

Assignment 4

Communication Theory

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Question 1 :

Consider the pulse

$$p(t) = \begin{cases} t/a, & 0 \leq t \leq a \\ 1, & a \leq t \leq 1-a \\ (1-t)/a, & 1-a \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{where } 0 \leq a \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

- (a) Sketch $p(t)$ and find its Fourier transform $P(f)$.
- (b) Consider the linearly modulated signal $u(t) = \sum_n b[n]p(t-n)$, where $b[n]$ take values independently and with equal probability in a 4-PAM alphabet $\{\pm 1, \pm 3\}$. Find an expression for the PSD of u as a function of the pulse shape parameter a .
- (c) Numerically estimate the 95% fractional power containment bandwidth for u and plot it as a function of $0 \leq a \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Assume the unit of time is 100 picoseconds and specify the units of bandwidth in your plot.

Solution :

(a)

Given,

To sketch $p(t)$ and find its Fourier transform $P(f)$:

- In 0 to $a \rightarrow$ straight line with slope $\frac{1}{a}$

- In $a \leq t \leq 1 - a \rightarrow$ constant line with amplitude ' 1 '.
- In $1 - a \leq t \leq 1 \rightarrow$ slight line with slope $= -\frac{1}{a}$ and y intercept as $\frac{1}{a}$

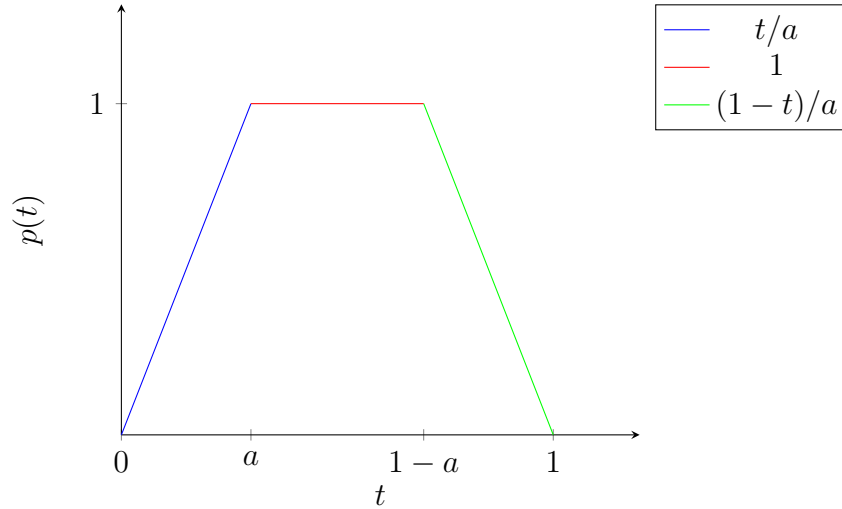


Figure 1: Plot of pulse $p(t)$

Now finding Fourier transform $P(f) : \Rightarrow$ Now FT of $(p(t)) = P(f)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(f) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\
 \Rightarrow P(t) &= \int_0^a \frac{t}{a} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_a^{1-a} 1 e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{1-a}^1 \frac{1-t}{a} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{t e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} - \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{j^2 \omega^2} \right]_0^a + \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} \Big|_a^{1-a} + \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{(1-t) e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{(-j\omega)^2} \right]_{1-a}^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{a e^{-j\omega a}}{-j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega a}}{\omega^2} + \frac{1}{-\omega^2} \right] + \frac{e^{-j\omega(1-a)}}{-j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega a}}{j\omega} + \frac{1}{a} \frac{(-e^{-j\omega})}{\omega^2} - \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{a e^{-j\omega(1-a)}}{-j\omega} + \frac{-e^{-j\omega(1-a)}}{\omega^2} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Remaining is continued in hand written solutions