

Exam in TSKS01 Digital Communication

Exam code:	TEN1	
Date:	2018-08-25	Time: 8:00–12:00
Place:	TER2, TER4	
Teacher:	Emil Björnson, tel: 013 - 28 67 32	
Visiting exam:	Around 10:00	
Administrator:	Carina Lindström, 013 - 28 44 23, carina.e.lindstrom@liu.se	
Department:	ISY	
Allowed aids:	Pocket calculator with empty memory. Olofsson: Tables and Formulas for Signal Theory.	
Number of tasks:	7	
Solutions:	Will be published within one week after the exam at http://www.commsys.isy.liu.se/TSKS01	
Result:	You get a message about your result via an automatic email from Ladok. Note that we cannot file your result if you are not registered on the course. That also means that you will not get an automated email about your result if you are not registered on the course.	
Exam return:	2018-09-05, 12:45–13:00, Emil Björnson's office, Building B, top floor, corridor A between entrances 27–29. After that in the student office of Dept. of EE. (ISY), Building B, Corridor D, between Entrances 27–29, right next to Café Java.	
Important:	Solutions and answers must be given in English.	

Grading: This exam consists of three parts: an introductory task, a question part, and a problem-solving part. The introductory task consists of two rather simple subtasks that test the ability to perform standard calculations. Each task in the question part and the problem-solving part can give the number of points indicated in the margin. The question part can give you at most 10 points and the problem-solving part can give you at most 20 points. For passing the exam, you need

- at least one of the two subtasks of the introductory task solved correctly,
- at least 3 points from the question part,
- at least 6 points from the problem-solving part,
- and totally at least 14 points.

Grade limits:

- Grade three (ECTS C): 14 points,
- Grade four (ECTS B): 19 points,
- Grade five (ECTS A): 24 points.

Sloppy solutions and solutions that are hard to read are subject to hard judgement, as are unreasonable answers.

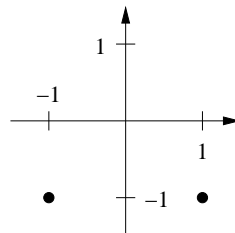
Introductory task

- 1 You need to solve at least one of these subtasks correctly as partial fulfillment for passing the exam.
- a. There is a class of codes for error control called quadratic residue codes, which contains both binary and non-binary codes. Among those codes, there is a binary code with parity check matrix

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Determine the length and dimension of this code.

- b. A binary modulation scheme uses the following two signal points.



Determine the error probability if we communicate over an AWGN channel where the noise has power spectral density $N_0/2 = 0.2$. The receiver uses an ML detector.

Question part

- 2 Write a text that introduces BPSK and 4-PSK modulation, while highlighting their similarities and differences. Make sure that the text contains the following: (5 p)
- The two signal space diagrams.
 - Gray coded mappings of the bits to the signal points.
 - Bit error probabilities, expressed in terms of the energy per bit E_b and the noise power spectral density N_0 .
 - Derivations of the bit error probability expressions.
 - A discussion of which modulation type that has the highest bit error probability and why. (If they are equal, then you need to explain why that is the case.)
- 3 Are the following claims true or false? You do not need to explain your answers. (5 p)
- a. QPSK, 4-PSK, and 4-QAM are three names for the same modulation.
 - b. All Hamming codes have a minimum distance of 4.
 - c. The nearest neighbour approximation is only accurate when the signal-to-noise ratio is close to zero.
 - d. Every linear block code contains a codeword with only zeros.
 - e. The matched filter receiver gives a lower bit error probability than the correlation receiver.

For each of the claims above, a correct answer gives you +1 point, while an incorrect answer gives you -1 point. No answer give you 0 points for that claim, so a good strategy is to only give an answer if you are sure that it is correct. You cannot get less than 0 points totally from this task.

Problem-solving part

4 We need to design a communication system for transmitting a packet of 4 bits of information over an AWGN channel. The communication system will operate in a factory environment where reliability is extremely important, so the packet error probability must be below 10^{-4} . (5 p)

- a. Suppose we send the packet using BPSK modulation without error control coding. How large must the SNR E_b/N_0 be to satisfy the requirements?
- b. Suppose we are instead using a Hamming-[7,4] code together with BPSK modulation. Derive an expression for the packet error probability in this case.
- c. What is the packet error probability with the Hamming code if E_b/N_0 has the same value as in Part a?

5 A linear binary cyclic code of length 7 and dimension 4 contains the codeword (1000101). How would a single error correcting receiver for this code interpret the vector (1010001)? (5 p)

6 Consider a sequence of independent information symbols $s[n]$ from a constellation of size M , for $n = 0, 1, \dots, V - 1$. These symbols are transmitted over the dispersive channel (5 p)

$$Z[k] = \sum_{l=0}^L s[k-l]g[l] + W_\gamma[k],$$

where we assume that $s[-L+1], \dots, s[-1]$ are known in advance.

