



Cairo University
Faculty of Engineering

Department of Computer
Engineering



ELC 325B – Spring 2023

Digital Communications

Assignment #3

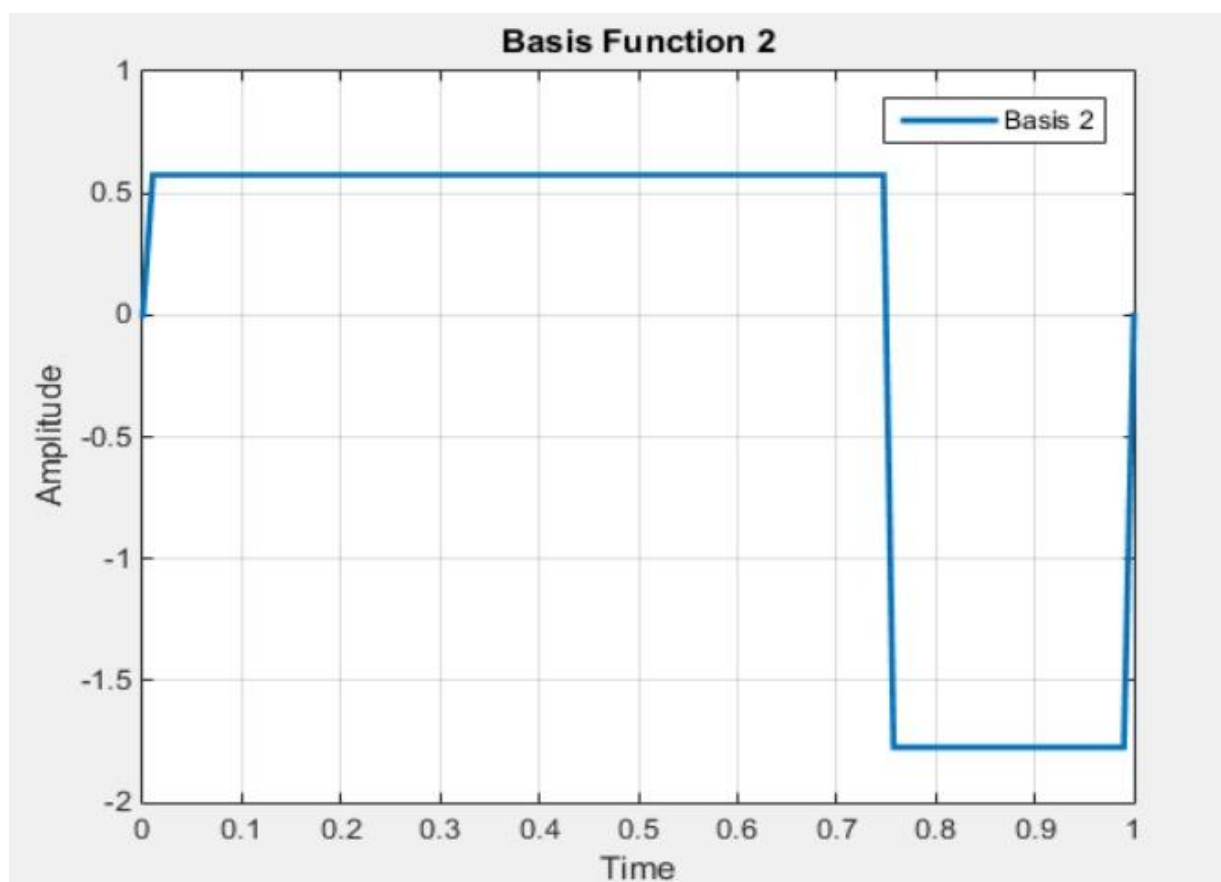
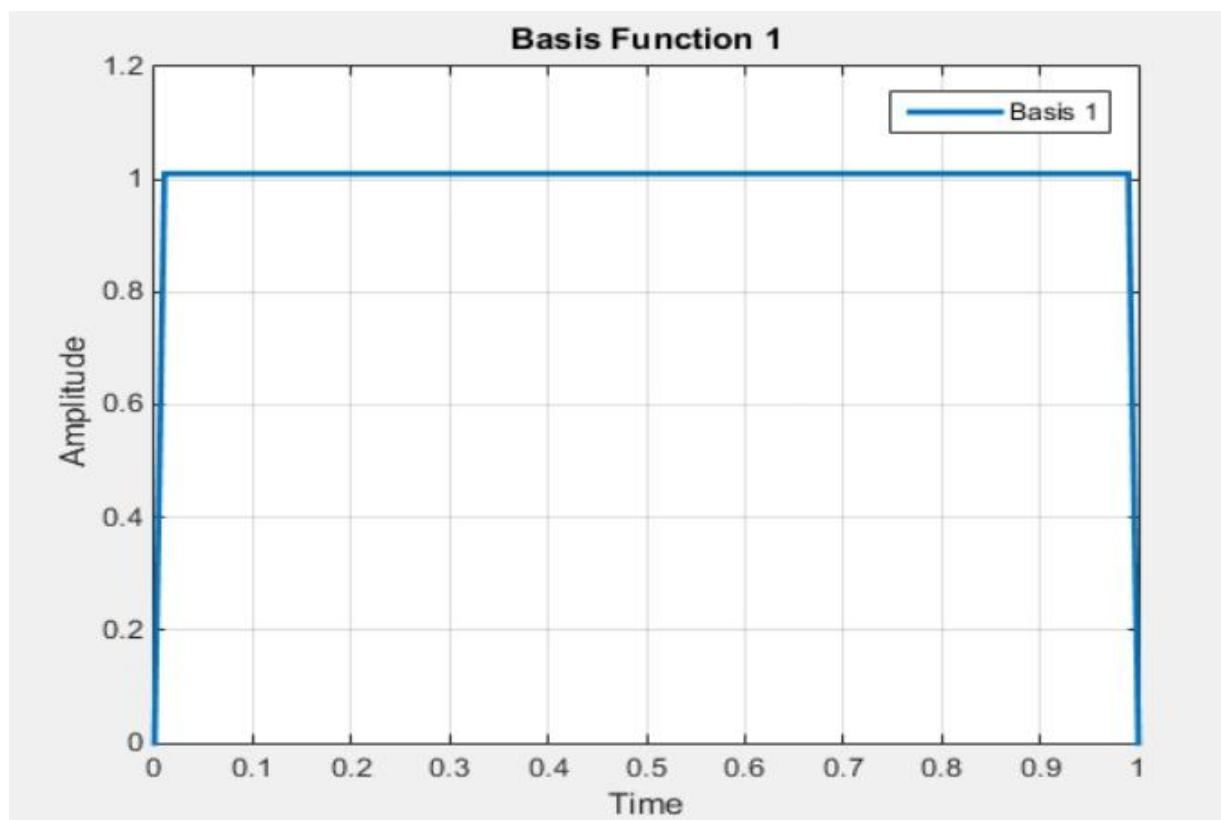
Submitted to

