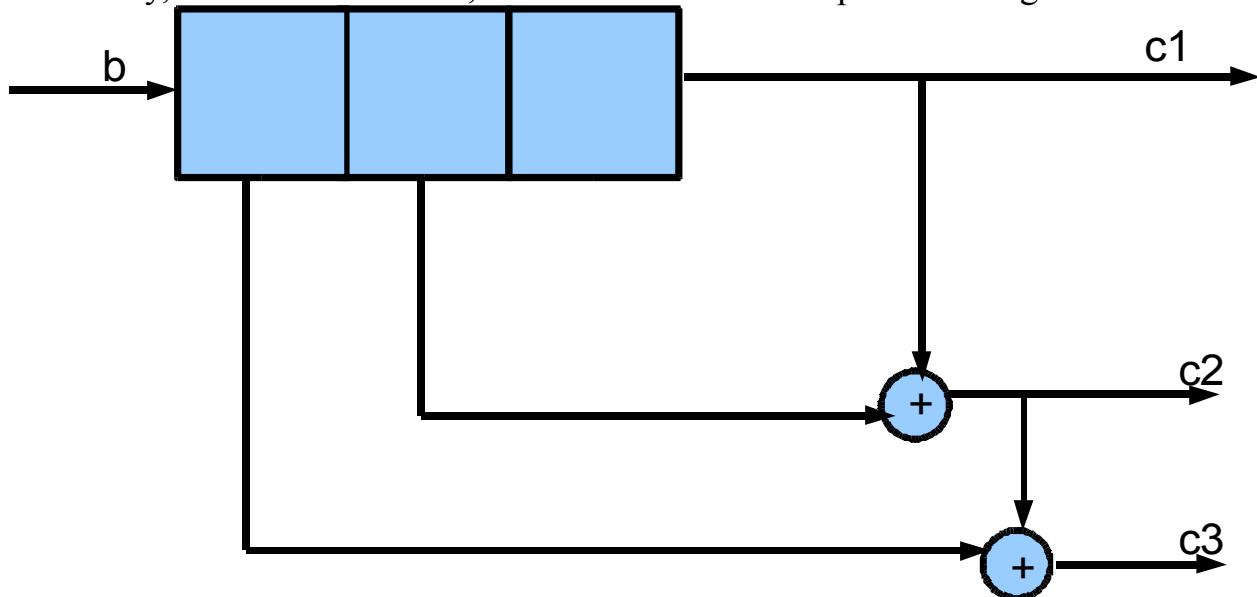
Here we study a binary system with signal two alternatives: $s_1(t)$ and $s_2(t)$. The bits are assumed to be statistically independent and of equal probability. The system is an AWGN channel with noise power spectral density given by $N_0/2$.



- a) Please express E_b (the average energy per bit) as a function of A and T . (2p)
- b) Find a basis for the signal space and draw the signal constellation that is the vectors corresponding corresponding to $s_1(t)$ and $s_2(t)$. Please label the axis in terms of E_b . (4p)
- c) What is the smallest value of E_b/N_0 in dB required to reach a bit error probability of 10^{-3} if we assume that we are using the optimum receiver (which minimizes the bit error probability)? (4p)
- d) Please draw the decision regions for the receiver in part c). (2p)

Question 3 (12p)

In this problem, we will consider a convolutional encoder. It is given in the figure below. The information bit b gives rise to three coded bits c_1, c_2 and c_3 , which are transmitted over an AWGN channel using binary PAM with root-raised cosine pulses with roll-off factor $\alpha=0.2$. The PAM pulses are transmitted at a rate of 1000 pulses/second. If the coded bit is 1, then the transmitted amplitude is positive. Conversely, if the coded bit is 0, then the transmitted amplitude is negative.