- a. Determine the ML decision rule if the noise $W_\gamma[k]$ is independent and has a Gaussian distribution with mean m_w and variance σ^2 .
- b. Interpret the ML decision rule geometrically. Can it be expressed as a Euclidean distance between two points?
- c. Can the Viterbi algorithm be applied in this case? If yes, suggest a transition metric $\Lambda_k(s[k], \mathcal{S}[k])$ that can be used.

- 7 A data transmission system with four equally probable symbols uses the signals (5p)

$$\begin{aligned} s_0(t) &= \begin{cases} At/T, & 0 \leq t < T, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ s_1(t) &= \begin{cases} A(1 - t/T), & 0 \leq t < T, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ s_2(t) &= -s_0(t) \\ s_3(t) &= -s_1(t) \end{aligned}$$

The system communicates over an AWGN channel and the receiver uses the ML criterion.

- a. Determine the symbol error probability exactly.
- b. Approximate the symbol error probability using the union bound and the nearest neighbour approximation.
- c. Compare the signal constellation to 4-PSK.

The Q -function, table of $Q(x) = \int_x^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt$ for $0.00 \leq x \leq 5.99$.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	exp
0.0	5.0000	4.9601	4.9202	4.8803	4.8405	4.8006	4.7608	4.7210	4.6812	4.6414	-1
0.1	4.6017	4.5620	4.5224	4.4828	4.4433	4.4038	4.3644	4.3251	4.2858	4.2465	
0.2	4.2074	4.1683	4.1294	4.0905	4.0517	4.0129	3.9743	3.9358	3.8974	3.8591	
0.3	3.8209	3.7828	3.7448	3.7070	3.6693	3.6317	3.5942	3.5569	3.5197	3.4827	
0.4	3.4458	3.4090	3.3724	3.3360	3.2997	3.2636	3.2276	3.1918	3.1561	3.1207	
0.5	3.0854	3.0503	3.0153	2.9806	2.9460	2.9116	2.8774	2.8434	2.8096	2.7760	
0.6	2.7425	2.7093	2.6763	2.6435	2.6109	2.5785	2.5463	2.5143	2.4825	2.4510	
0.7	2.4196	2.3885	2.3576	2.3270	2.2965	2.2663	2.2363	2.2065	2.1770	2.1476	
0.8	2.1186	2.0897	2.0611	2.0327	2.0045	1.9766	1.9489	1.9215	1.8943	1.8673	
0.9	1.8406	1.8141	1.7879	1.7619	1.7361	1.7106	1.6853	1.6602	1.6354	1.6109	
1.0	1.5866	1.5625	1.5386	1.5151	1.4917	1.4686	1.4457	1.4231	1.4007	1.3786	
1.1	1.3567	1.3350	1.3136	1.2924	1.2714	1.2507	1.2302	1.2100	1.1900	1.1702	
1.2	1.1507	1.1314	1.1123	1.0935	1.0749	1.0565	1.0383	1.0204	1.0027	9.8525	
1.3	9.6800	9.5098	9.3418	9.1759	9.0123	8.8508	8.6915	8.5343	8.3793	8.2264	
1.4	8.0757	7.9270	7.7804	7.6359	7.4934	7.3529	7.2145	7.0781	6.9437	6.8112	
1.5	6.6807	6.5522	6.4255	6.3008	6.1780	6.0571	5.9380	5.8208	5.7053	5.5917	
1.6	5.4799	5.3699	5.2616	5.1551	5.0503	4.9471	4.8457	4.7460	4.6479	4.5514	
1.7	4.4565	4.3633	4.2716	4.1815	4.0930	4.0059	3.9204	3.8364	3.7538	3.6727	
1.8	3.5930	3.5148	3.4380	3.3625	3.2884	3.2157	3.1443	3.0742	3.0054	2.9379	
1.9	2.8717	2.8067	2.7429	2.6803	2.6190	2.5588	2.4998	2.4419	2.3852	2.3295	
2.0	2.2750	2.2216	2.1692	2.1178	2.0675	2.0182	1.9699	1.9226	1.8763	1.8309	
2.1	1.7864	1.7429	1.7003	1.6586	1.6177	1.5778	1.5386	1.5003	1.4629	1.4262	
2.2	1.3903	1.3553	1.3209	1.2874	1.2545	1.2224	1.1911	1.1604	1.1304	1.1011	
