

# Part I

## Sampling and Bandwidth

## What is the relationship between $B$ , $f_c$ , $f_{\text{samp}}$ , $R_s$ , $T_s$ , and $T_{\text{samp}}$ ?

- Define the baseband bandwidth  $B$  [Hz] of  $V(f) = \mathcal{F}\{v(t)\}$  to be the lowest frequency  $f > 0$ , where  $|V(f)| = 0$  ( $L_5$ ).
- The passband bandwidth is then  $2B$  [Hz] ( $L_5$ ).
- The symbol rate is always  $R_s = 1/T_s$  [symbols/s], where  $T_s$  [s] is the time between symbols (or samples at the MF output) ( $L_2$ ).
- The received signal should be sampled every  $T_{\text{samp}}$  [s] with sampling frequency  $f_{\text{samp}} = 1/T_{\text{samp}} > 2(f_c + B)$  [Hz], where  $f_c$  [Hz] is the carrier frequency (The Sampling Theorem in  $L_1$ ).
- For Nyquist pulses ( $L_2$  and  $L_4$ ):

$$V_N(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} V\left(f - \frac{n}{T_s}\right) = T_s v(0)$$

- For  $T_s$ -orthogonal pulses ( $L_4$ ):

$$V_O(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left| V\left(f - \frac{n}{T_s}\right) \right|^2 = T_s E_v$$

Rect and Sinc Pulses ( $L_2$ ,  $L_4$ , and  $L_5$ )

$$\text{Rect: } v(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |t| \leq G \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Rect: } V(f) = \text{sinc}(2Gf) = \frac{\sin(\pi 2Gf)}{\pi 2Gf}$$

$$\text{Sinc: } v(t) = \text{sinc}(t/G) = \frac{\sin(\pi t/G)}{\pi t/G}$$

$$\text{Sinc: } V(f) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |f| \leq 1/(2G) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where  $B = \frac{1}{2G}$  and  $G$  is just a parameter.

RC and RRC Pulses ( $L_2$  and  $L_4$ )

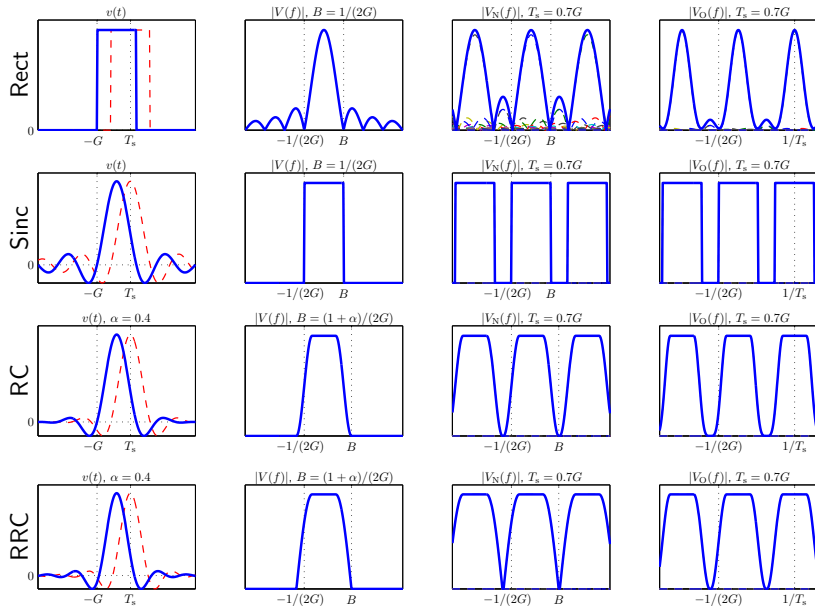
$$\text{RC: } v(t) = \text{sinc}(t/G) \frac{\cos(\alpha\pi t/G)}{1 - (2\alpha t/G)^2}$$

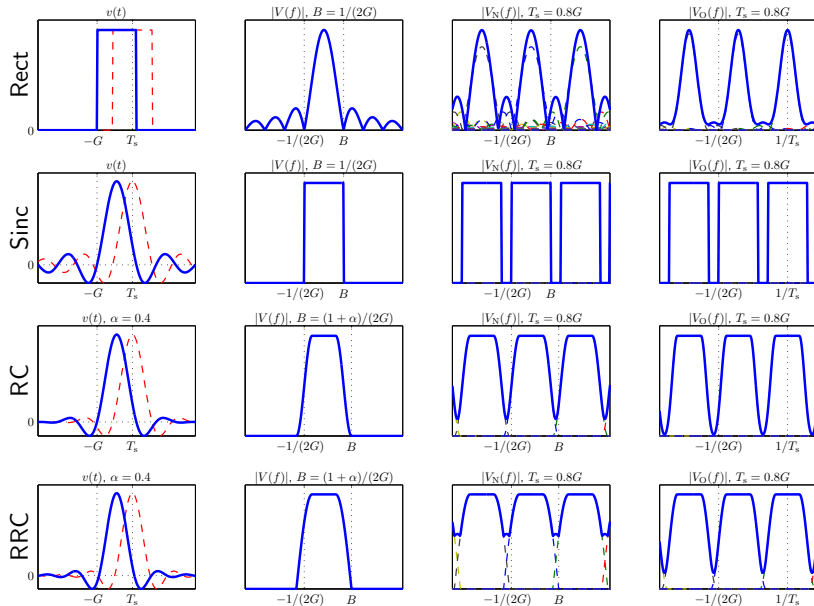
$$\text{RC: } V(f) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |f| \leq \frac{1-\alpha}{2G} \\ \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi G}{2\alpha} \left(|f| - \frac{1-\alpha}{2G}\right)\right) & \text{if } \frac{1-\alpha}{2G} < |f| < \frac{1+\alpha}{2G} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