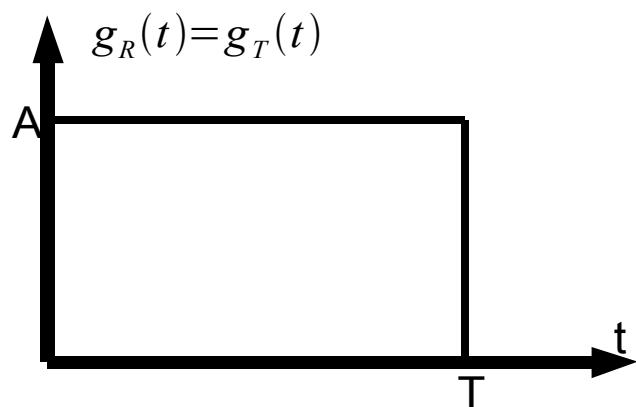
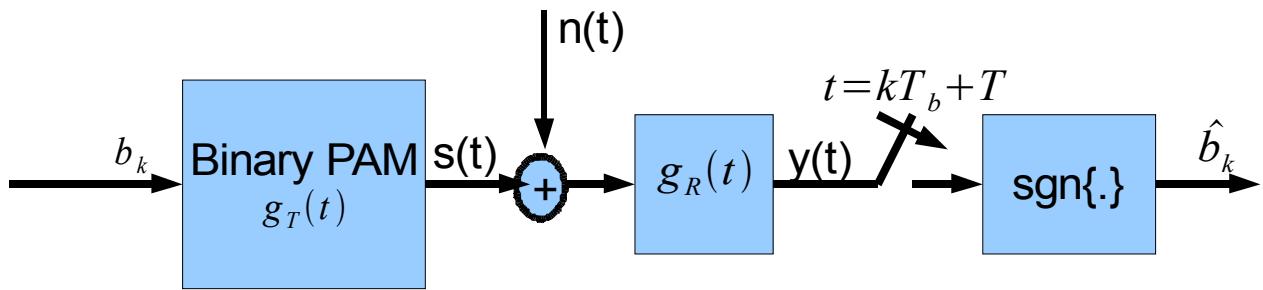


a) Draw the state diagram and a trellis section of the encoder. Please make sure to label the transitions. (4p)

b) Now suppose the sampled output of the receiver matched filter is $\{1.51, 0.63, -0.04, -1.14, -0.56, -0.57, 0.07, -1.53, 0.9, -1.68, 0.9, -0.98, 1.99, 0.04, 0.76\}$. This sequence corresponds to the transmitted sequence $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots$ which is generated from a packet of *three* information bits. The encoder is assumed to be in the all-zero state at the beginning and ending of the transmission. The encoder is forced into the ending state by appending two zero bits to the information bit sequence. Use *hard decision* decoding to estimate the transmitted information bits. (8p)

Question 4 (12p)

In this problem, we are considering a binary PAM system. The pulse shape is given by $g_T(t)$ and the data rate is $R_b=1/T_b$. We can thus conclude that the time between consecutive pulses equals T_b seconds. Furthermore, $s(t)=\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k g_T(t-kT_b)$, where $b_k \in \{-1, +1\}$ is the k th transmitted bit. The system is depicted in the block diagram below. Here, $\text{sgn}\{q\}$ denotes the sign of q , that is if q is positive then $\text{sgn}\{q\}=+1$ and if q is negative then $\text{sgn}\{q\}=-1$. Furthermore, the sampling of the k th bit is performed at time $t=kT_b+T$ as indicated in the figure. The channel is an AWGN channel. The additive noise is denoted $n(t)$ and has noise power spectral density $N_0/2$. The decision on the k th bit is given by the sign of $y(kT_b+T)$, where $y(t)$ is the output from the matched filter (which has impulse response $g_R(t)$). The target bit error rate is $P_b=10^{-4}$, and the energy per bit is denoted by E_b .



- a) What is the maximum possible data rate if the transmission must be ISI-free?
Answer with an expression in T . (6p)
- b) What is the required E_b/N_0 in dB for the ISI-free system to meet the bit error target? (6p)