Eng. Mohamed Khaled

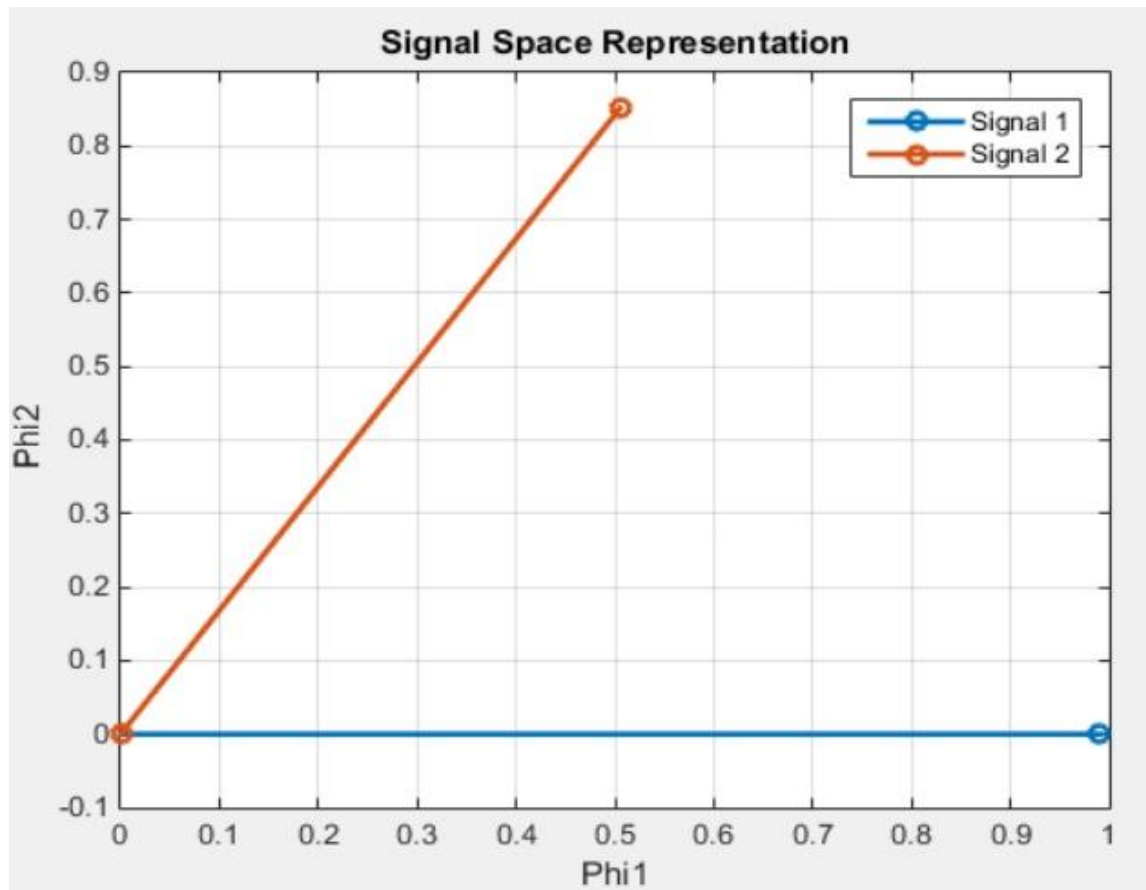
Submitted by

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