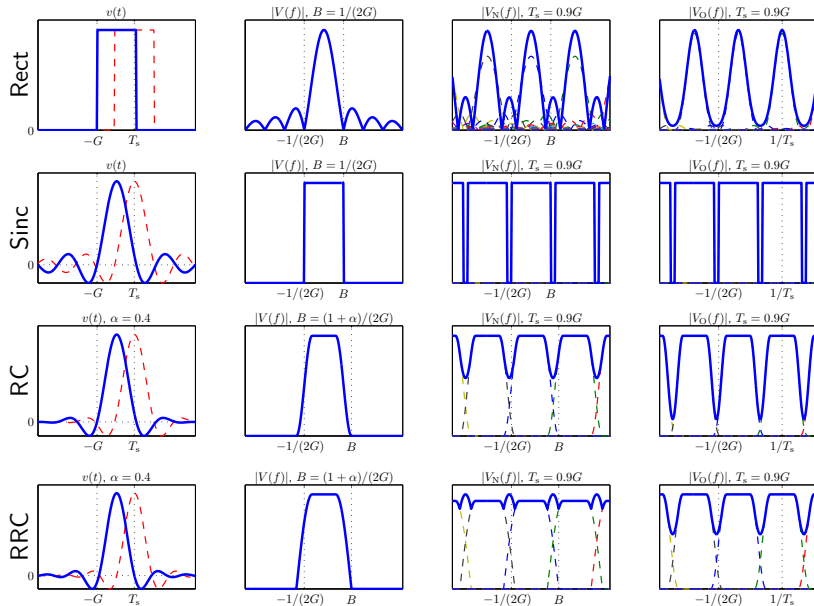
$$\text{RRC: } v(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi(1-\alpha)t/G) + (4\alpha t/G) \cos(\pi(1+\alpha)t/G)}{\sqrt{G}(\pi t/G)(1 - (4\alpha t/G)^2)}$$

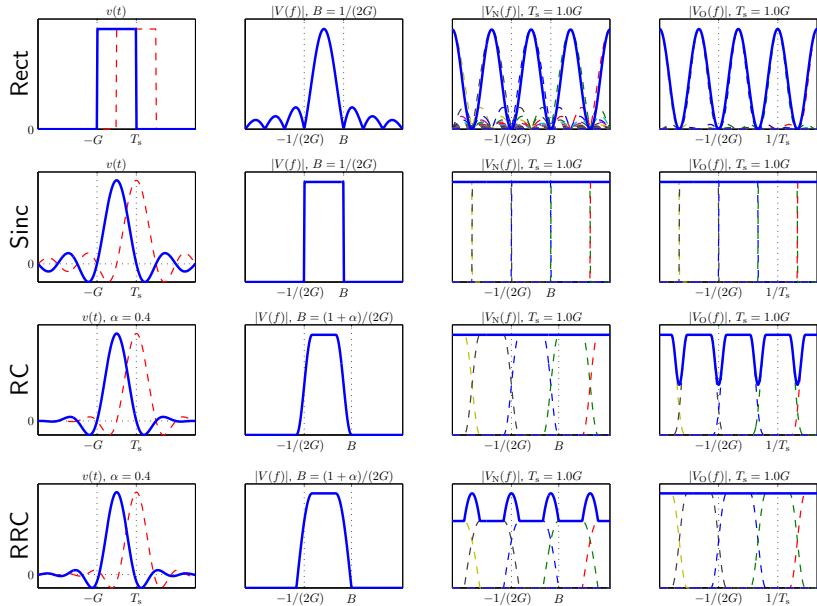
$$\text{RRC: } V(f) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |f| \leq \frac{1-\alpha}{2G} \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi G}{2\alpha} \left(|f| - \frac{1-\alpha}{2G}\right)\right) & \text{if } \frac{1-\alpha}{2G} < |f| < \frac{1+\alpha}{2G} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where  $B = (1 + \alpha) \frac{1}{2G} > \frac{1}{2G}$  and  $G$  is just a parameter.

