

Exam Digital Communications I

12th of March 2007, 9.00-14.00

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 (10p)

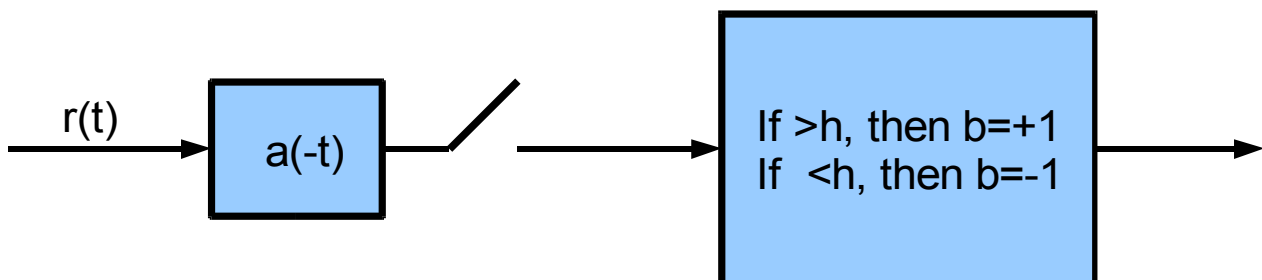
For each of the following sub-questions (a-g), you do not need to provide motivation for your answers. Each of the sub-questions will be graded as indicated. An incorrect answer of each sub-problem gives 0 p.

a) (2p) Determine the minimum distance of the binary linear block code defined by the following generator matrix

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 101100 \\ 010110 \\ 001011 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) (3p) In this problem, we assume that the transmitted signal of a binary communication system is given by $s(t) = b\sqrt{E_b}a(t)$. Here, $b \in \{-1, +1\}$ is the transmitted bit, E_b is energy per bit and $a(t)$ is a unit-energy waveform. The signal is transmitted over an AWGN channel with noise power spectral density $N_0/2$. Assume $E_b = N_0 = 4 \cdot 10^{-4}$. Let $p = \Pr\{b = +1\}$.

In the figure below, the receiver structure is shown.



Determine the *threshold* h such that the receiver is a *ML* receiver. Compute the *probability of bit error* if $p = 0.8$.

c) (2p) Here, we consider a linear block code with parity check matrix given by

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0001000 \\ 1100100 \\ 1010010 \\ 0110001 \end{bmatrix} \cdot$$

The block code is used together with binary PAM modulation for transmission over an AWGN channel with noise power spectral density $N_0/2$. We assume that the PAM pulse shape has a root-raised cosine spectrum with roll-off $\alpha = 0.1$ and that the symbol rate is $1/T$ symbols/s.

Determine the error correcting capability of the code?

d) (1p) If X and Y are independent Gaussian variables, then $E\{XY\} = 0$ always.
(Answer with TRUE or FALSE)

e) (1p) A Hamming code always has minimum distance 3.
(Answer with TRUE or FALSE)

f) (1p) A receiver that implements the ML decision rule is always optimal in the sense of minimum symbol error probability.
(Answer with TRUE or FALSE)

Question 2

Here, we approximate a binary disc storage channel with a discrete-time additive Gaussian noise channel with input $x_n \in \{0,1\}$ and output $y_n = x_n + w_n$, where y_n is the decision variable in the disc-reading device at time n . It turns out that the noise variance depends on the value of x_n according to:

- If $x = 0$, then the variance is σ_0^2 .
- If $x = 1$, then the variance is σ_1^2 .

where $\sigma_1^2 > \sigma_0^2$

We assume equally probable signals, that is $Pr(x_n = 0) = Pr(x_n = 1) = 1/2$ for any n .

a) Determine the optimal (in the sense of minimizing $P_b = Pr(\hat{x}_n \neq x_n)$) detection rule (that is the decision boundary/threshold) to decide $\hat{x}_n \in \{0,1\}$ based on the value of y_n . You should formulate the detection rule in terms of σ_0^2 and σ_1^2 . (6p)

b) Find the corresponding bit error probability P_b . (3p)

c) What happens to the detector and P_b derived in a) and b) if $\sigma_0^2 \rightarrow 0$ and σ_1^2 remains constant? (1p)

Question 3

In this example, we will consider a system operating over a linear AWGN channel. We will use M-ary pulse amplitude modulation (PAM). Furthermore, we use square root raised cosine pulseshaping with roll-off factor factor α . We assume that baseband transmission is used.