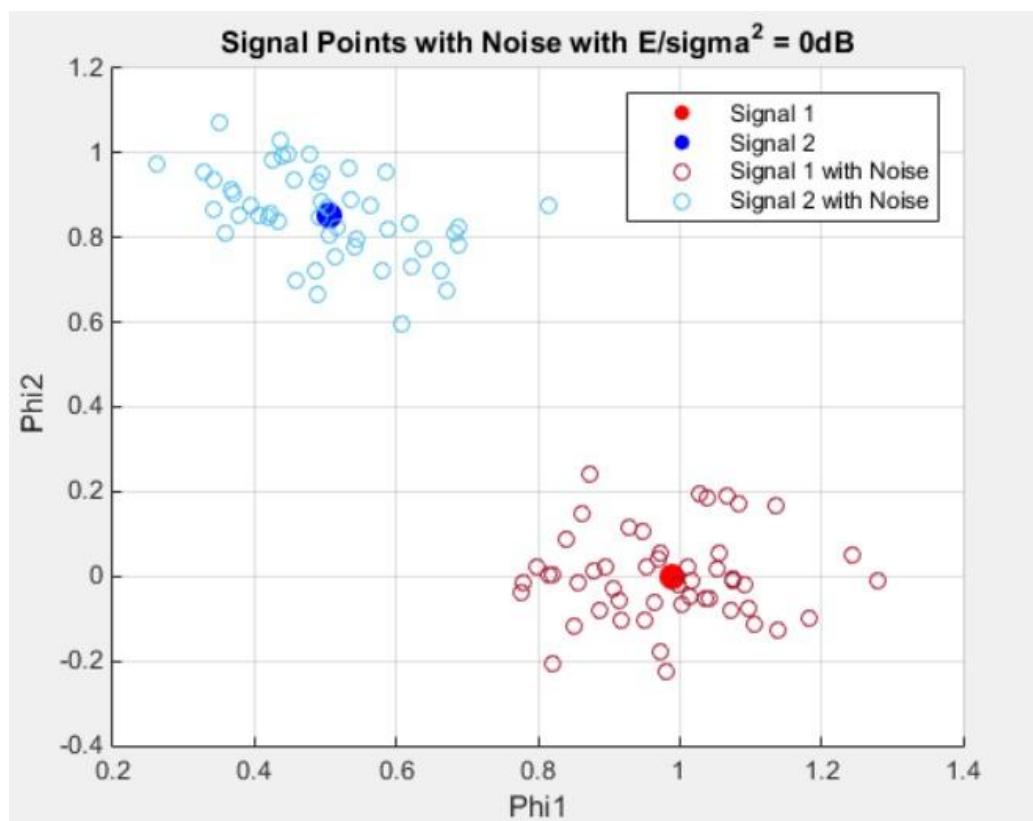
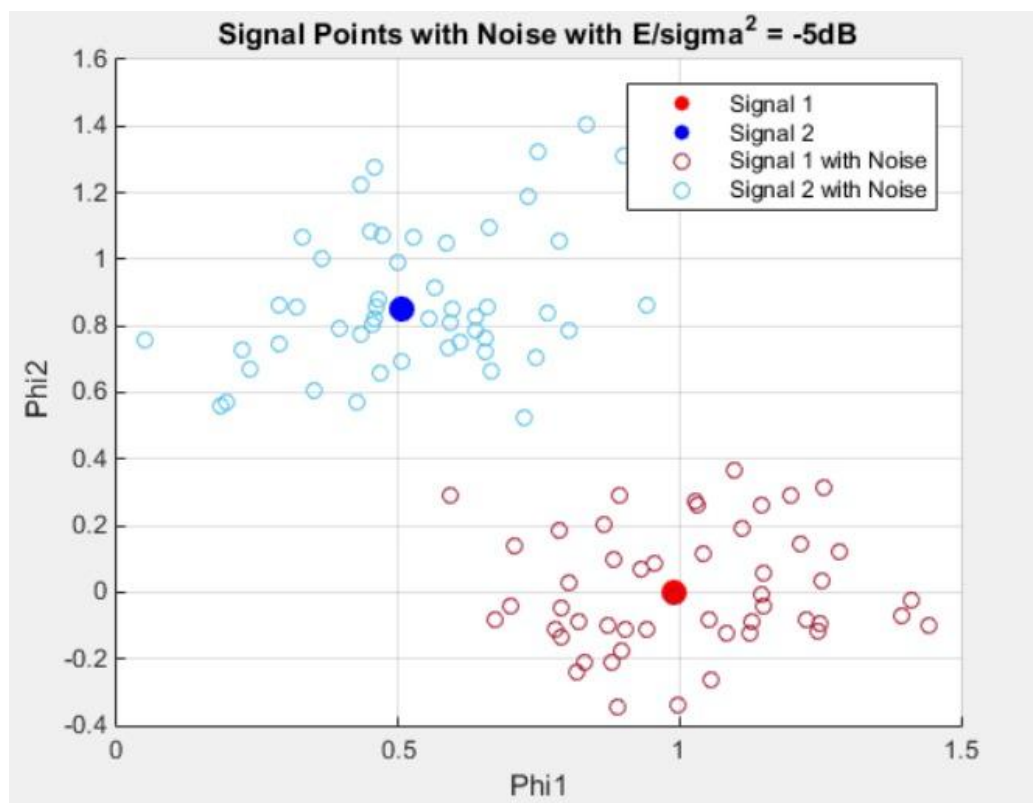
1)