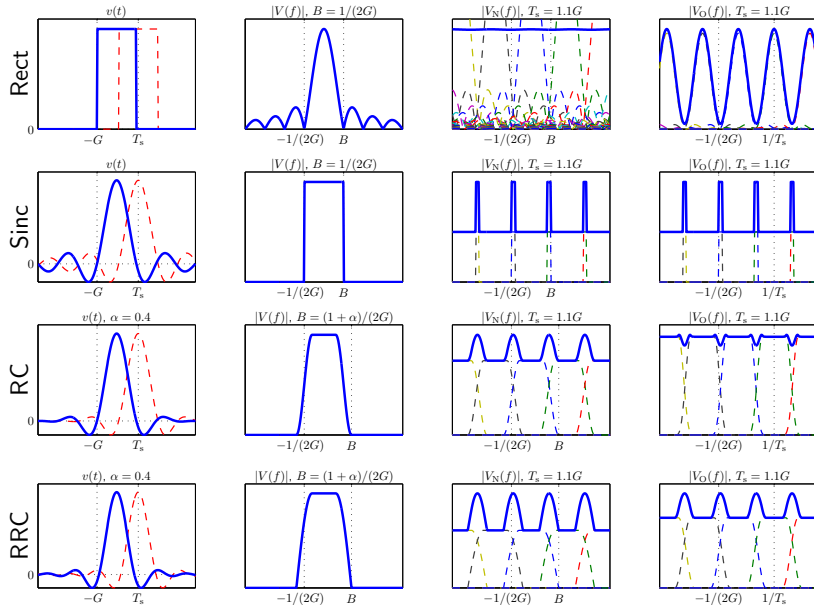


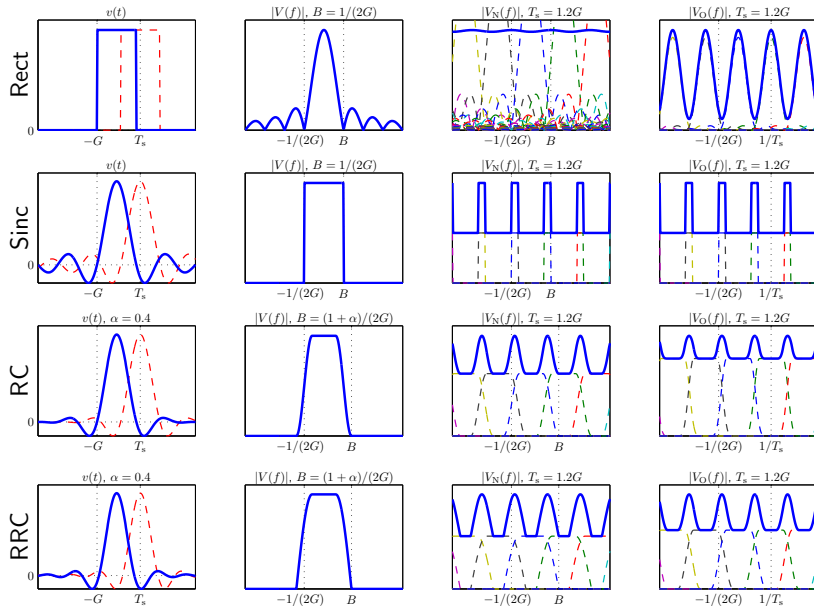


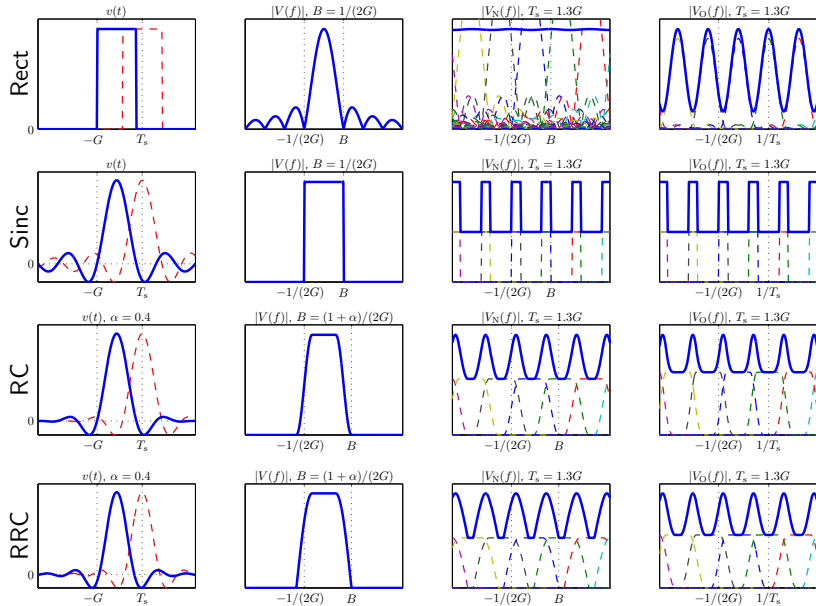


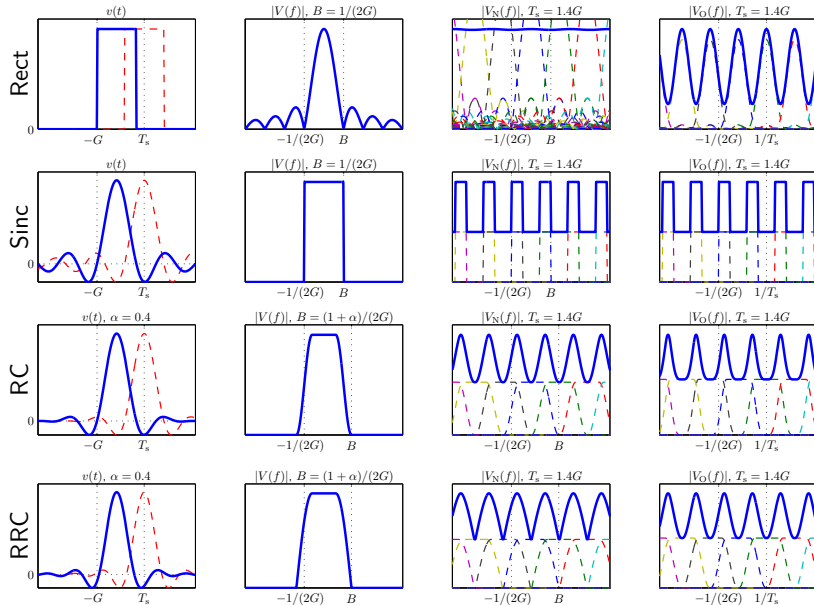


