## **SOLUTIONS – pm group**

1) Derive the spectrum efficiency equations based  $E_b/N_0$  and Shannon capacity.

[8 marks]

## **Answer:**

$$\frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{5}{N_o \cdot R} = \frac{5}{N_o \cdot R} \cdot \frac{N - N_o \cdot B_T}{N_o \cdot R} \cdot \frac{SNR}{N_o \cdot R} = \frac{S \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{N_o \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{B \cdot log_* (1 + 5NR) b \cdot t / s}{C \cdot R} \cdot \frac{E_b}{N_o} = \frac{E_b}{N_o} \cdot \frac{E_$$

2) The following table illustrates the operation of an FHSS system for one complete period of the PN sequence.

Time	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Input data	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Frequency	$f_1$	f <sub>21</sub>	f <sub>11</sub>	$f_3$	$f_3$	f <sub>3</sub>	f <sub>22</sub>	f <sub>10</sub>	$f_0$	$f_0$	$f_1$	f <sub>22</sub>	$f_9$	$f_1$	$f_3$	$f_3$	f <sub>22</sub>	f <sub>11</sub>	$f_3$	$f_3$
PN Sequence	001	110	011	001	001	001	110	011	001	001	001	110	011	001	001	001	110	011	001	001

## To determine:

- i) What is the period of the PN sequence?
- ii) The system makes use of a form of FSK. What form of FSK is it?
- iii) What is the number of bits per symbol?
- iv) What is the number of FSK frequencies?
- v) What is the length of a PN sequence per hop?
- vi) Is this a slow or fast FH system?
- vii) What is the total number of possible hops?
- viii) Show the variation of the dehopped frequency with time.

[8 marks]

## **Answer:**

i) Period of the PN sequence is 15 [1 mark]

ii) MFSK [1 mark]

**iii**) L = 2 [1 mark]

iv)  $M = 2^L = 4$  [1 mark]

v) k = 3 [1 mark]

vi) fast FHSS [1 mark]

**vii**)  $2^k = 8$  [1 mark]

 $\mathbf{viii}) 2^n = 8 \qquad [1 \text{ mark}]$   $\mathbf{viii}) \qquad [1 \text{ mark}]$ 

Time	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Input data	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Frequency	$f_1$		$f_3$		$f_3$		f <sub>2</sub>		$f_0$		f <sub>2</sub>	

Time	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Input data	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Frequency	$f_1$		f	3	f	2	$f_2$		