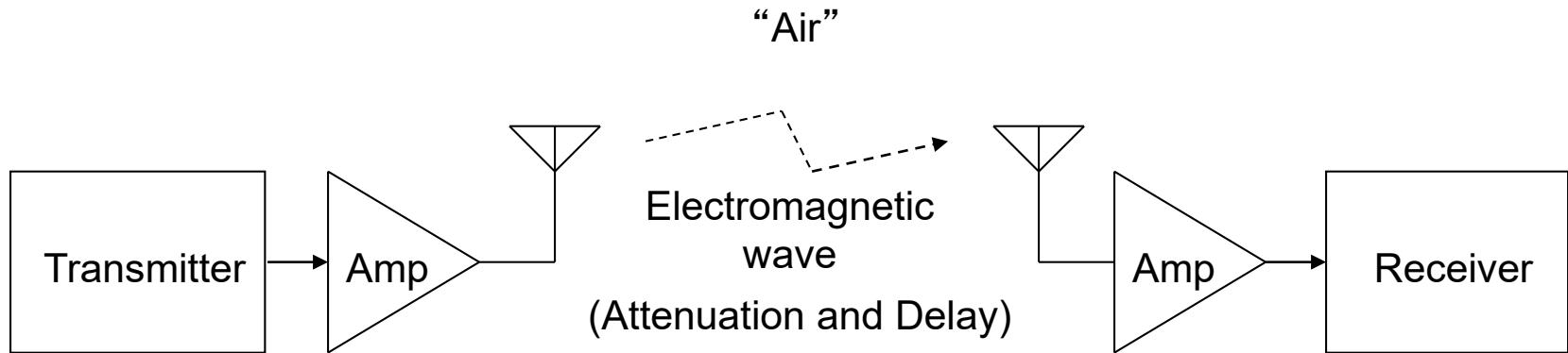


EE161: Digital Communication Systems

Introduction

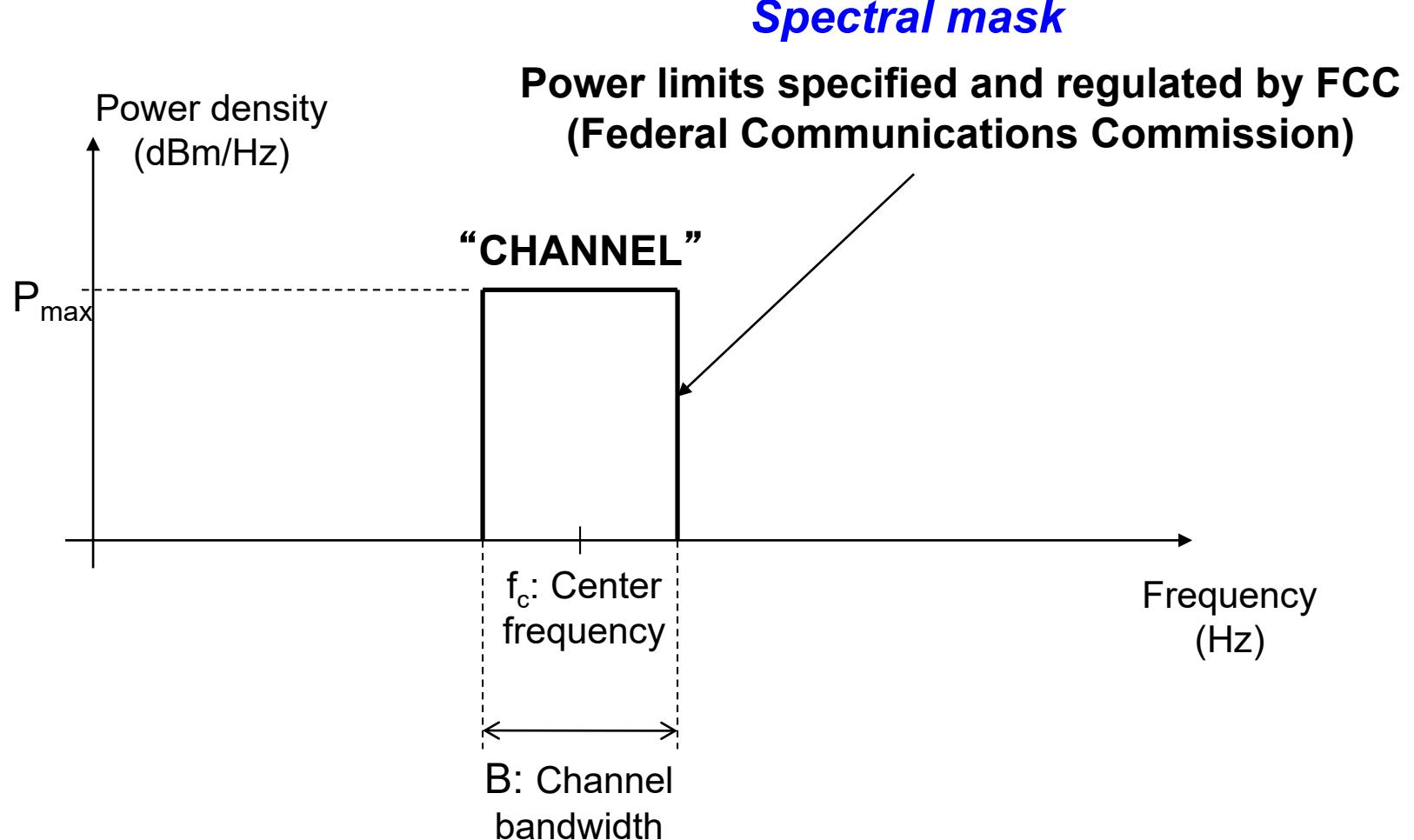
Robert Morelos-Zaragoza
Electrical Engineering Department
San José State University