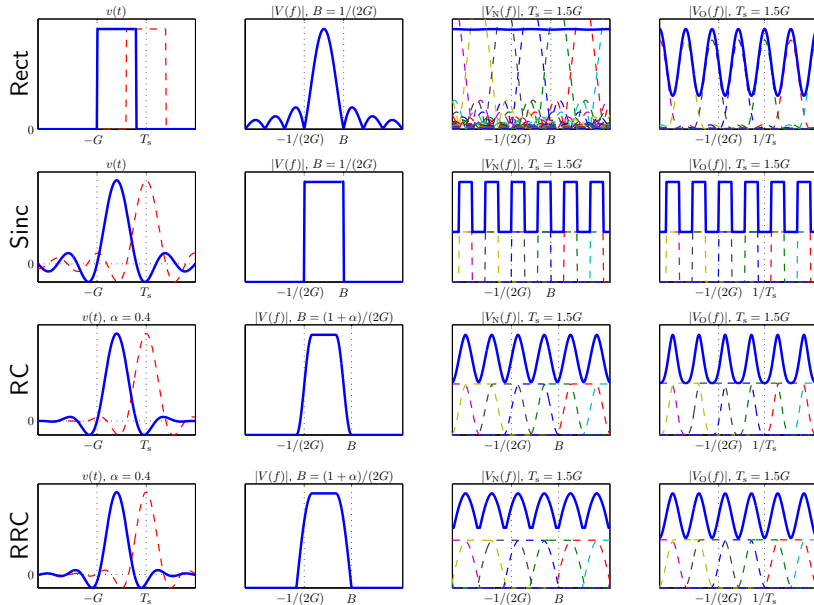


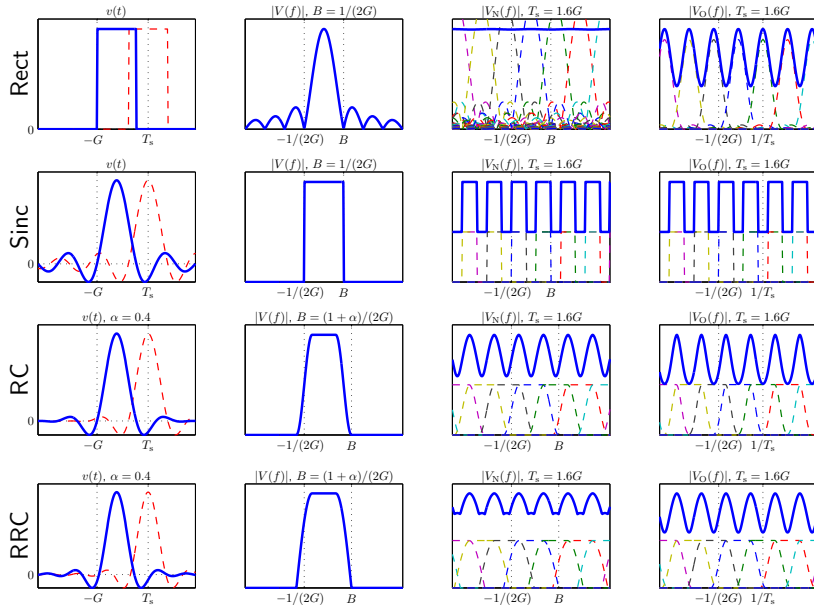


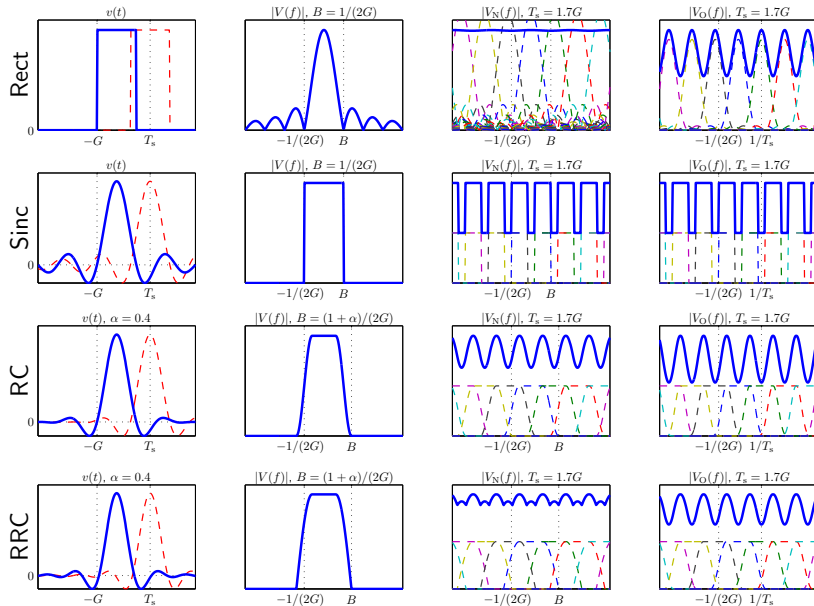


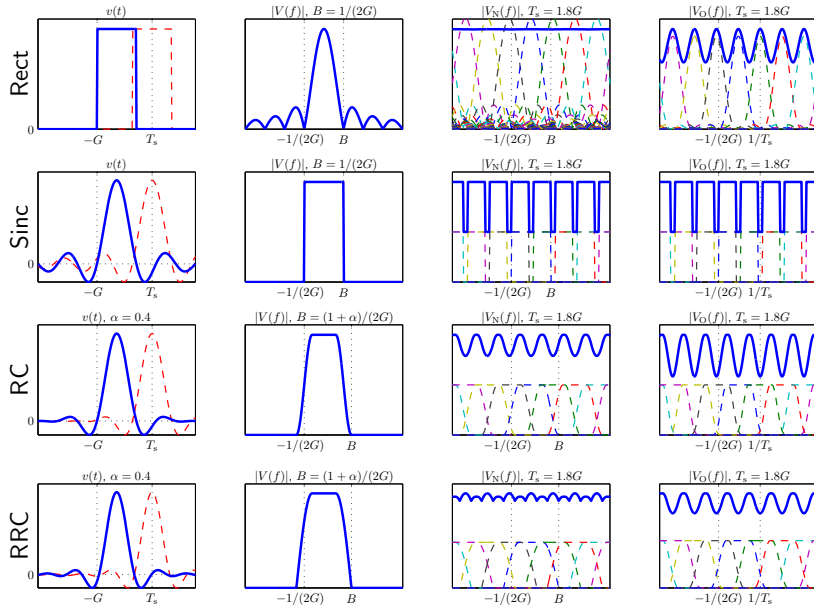




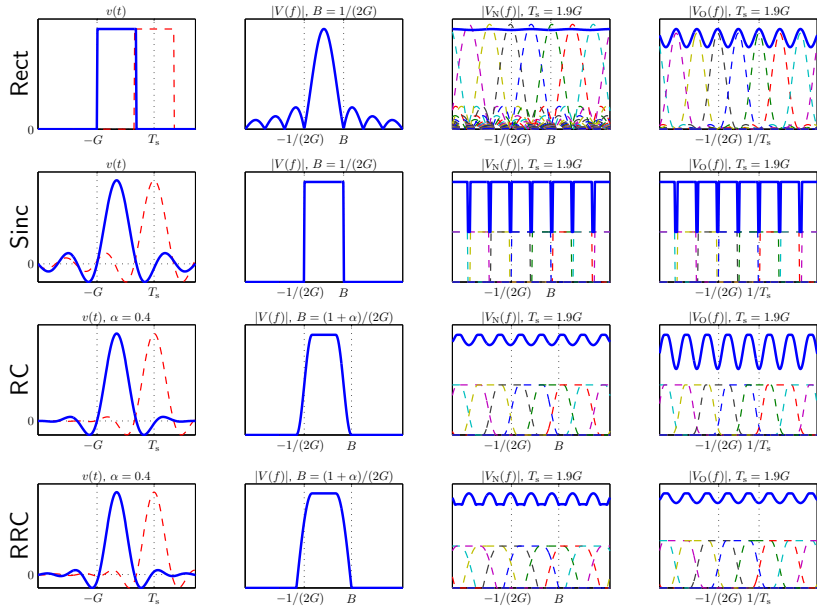


