

UCSD MAS WES268A - Lab 2 Report DRAFT

08NOV2025



PREPARED BY:

Joshua Hoang

Ryan Shimizu



Contents

1	Generation of Passband Noise Waveforms	3
1.1	Narrative Questions	3
1.2	Figures	3
2	Up Sampling and Pulse Shaping	5
2.1	Narrative Questions	5
3	Generation of Pseudo Random Binary Sequences (PRBS)	5
3.1	Narrative Questions	5
4	Eye Patterns (Simulation VI)	5
4.1	Narrative Questions	5

1 Part 1: Generation of Passband Noise Waveforms

1.1 Narrative Questions

1.1.2 - The center value of the histograms I and Q is zero. This is because the noise is generated using a Gaussian distribution with a mean of zero.

1.1.3 - From Figure 2, we can see that the IQ spectrums show a flat frequency response indicating that the noise power is uniformly distributed across the frequency range hovering around the -40dB range. This is characteristic of additive white Gaussian noise, which has equal power across all frequencies. Using an RBW of 50 Hz and one-sided bandwidth of 250kHz, we can calculate the total noise power as follows:

$$P_{noise} = (10^{-4}) \times B/RBW = (10^{-4}) \times (250,000/50) = 0.5$$

We can verify that this is correct because it is consistent with our value of σ :

$$\sigma_{noise} = \sqrt{P_{noise}} = \sqrt{0.5} = 0.7071$$

which matches our set value of σ in the simulation VI seen in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

1.1.4 - Just like in step 3, we can calculate the total noise power using the same method but only for the in-phase component. Using an RBW of 50 Hz, one-sided bandwidth of 250kHz, and a power level of -40dB uniformly distributed across the frequency range, we can calculate the total noise power as follows:

$$P_I = (10^{-4}) \times B/RBW = (10^{-4}) \times (250,000/50) = 0.5$$

Again, we can verify that this is correct because it is consistent with our value of σ :

$$\sigma_I = \sqrt{P_I} = \sqrt{0.5} = 0.7071$$

which matches. LabVIEW only displays the one-sided spectrum for real signals because the negative frequency components mirror the positive frequency components. Therefore, it is redundant to display.

1.2 Figures

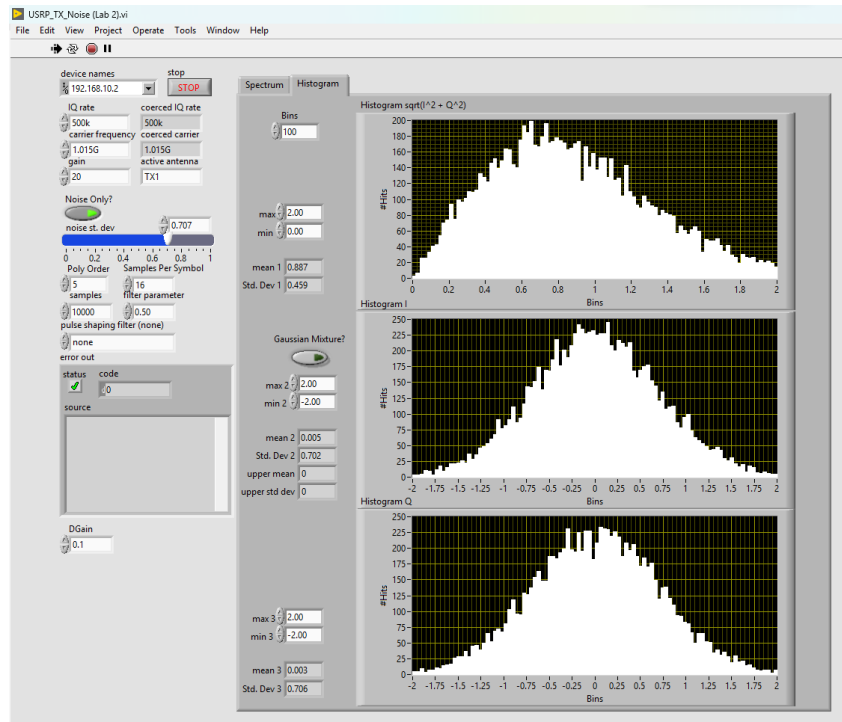


Figure 1: 1.1.2 - Histogram of I and Q components of passband noise

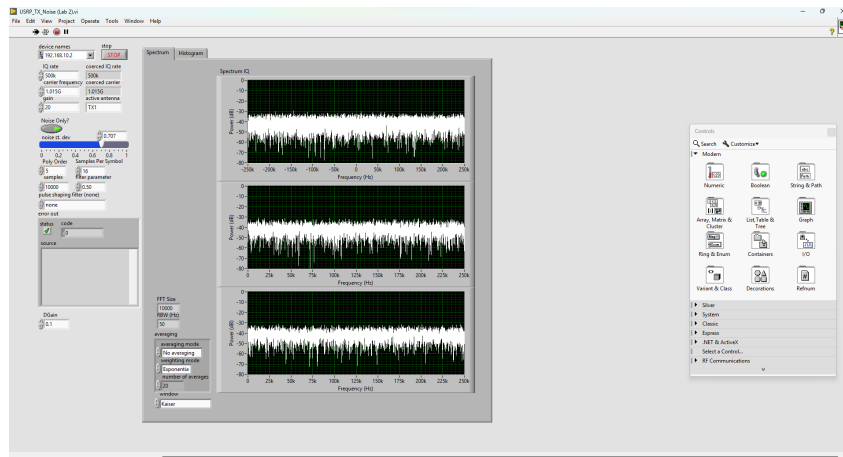


Figure 2: 1.1.3 - Spectrum of I and Q components of passband noise

2 Part 2: Up Sampling and Pulse Shaping

2.1 Narrative Questions

2.1.5 -
[INSERT]

3 Part 3: Generation of Pseudo Random Binary Sequences (PRBS)

3.1 Narrative Questions

[INSERT]
[INSERT]

4 Part 4: Eye Patterns (Simulation VI)

4.1 Narrative Questions

[INSERT]
[INSERT]