Wireless Communication



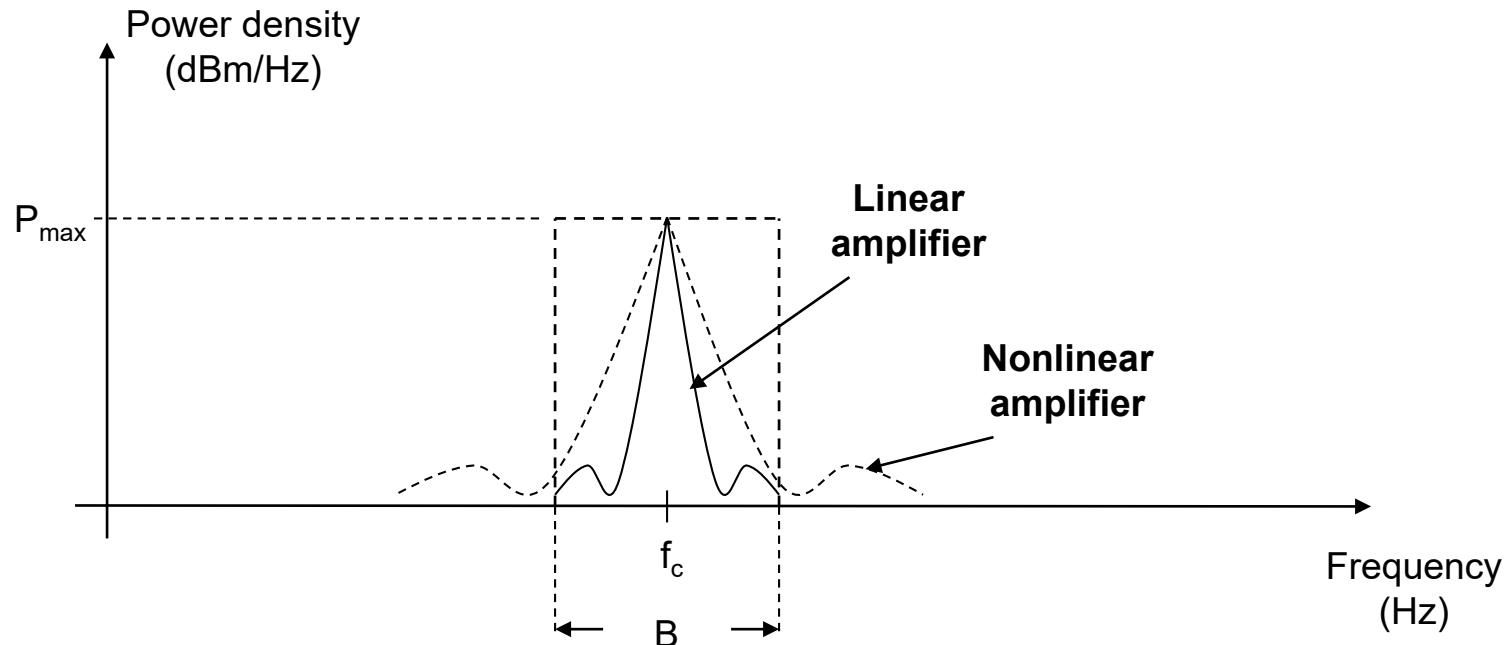
- Amplifiers are needed to reverse attenuation effects
- The “Air” is a national resource.
- Its use is regulated by the government ...