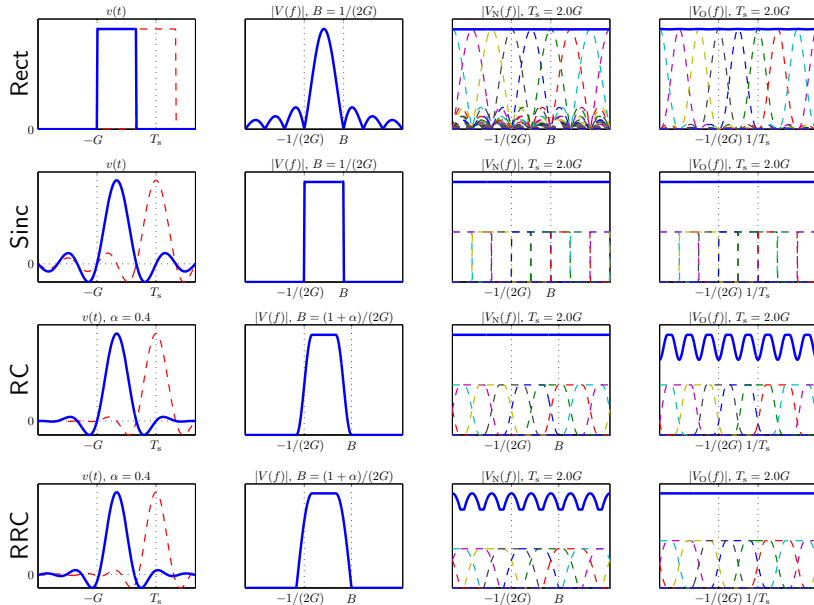


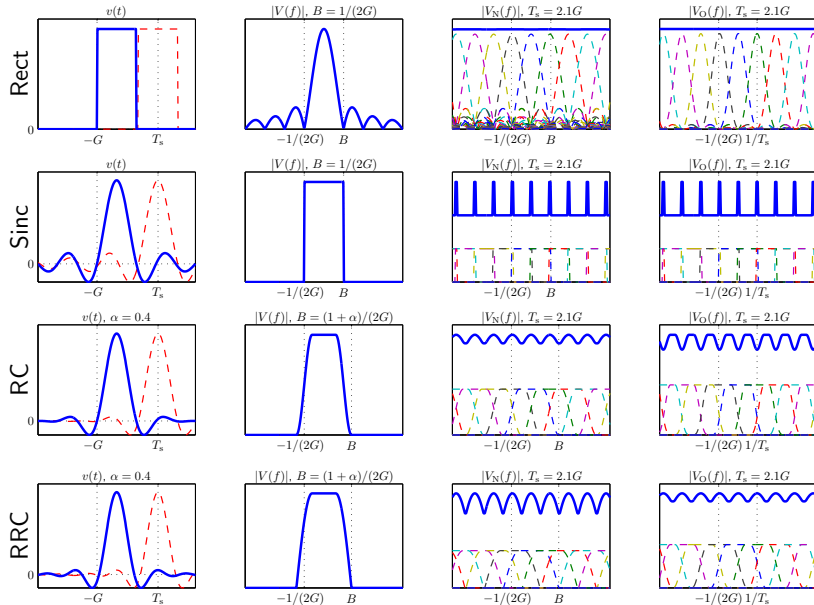


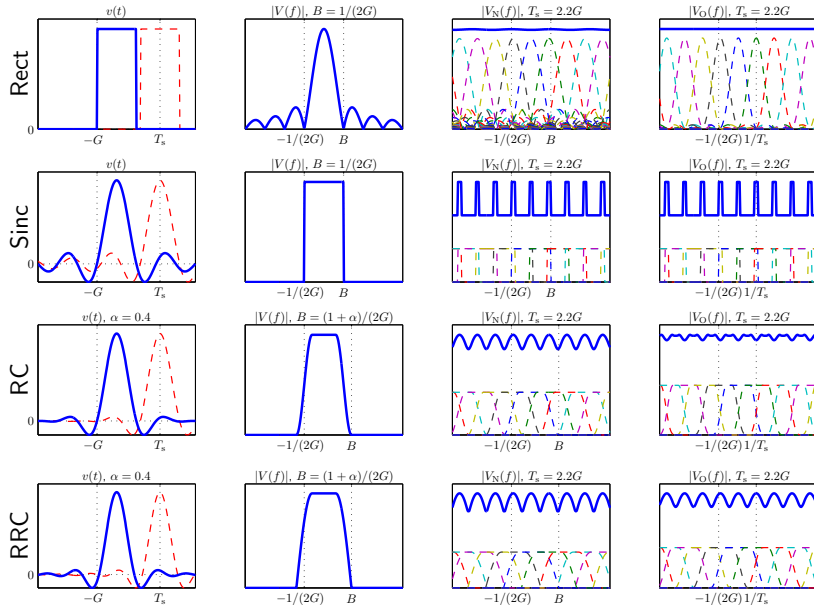


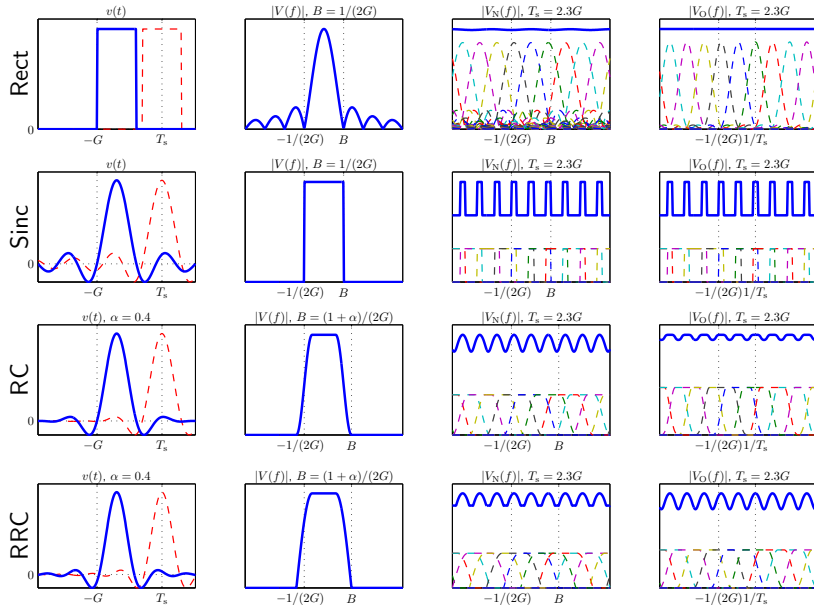


