Exam in TSKS01 Digital Communication

Exam code: TEN1

Date: 2020-03-16 **Time:** 14:00–18:00

Place: U1

Teacher: Özlem Tugfe Demir. (Examiner: Emil Björnson, tel: 013 - 28 67 32).

Visiting exam: Around 15 and 16

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: 2020-04-01, 12:45–13:10, 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

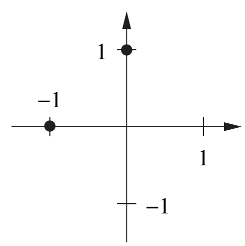
1 This task has to be solved correctly as partial fulfillment for passing the exam.

a. A binary linear block code has the following generator matrix:

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

Determine all the codewords.

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 $N_0/2 = 0.5$. The receiver uses an ML detector.

Question part

2 Write a text that introduces QPSK modulation. Make sure that the text contains the following: (5p)

- A figure of the time-domain signals with your choice of basis function.
- The signal space diagram.
- Gray coded mappings of bits to the signal points.
- The *exact* symbol error probability in terms of the average energy per symbol E_{avg} and the noise power spectral density N_0.
- The nearest neighbor approximation of the symbol error probability.

3 Are the following claims true or false? You do not need to explain your answers. (5p)

a. The minimum distance of a linear block code is equal to the largest Hamming weight among the non-zero codewords.

b. Two signals $a(t)$ and $b(t)$ are orthogonal if and only if $\|a - b\| = 0$.

c. For a given symbol time, a raised cosine pulse requires less bandwidth than a sinc pulse.

d. Soft decoding of a linear block code can reduce the packet error probability, compared to hard decoding.

e. The union bound is close to the exact error probability at high SNR.

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 A binary linear block code has the following generator matrix: (5 p)

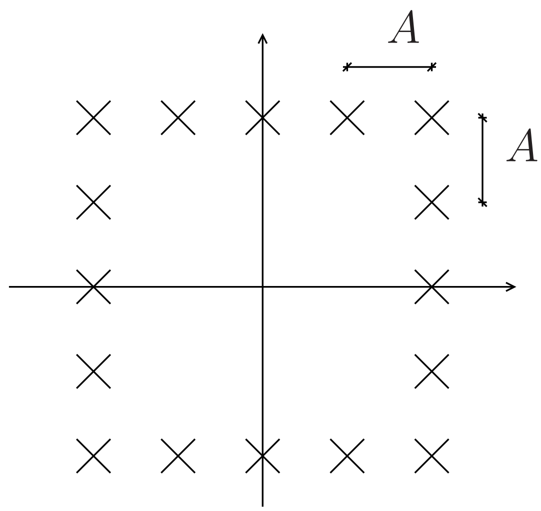
$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a. Determine the length, dimension, size and minimum distance of the code.

b. Decode the received vector (0111010).

c. Prove whether or not this code satisfies the Hamming bound.

5 Consider the following constellation diagram of a digital modulation scheme, where all the constellation points are equally probable: (5 p)



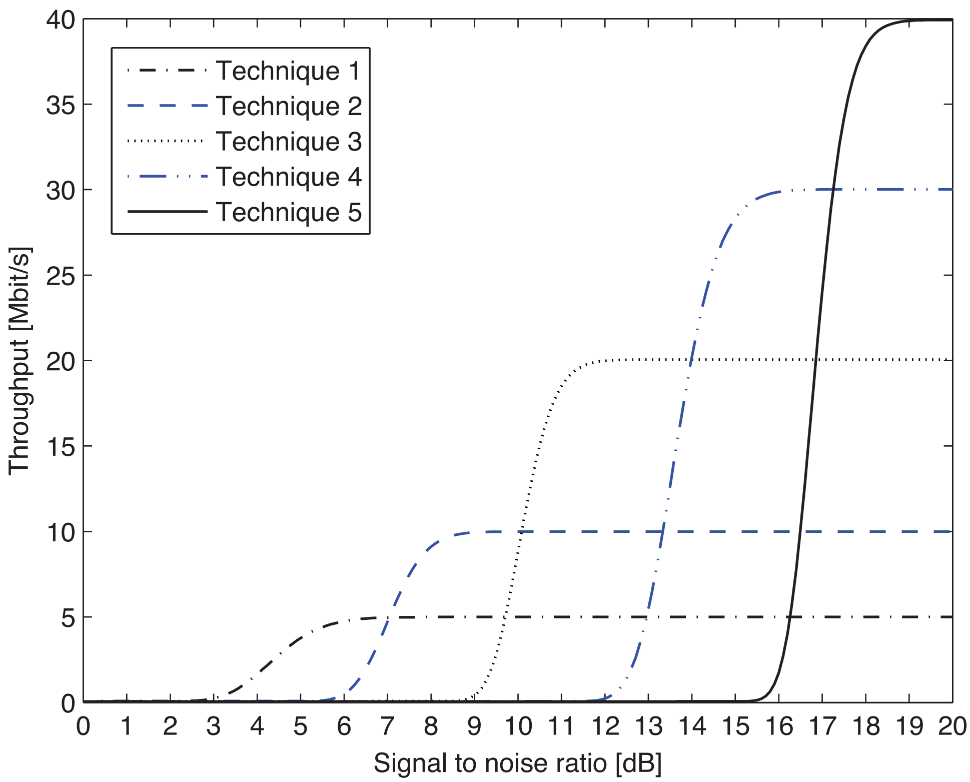
The transmission is done over an AWGN channel with power spectral density $N_0/2$.

a. Derive an expression for the average energy, E_{avg}, of the constellation.

b. Give an expression of the symbol error probability based on the nearest neighbor approximation.

c. Compare the performance of the constellation above with 16-PSK, with the same E_{avg}, in terms of symbol error probability.

6 The throughput (bit/s) in packet data transmission with five different combinations of modulation and coding are shown in the following figure: (5 p)



Assume that all five combinations use the same modulation scheme, but different error control coding. The symbol time is $T = 10^{-7}$ s. Answer the following questions (and motivate your answers):

a. Technique 5 is achieved by uncoded transmission. Which modulation scheme could have been used and why? (2p)

b. One of the techniques uses a binary linear code with generator matrix

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Which technique is this? (1p)

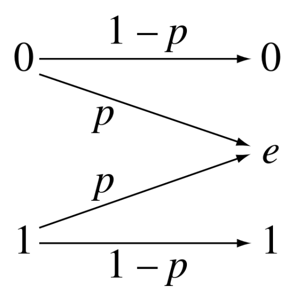
c. Technique 1 is achieved by a repetition code. Provide a generator matrix for this code. (2p)

7 Consider a $(7,4)$ Hamming code. (5 p)

a. How many errors can be corrected by this code?

b. Assume that the code is used on a binary symmetric channel (BSC) with bit error probability p and assume that ML detection is used. What is the probability of incorrectly decoding a codeword?

c. Another type of channel is the binary erasure channel (BEC), which is defined as follows:



The input signals are 0 and 1, but there are three different received signals: 0, 1, and e, where e is called an erasure. The erasure probability is p. When you receive an e, you know for sure that an error has occurred but not if the transmitted signal was 0 or 1. How many erasures can we accept when transmitting a $(7,4)$ Hamming code over a BEC, while still being able to decode the transmission correctly?

d. What is the probability of failing to correct erasures when sending a $(7,4)$ Hamming code over the BEC?

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	
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	−1
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	−2
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	−3
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	−4
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	−5
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	−6
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	−7
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	−8
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	−9
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 $Q(x) \approx \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dt$.