Spectral Occupancy



Nonlinearities

- Nonlinearities of RF (radio-frequency) *amplifiers* may cause additional spectral components (related to harmonics) that fall outside of the allocated channel bandwidth:



Example (EE160): Two-tone test

- Non-linear amplifier modeled via the input-output relation

$$V_o = a_1 V_i + a_3 V_i^3$$

- Input:

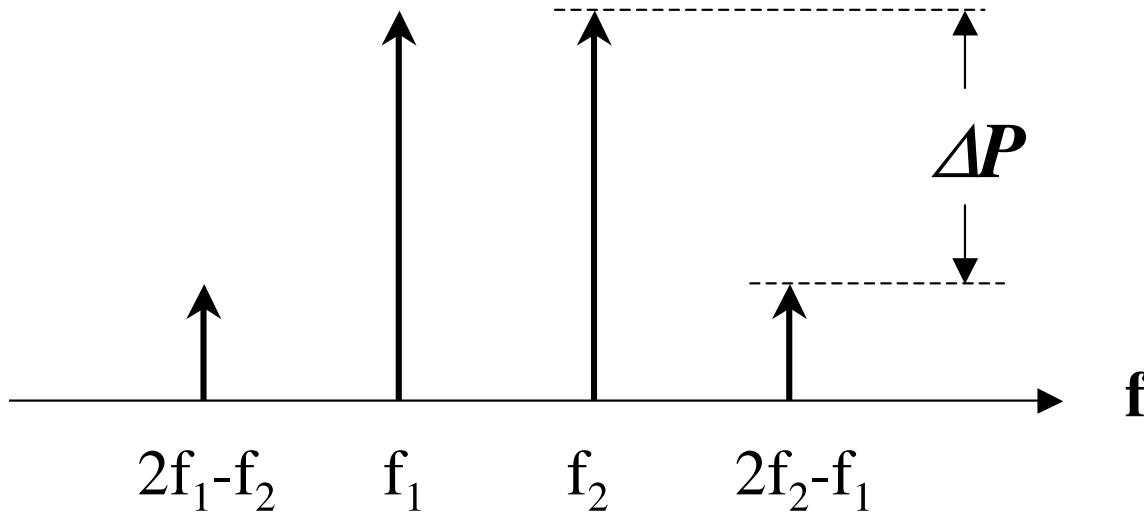
$$V_i = A \left[\cos(2\pi f_1 t) + \cos(2\pi f_2 t) \right]$$

- Output:

$$V_o = A \left(a_1 + \frac{9a_3 A^2}{4} \right) \left[\cos(2\pi f_1 t) + \cos(2\pi f_2 t) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{3a_3 A^3}{4} \left[\cos(2\pi(2f_1 - f_2)t) + \cos(2\pi(2f_2 - f_1)t) \right]$$