2.3	1.0724	1.0444	1.0170	9.9031	9.6419	9.3867	9.1375	8.8940	8.6563	8.4242	
2.4	8.1975	7.9763	7.7603	7.5494	7.3436	7.1428	6.9469	6.7557	6.5691	6.3872	
2.5	6.2097	6.0366	5.8677	5.7031	5.5426	5.3861	5.2336	5.0849	4.9400	4.7988	
2.6	4.6612	4.5271	4.3965	4.2692	4.1453	4.0246	3.9070	3.7926	3.6811	3.5726	
2.7	3.4670	3.3642	3.2641	3.1667	3.0720	2.9798	2.8901	2.8028	2.7179	2.6354	
2.8	2.5551	2.4771	2.4012	2.3274	2.2557	2.1860	2.1182	2.0524	1.9884	1.9262	
2.9	1.8658	1.8071	1.7502	1.6948	1.6411	1.5889	1.5382	1.4890	1.4412	1.3949	
3.0	1.3499	1.3062	1.2639	1.2228	1.1829	1.1442	1.1067	1.0703	1.0350	1.0008	
3.1	9.6760	9.3544	9.0426	8.7403	8.4474	8.1635	7.8885	7.6219	7.3638	7.1136	
3.2	6.8714	6.6367	6.4095	6.1895	5.9765	5.7703	5.5706	5.3774	5.1904	5.0094	
3.3	4.8342	4.6648	4.5009	4.3423	4.1889	4.0406	3.8971	3.7584	3.6243	3.4946	
3.4	3.3693	3.2481	3.1311	3.0179	2.9086	2.8029	2.7009	2.6023	2.5071	2.4151	
3.5	2.3263	2.2405	2.1577	2.0778	2.0006	1.9262	1.8543	1.7849	1.7180	1.6534	
3.6	1.5911	1.5310	1.4730	1.4171	1.3632	1.3112	1.2611	1.2128	1.1662	1.1213	
3.7	1.0780	1.0363	9.9611	9.5740	9.2010	8.8417	8.4957	8.1624	7.8414	7.5324	
3.8	7.2348	6.9483	6.6726	6.4072	6.1517	5.9059	5.6694	5.4418	5.2228	5.0122	
3.9	4.8096	4.6148	4.4274	4.2473	4.0741	3.9076	3.7475	3.5936	3.4458	3.3037	
4.0	3.1671	3.0359	2.9099	2.7888	2.6726	2.5609	2.4536	2.3507	2.2518	2.1569	
4.1	2.0658	1.9783	1.8944	1.8138	1.7365	1.6624	1.5912	1.5230	1.4575	1.3948	
4.2	1.3346	1.2769	1.2215	1.1685	1.1176	1.0689	1.0221	9.7736	9.3447	8.9337	
4.3	8.5399	8.1627	7.8015	7.4555	7.1241	6.8069	6.5031	6.2123	5.9340	5.6675	
4.4	5.4125	5.1685	4.9350	4.7117	4.4979	4.2935	4.0980	3.9110	3.7322	3.5612	
4.5	3.3977	3.2414	3.0920	2.9492	2.8127	2.6823	2.5577	2.4386	2.3249	2.2162	
4.6	2.1125	2.0133	1.9187	1.8283	1.7420	1.6597	1.5810	1.5060	1.4344	1.3660	
4.7	1.3008	1.2386	1.1792	1.1226	1.0686	1.0171	9.6796	9.2113	8.7648	8.3391	
4.8	7.9333	7.5465	7.1779	6.8267	6.4920	6.1731	5.8693	5.5799	5.3043	5.0418	
4.9	4.7918	4.5538	4.3272	4.1115	3.9061	3.7107	3.5247	3.3476	3.1792	3.0190	
5.0	2.8665	2.7215	2.5836	2.4524	2.3277	2.2091	2.0963	1.9891	1.8872	1.7903	
5.1	1.6983	1.6108	1.5277	1.4487	1.3737	1.3024	1.2347	1.1705	1.1094	1.0515	
5.2	9.9644	9.4420	8.9462	8.4755	8.0288	7.6050	7.2028	6.8212	6.4592	6.1158	
5.3	5.7901	5.4813	5.1884	4.9106	4.6473	4.3977	4.1611	3.9368	3.7243	3.5229	
5.4	3.3320	3.1512	2.9800	2.8177	2.6640	2.5185	2.3807	2.2502	2.1266	2.0097	
5.5	1.8990	1.7942	1.6950	1.6012	1.5124	1.4283	1.3489	1.2737	1.2026	1.1353	
5.6	1.0718	1.0116	9.5479	9.0105	8.5025	8.0224	7.5686	7.1399	6.7347	6.3520	
5.7	5.9904	5.6488	5.3262	5.0215	4.7338	4.4622	4.2057	3.9636	3.7350	3.5193	
5.8	3.3157	3.1236	2.9424	2.7714	2.6100	2.4579	2.3143	2.1790	2.0513	1.9310	
5.9	1.8175	1.7105	1.6097	1.5147	1.4251	1.3407	1.2612	1.1863	1.1157	1.0492	

For $x > 0$, we have $(1 - x^{-2}) \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dt < Q(x) < \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dt$. For large x we have $Q(x) \approx \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dt$.