

Faculty of Science
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Main Examination 2015

Title of Paper : **Communication System Principles**

Course Number : **EE442**
University of Swaziland

Time Allowed : **3 hrs**

- Instructions** :
- 1. Answer any four (4) questions**
 - 2. Each question carries 25 marks**
 - 3. Useful information is attached at the end of the question paper**

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BEEN GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR**

The paper consists of six (8) pages

Question 1 [25]

- a) With reference to the basic elements of a digital communication system, answer the following questions:
- What is source coding? [2]
 - What is the purpose of the digital modulator and digital demodulator? [4]
 - What is the purpose of the channel encoder and channel decoder [4]
- b) What are the dominant sources of noise limiting performance of communication systems in the Very High Frequency (VHF) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band? [2]
- c) Figure 1.1 below shows a pulse signal which is a half-cosine function.
- Express this pulse signal by a mathematical formula. [3]
 - Find its Fourier transform. [10]

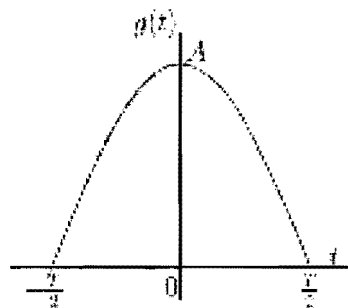


Figure 1.1

Question 2 [25]

- a) Find the 3-dB bandwidth of the following signal [10]

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-20\pi t}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

- i. What would you say about the 3-dB bandwidth of the following bandpass signal [5]

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-20\pi t} \cos(2\pi f_c t), & t > 0 \\ 0, & t \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Note that frequency $f_c \gg 0$

- b) Consider the modulation system whose system diagram is shown in Figure 2.1. The modulation scheme is not mentioned. Instead, you are to figure it out. In the system diagram, the -90° phase shifter is a device that can perform -90° phase shifts to any incoming signal.

Suppose that $m(t) = \cos(2\pi f_1 t)$

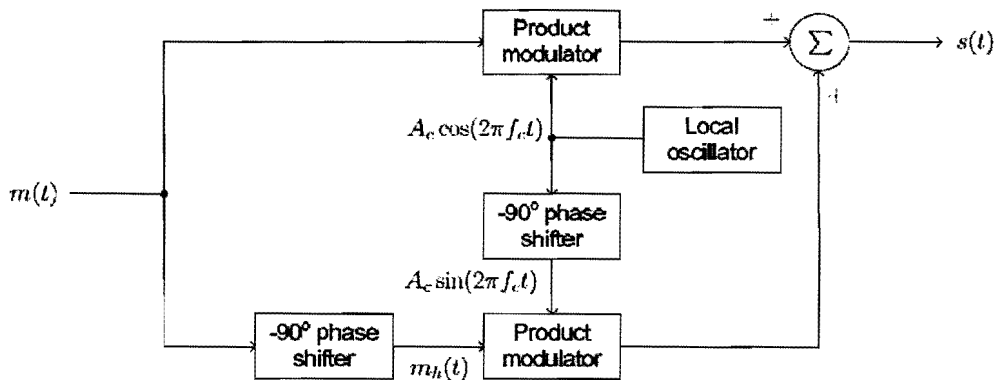


Figure 2.1

For some tone frequency f_1

- i. Determine the corresponding modulated signal $s(t)$ of the system in Figure 2.1. [7]
- ii. Based on your answer in b. (i), discuss what the modulation scheme should be. [3]

Question 3 [25]

- a) Determine the Fourier transform of the resulting Amplitude Modulated (AM) signal, sketch the corresponding AM amplitude spectra and determine its transmission bandwidth. [18]

Given the following message signal:

$$m(t) = \cos(2\pi f_1 t) \cos(2\pi f_2 t), \text{ where } f_1 = 10\text{KHz}, f_2 = 20\text{KHz and } f_c = 100\text{KHz}$$

- b) Consider the QAM system. Suppose that at the receiver, the local oscillator is subjected to phase error; i.e., the carrier wave generated by the local oscillator is $2\cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi)$, where ϕ is the phase error. The situation is illustrated in Figure 3.1. Show that this phase error will cause crosstalk between the two demodulated signals. [7]