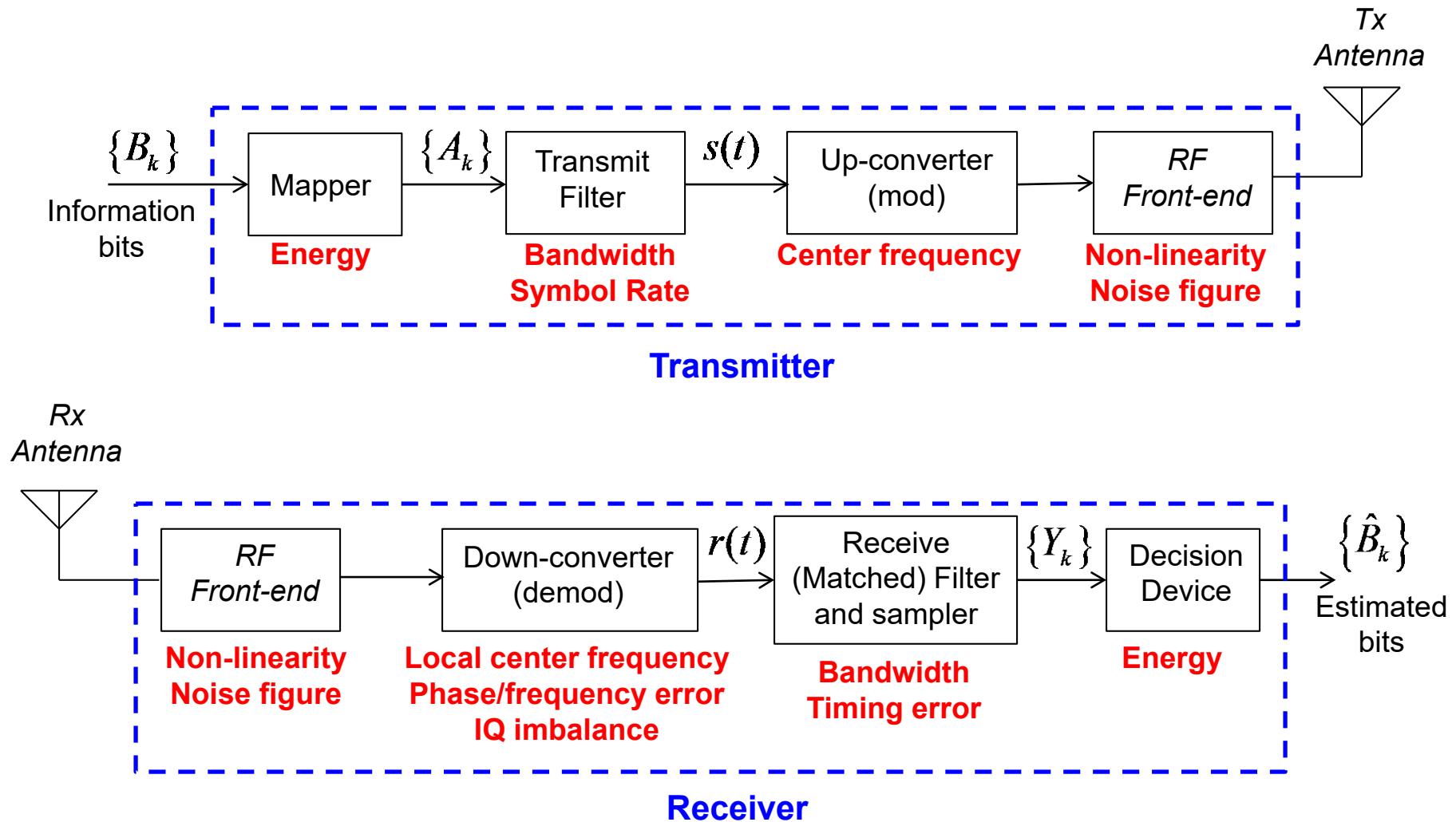
Spectral Regrowth



Measure of non-linearity (Third-order intercept point):

$$\text{IIP3 (dBm)} \approx \frac{\Delta P (\text{dB})}{2} + 20 \log_{10} A (\text{dBm})$$

A Wireless Communication System



Elements – I

- **Information bits:** Assumed to be *uniformly distributed*
 - Scrambler using a pseudo-noise (PN) sequence
 - Bit rate: $R_b=1/T_b$
- **Mapper:** BPSK ($L=1$ bit/symbol), QPSK (2 bits/symbol), 16-QAM (4 bits/symbol), etc ..
 - Symbol rate: $R_s=R_b/L$
 - Symbol duration: $T=L T_b$
- **Transmit/receiver filters:** Designed to limit bandwidth and *remove intersymbol interference* (ISI)
 - Square-Root Raised-Cosine (SRRC) filter

Elements – II

- **Up-converter**
 - Amplitude (quadrature) modulator
- **RF Front-ends (Tx and Rx)**
 - Mixers, Amplifiers and Filters
- **Down-converter**
 - Amplitude (quadrature) demodulator
 - Propagation delay, phase error and frequency error
 - Multipath
- **Sampling**
 - Symbol rate at receiver is different from transmitter!
 - This causes symbol *timing errors*
 - Need to *oversample* and select or interpolate

Outline of EE161 course

1. Pulse shaping and mapping of bits to amplitudes
2. Binary modulations: BPSK, BFSK
3. Nonbinary modulations: M-PAM, M-PSK, M-QAM
4. Bandlimited channels: ISI and raised-cosine spectrum
5. Error control coding (**ECC**) via signal space
6. Modeling of wireless channels, multipath and fading
7. Modulations that are robust under wireless multipath fading conditions
8. Signal diversity techniques for wireless channels
 - ✓ Time: Interleaving/**ECC**, spread-spectrum
 - ✓ Frequency: OFDM with interleaving/**ECC**
 - ✓ Space: Receive/transmit diversity and MIMO

Canvas, textbook and MATLAB

- In Canvas there are samples of previous homework and exams as well as numerous MATLAB scripts and models
- The textbook is the same as that of EE160:

J.G. Proakis and M. Salehi, *Fundamentals of Communication Systems*, 2nd ed., Prentice Hall, 2014.
- This course uses MATLAB systems in homework and exams, to examine the functionality and performance of wireless communication

Grading policy

- *Homework* is due one-week after posting
 - Solutions (PDF file) posted in the webpage
 - **MATLAB** based as much as possible
- Two *midterm exams*
 - May need MATLAB or other graph-producing software
- One *final project*: Oral presentation and written report

| Item | Percentage |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Homework | 15% |
| Midterm 1 | 20% |
| Midterm 2 | 30% |
| Final presentation/report | 35% |

Next time: From bits to waveforms

- **Pulse shapes**: NRZ, RZ and Manchester
- **Mappings** of bits to amplitudes: Polar, unipolar and AMI
- Power spectral densities

This and other presentations can be found in Canvas under
Files/Lectures