The information bits are denoted by $b[n]$ and the channel noise has power spectral density $N_0/2$. Furthermore, the channel bandwidth is given by $W = 1000$ Hz.

- a) Choose modulation scheme (that is choose M in the M-ary PAM scheme) such that
- the data rate is $R_b = 1900$ bits/s and
 - the bit error probability is $P_b \leq 10^{-4}$.

Compute the required E_b/N_0 in dB (where E_b is the energy per information bit). (4p)

- b) Repeat part a) of this example but assume now that the data rate is $R_b = 5000$ bits/s. (6p)

Hint: For a baseband system, we have $R_s/W = 2/(1+\alpha)$ where $R_b = \log_2(M)R_s$.

Question 4

In this problem, we study a rate 1/2 convolutional code with generator sequences given by $g_1 = (111)$ and $g_2 = (110)$. Furthermore, we assume that BPSK modulation is used to transmit the coded bits.

- a) Draw the shift register for the encoder described. Furthermore, please draw the state diagram for this code. (2p)

b) Now, we are going to study so-called Viterbi hard decoding. We assume that the decoder always starts at the all-zero state and that it ends up at the all-zero state. Draw a trellis for a code terminated to a length of 10 bits. By inspection of the trellis, what could you say about the free distance d_{free} . Note that you are not asked to perform the decoding. (4p)

- c) Here, instead we will perform Viterbi soft decoding. Just as in b), we assume that the decoder still starts from and ends up at the all-zero state.

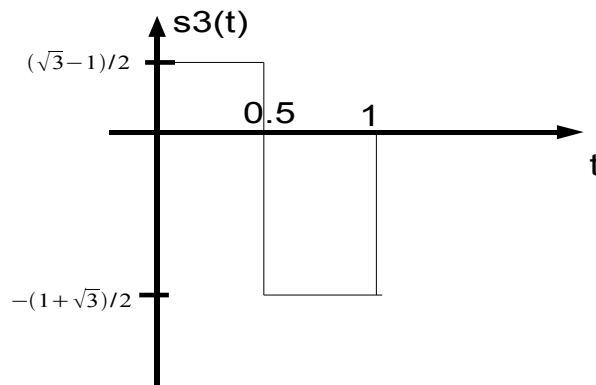
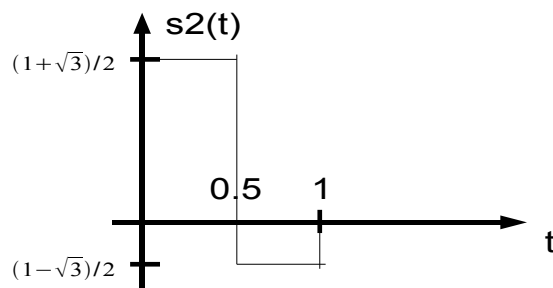
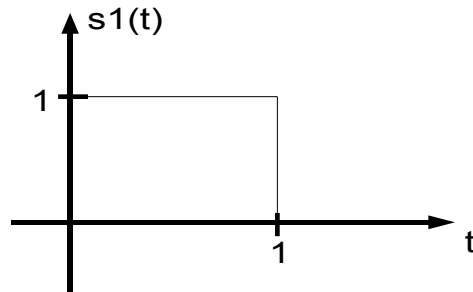
The received sequence r is first fed to a 3 bits uniform quantizer. The maximum reconstruction value of this quantizer is 1.75, while the minimum reconstruction value is -1.75.

The quantized sequence is then fed into a Viterbi soft decoder, which employs the minimum Euclidean distance algorithm. We assume that the received vector r is given by: $r = \{1.38, 0.68, 0.05, 1.04, -0.33, -0.81, 0.12, -0.41, -0.93, 1\}$.

Please estimate the information bits corresponding to r . (6p)

Question 5

In this problem, we consider the following six signal alternatives $s_1(t), \dots, s_6(t)$. The signals $s_1(t), s_2(t), s_3(t)$ are described in the figure below.



Furthermore, $s_4(t) = -s_1(t)$, $s_5(t) = -s_2(t)$, $s_6(t) = -s_3(t)$.

These signals are used for transmitting equally probable symbols over an AWGN channel with noise spectral density $N_0/2$. We assume that an optimal (minimum symbol error probability) receiver is used.

Show that the following approximately holds: $Q(1/\sqrt{2N_0}) < P_e < 2Q(1/\sqrt{2N_0})$ with $P_e = \Pr(\text{symbol error})$. (8p)