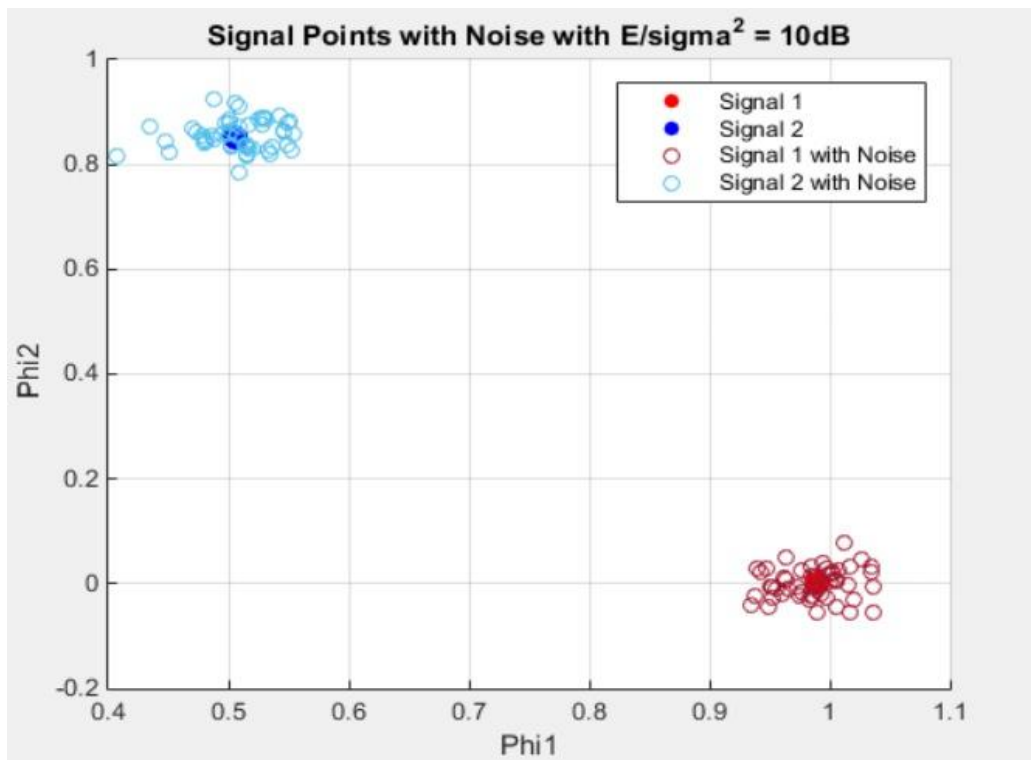


2)



3)





4) How does the noise affect the signal space? Does the noise effect increase or decrease with increasing σ^2 ?

Ans.

As the variance of the noise (σ^2) increases, the effect of noise on the signal space representation also increases. This results in a greater scattering of signal points and a decreased ability to distinguish or separate the signals accurately in the presence of high noise levels.