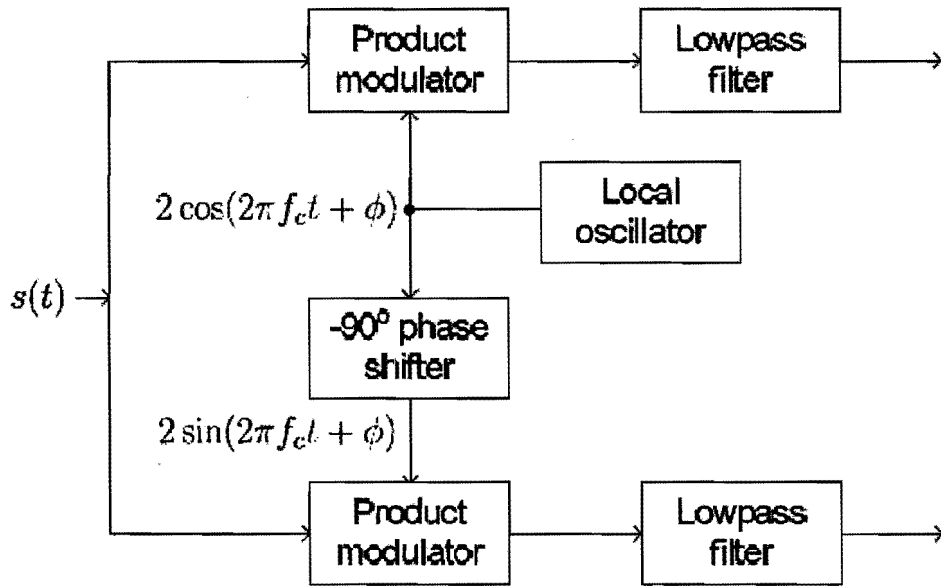


Figure 3.1

Question 4 [25]

- a) A carrier wave of frequency 100 MHz is frequency-modulated by a sinusoidal wave of amplitude 20 volts and frequency 100 KHz. The frequency sensitivity of the modulator is 25 KHz per volt.
- Determine the approximate bandwidth of the FM signal, using Carson's rule. [3]
 - Determine the bandwidth by transmitting only those side frequencies whose amplitudes exceed 1 percent of the unmodulated carrier amplitude. Use figure 4.1, the universal curve for this calculation. [3]
 - Repeat your calculations, assuming that the amplitude of the modulating signal is doubled [3]
 - Repeat your calculations, assuming that the modulation frequency is doubled. [3]

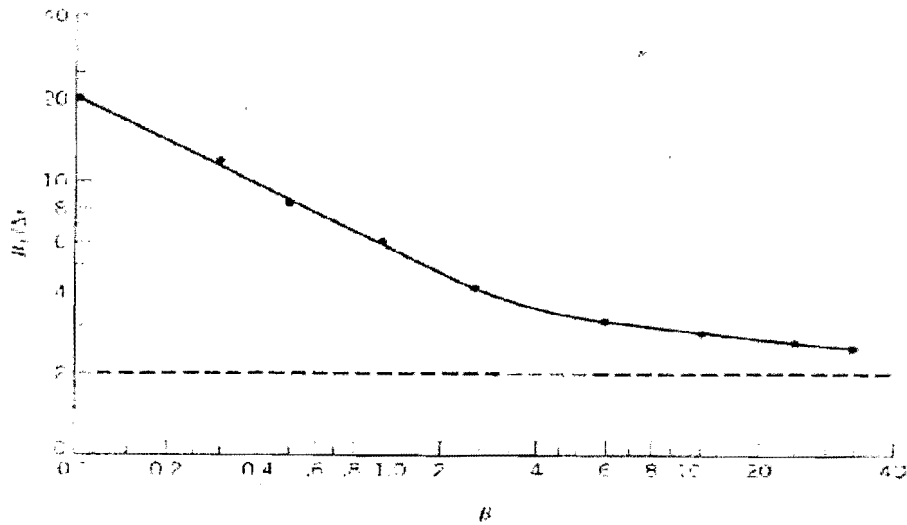
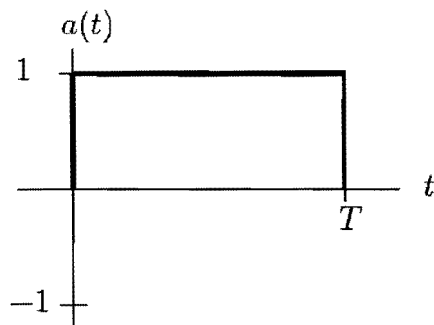
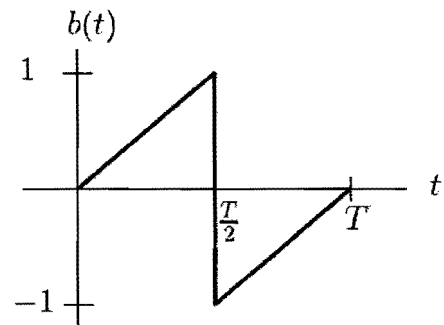


Figure 4.1

- b) Determine the correlations of the following signal pairs. [13]
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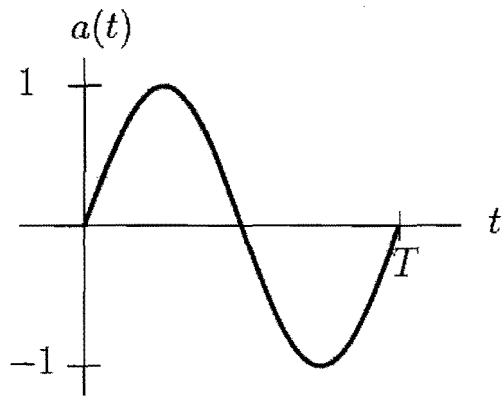


(a)

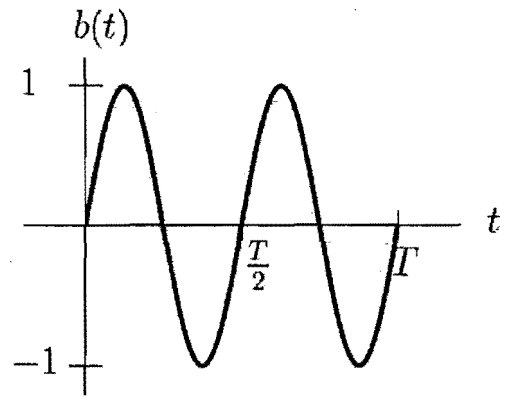


(b)

ii.