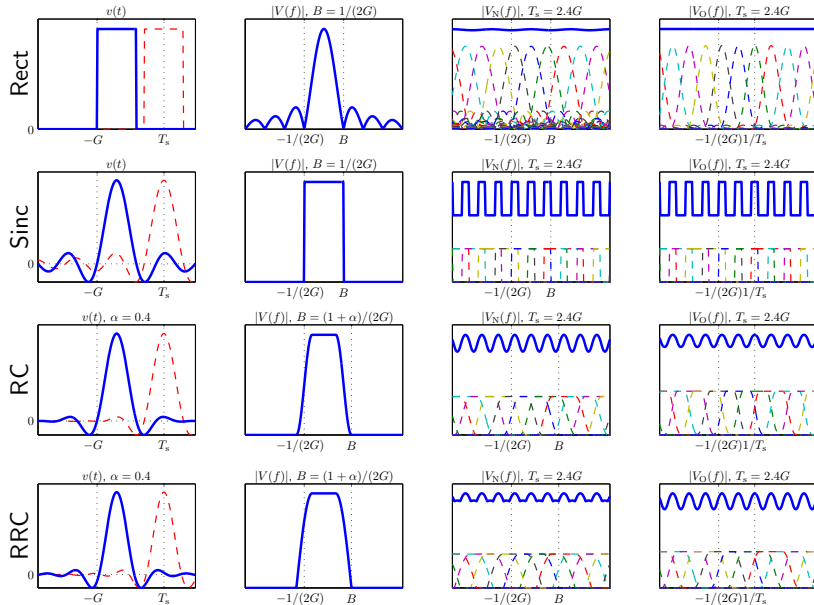


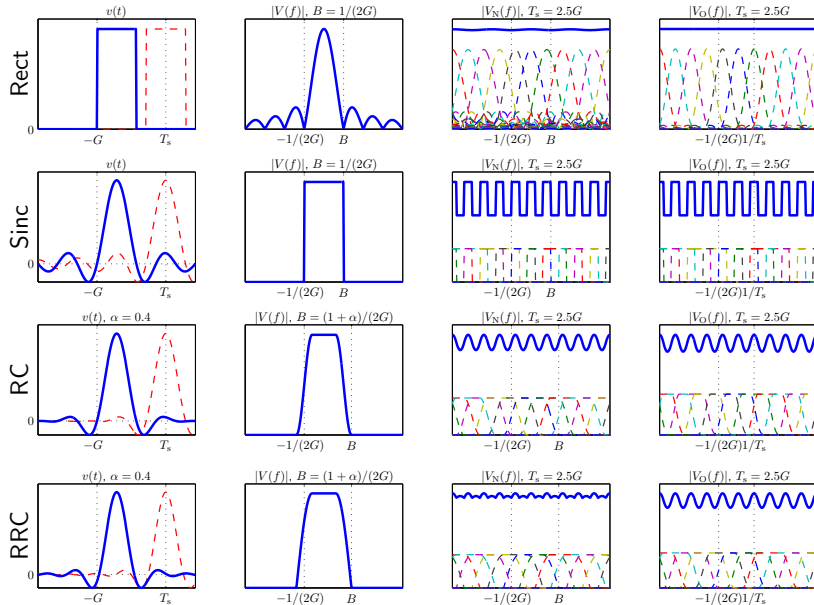


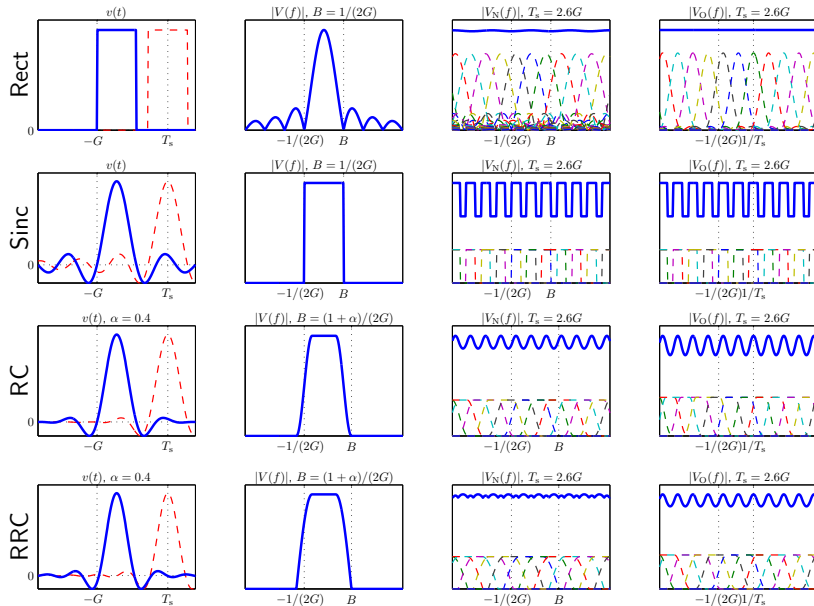




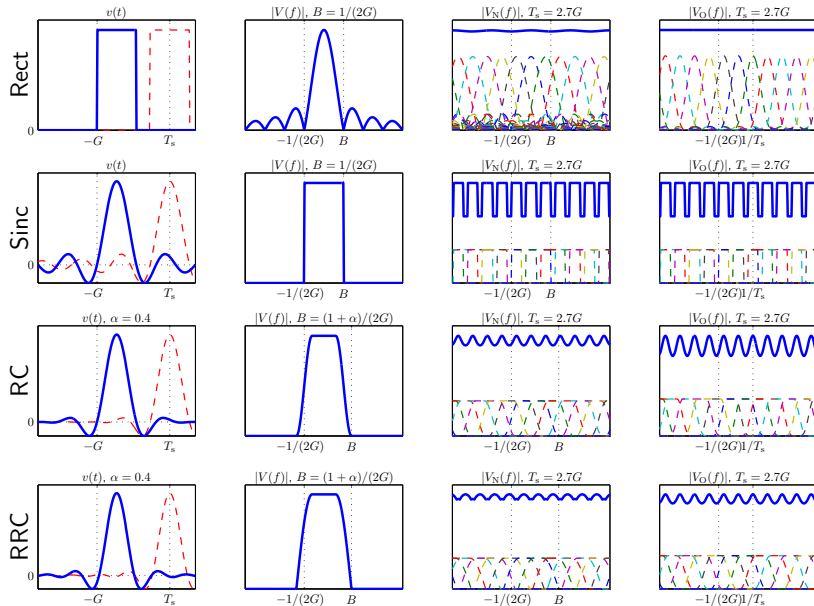


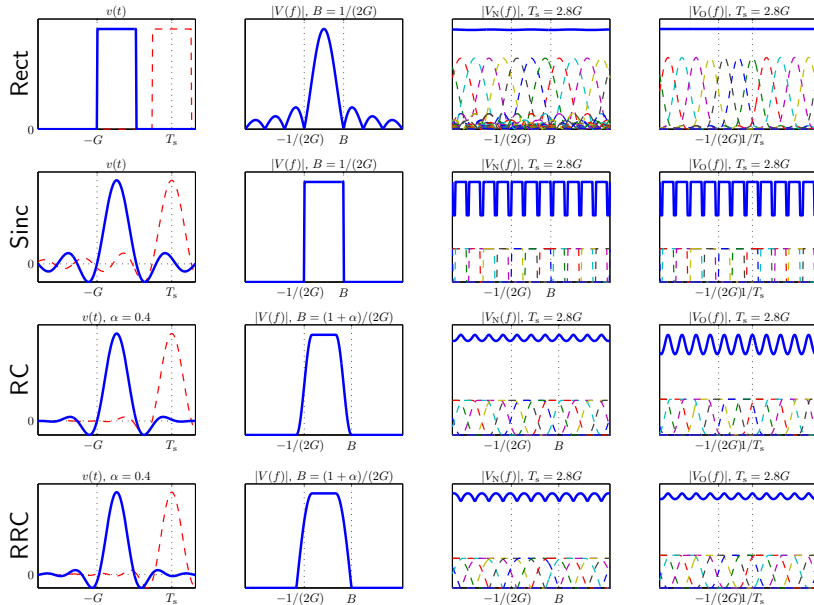