Matlab Code:

```
function [v1, v2] = signalSpace(s, phi1, phi2)
    v1 = dot(s, phi1) / length(s);
    v2 = dot(s, phi2) / length(s);
end
```

```
function r = signalSpaceWithNoise(s, sigma)
```

```

% Generate additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN)
noise = sigma * randn(size(s));

% Add noise to the signal
r = s + noise;
end

function [phi1, phi2] = calculateGM_Bases(s1, s2)
    phi1 = s1 / norm(s1);

    v2 = s2 - dot(s2, phi1) * phi1;
    phi2 = v2 / norm(v2);

    phi1 = phi1 * sqrt(numel(s1));
    phi2 = phi2 * sqrt(numel(s2));
end

function plotSignalWithNoise(testCase, s1_v1, s1_v2, s2_v1, s2_v2, s1, s2,
    phi1, phi2)
    % Draw the signal space representation of the signals before adding
    noise
    figure('Name', 'Signal Points with Noise', 'NumberTitle', 'off');
    scatter(s1_v1, s1_v2, 100, 'r', 'filled');
    hold on;
    scatter(s2_v1, s2_v2, 100, 'b', 'filled');

    % E / sigma^2 list in dB
    EoSigma = [-5, 0, 10];

```

```

Es1 = norm(s1) / sqrt(numel(s1));
Es2 = norm(s2) / sqrt(numel(s2));

sigma1 = Es1 ./ db2mag(EoSigma);
sigma2 = Es2 ./ db2mag(EoSigma);

for i = 1:50
    r1 = signalSpaceWithNoise(s1, sigma1(testCase));
    r2 = signalSpaceWithNoise(s2, sigma2(testCase));

    % Calculate signal space representation of the generated samples
    [r1_v1, r1_v2] = signalSpace(r1, phi1, phi2);
    [r2_v1, r2_v2] = signalSpace(r2, phi1, phi2);

    % Draw the signal space representation of the signals after adding
noise
    scatter(r1_v1, r1_v2, [], [0.6350 0.0780 0.1840]);
    scatter(r2_v1, r2_v2, [], [0.3010 0.7450 0.9330]);
end

legend('Signal 1', 'Signal 2', 'Signal 1 with Noise', 'Signal 2 with Noise');
xlabel('Phi1');
ylabel('Phi2');

title(['Signal Points with Noise with E/sigma^2 = '
num2str(EoSigma(testCase)) 'dB']);

grid on;
end

```

clear all;

% Construct the signals

t = linspace(0, 1, 100);

s1 = rectangularPulse(0, 1, t);

s1(1) = 0; s1(end) = 0;

s2 = rectangularPulse(0, 0.75, t) - 1 * rectangularPulse(0.75, 1, t);

s2(1) = 0; s2(end) = 0;

% Calculate GM bases

[phi1, phi2] = calculateGM_Bases(s1, s2);

% Plot basis functions

figure('Name', 'Basis Functions', 'NumberTitle', 'off');

plot(t, phi1, 'LineWidth', 2);

legend('Basis 1');

xlabel('Time');

ylabel('Amplitude');

title('Basis Function 1');

grid on;

figure('Name', 'Basis Functions', 'NumberTitle', 'off');

plot(t, phi2, 'LineWidth', 2);

legend('Basis 2');

xlabel('Time');

ylabel('Amplitude');

title('Basis Function 2');

grid on;

% Signal space representation

[s1_v1, s1_v2] = signalSpace(s1, phi1, phi2);

[s2_v1, s2_v2] = signalSpace(s2, phi1, phi2);

% Plot signal space representation

figure('Name', 'Signal Space Representation', 'NumberTitle', 'off');

plot([0 s1_v1], [0 s1_v2], '-o', 'LineWidth', 2);

hold on;

plot([0 s2_v1], [0 s2_v2], '-o', 'LineWidth', 2);

legend('Signal 1', 'Signal 2');

xlabel('Phi1');

ylabel('Phi2');

title('Signal Space Representation');

grid on;

% Plot signals with noise

plotSignalWithNoise(1, s1_v1, s1_v2, s2_v1, s2_v2, s1, s2, phi1, phi2);

plotSignalWithNoise(2, s1_v1, s1_v2, s2_v1, s2_v2, s1, s2, phi1, phi2);

plotSignalWithNoise(3, s1_v1, s1_v2, s2_v1, s2_v2, s1, s2, phi1, phi2);