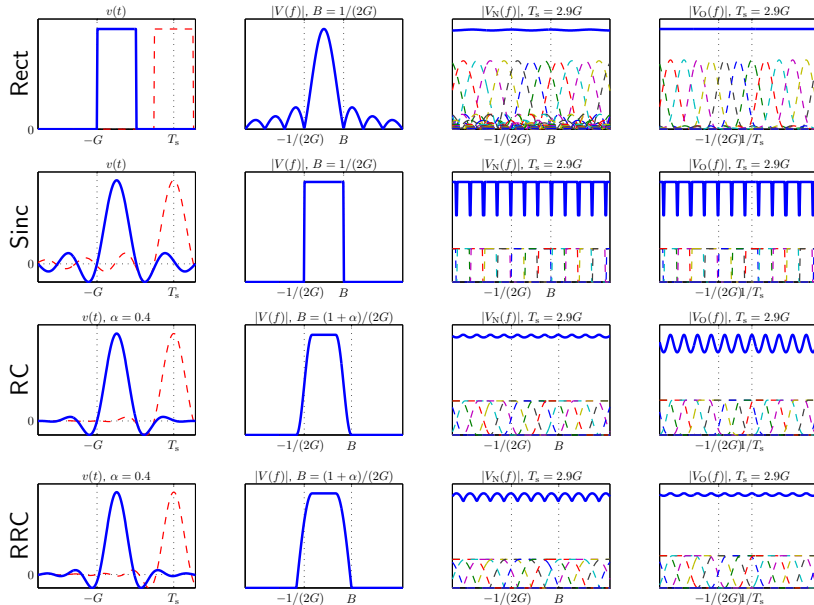


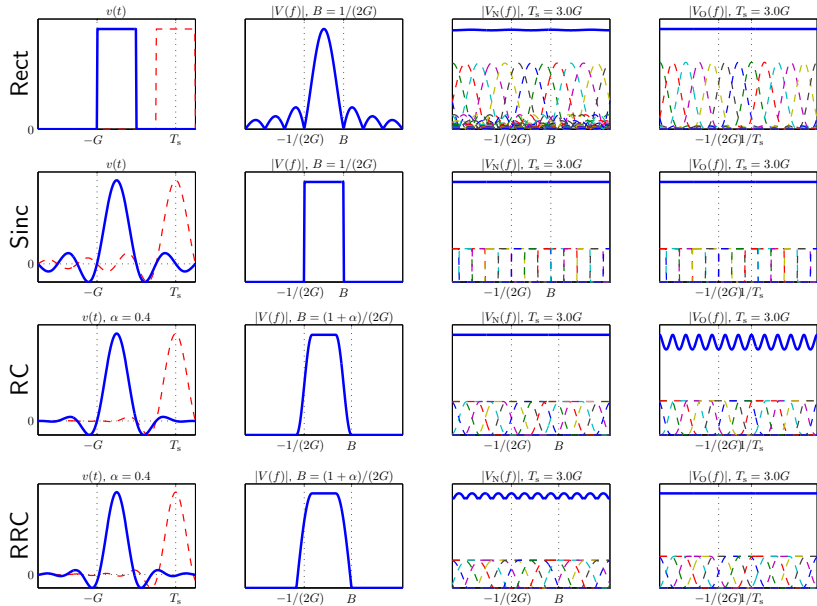












## Summary and Conclusions

Pulse	Nyquist	$T_s$ -orthogonal	$B$
Rect	$T_s > G$	$T_s \geq 2G$	$1/(2G)$
Sinc	$T_s = kG$	$T_s = kG$	$1/(2G)$
RC	$T_s = kG$	–	$(1 + \alpha)/(2G)$
RRC	–	$T_s = kG$	$(1 + \alpha)/(2G)$

where  $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$