(a)



(b)

Question 5 [25]

- a) Define the following terms:
- i. Inter-symbol Interference [1]
 - ii. Sampling [1]
 - iii. Quantization [1]
 - iv. Bandwidth [1]
 - v. Communication System [1]
- b) Assume uniform quantization. Design the quantization levels $\{v_i\}$ when the number of quantization levels is 8 and the maximum signal amplitude is $|m|_{max} = 4$. Also, design the encoding table, with the smallest possible binary codeword length. [7]
- c) For Question 5. (b), determine the bit rate, that is, the number of bits transmitted per second, when the message signal bandwidth is $W = 3 \text{ kHz}$. Note that the smallest possible bit rate under the requirement of the sampling theorem is desired. [3]
- d) Determine the bit rate, symbol rate and transmission bandwidth of the PCM system under the following settings. Message bandwidth $W = 4 \text{ kHz}$, the Nyquist sampling rate, 256 – level quantization.
- i. The line code is 2-ary PAM with full-width rectangular pulse. [3]
 - ii. TDM is applied and the number of multiplexed message signals is 12. [3]
 - iii. The 16-ary PAM is employed. [2]
 - iv. The half-width rectangular pulse is employed for line coding. [2]

Type of Modulation	Mapping Functions $g(m)$	Corresponding Q
		$x(t)$
AM	$A_c[1 + m(t)]$	$A_c[1 + m(t)]$
DSB-SC	$A_c m(t)$	$A_c m(t)$
PM	$A_c e^{jD_p m(t)}$	$A_c \cos[D_p m(t)]$
FM	$A_c e^{jD_f \int_{-\infty}^t m(\sigma) d\sigma}$	$A_c \cos \left[D_f \int_{-\infty}^t m(\sigma) d\sigma \right]$
SSB-AM-SC ^a	$A_c [m(t) \pm j\hat{m}(t)]$	$A_c m(t)$
SSB-PM ^b	$A_c e^{jD_p [m(t) \pm j\hat{m}(t)]}$	$A_c e^{\pm D_p \hat{m}(t)} \cos[D_p m(t)]$
SSB-FM ^b	$A_c e^{jD_f \int_{-\infty}^t [m(\sigma) \pm j\hat{m}(\sigma)] d\sigma}$	$A_c e^{\pm D_f \int_{-\infty}^t \hat{m}(\sigma) d\sigma} \cos \left[D_f \int_{-\infty}^t m(\sigma) d\sigma \right]$
SSB-EV ^b	$A_c \sqrt{[m(t) \pm j\hat{m}(t)]}$	$A_c [1 + m(t)] \cos \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \ln[1 + m(t)] \right\}$
SSB-SQ ^b	$A_c e^{j(1/2) \ln[1 + m(t) \pm j\hat{m}(t)]}$	$A_c \sqrt{1 + m(t)} \cos \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \ln[1 + m(t)] \right\}$
QM	$A_c [m_1(t) + jm_2(t)]$	$A_c m_1(t)$

TABLE 4-1 COMPLEX ENVELOPE FUNCTIONS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF MODULATION (cont.)

Type of Modulation	Corresponding Amplitude and Phase Modulation		Linearity
	$R(t)$	$\theta(t)$	
AM	$A_c[1 + m(t)]$	$\begin{cases} 0, & m(t) > -1 \\ 180^\circ, & m(t) < -1 \end{cases}$	L ^c
DSB-SC	$A_c m(t) $	$\begin{cases} 0, & m(t) > 0 \\ 180^\circ, & m(t) < 0 \end{cases}$	L
PM	A_c	$D_p m(t)$	NL
FM	A_c	$D_f \int_{-\infty}^t m(\sigma) d\sigma$	NL
SSB-AM-SC ^b	$A_c \sqrt{[m(t)]^2 + [\hat{m}(t)]^2}$	$\tan^{-1}[\pm \hat{m}(t)/m(t)]$	L
SSB-PM ^b	$A_c e^{\pm D_p \hat{m}(t)}$	$D_p m(t)$	NL
SSB-FM ^b	$A_c e^{\pm D_f \int_{-\infty}^t \hat{m}(\sigma) d\sigma}$	$D_f \int_{-\infty}^t m(\sigma) d\sigma$	NL
SSB-EV ^b	$A_c [1 + m(t)]$	$\pm \frac{1}{2} \ln[1 + m(t)]$	NL
SSB-SQ ^b	$A_c \sqrt{1 + m(t)}$	$\pm \frac{1}{2} \ln[1 + m(t)]$	NL
QM	$A_c \sqrt{m_1^2(t) + m_2^2(t)}$	$\tan^{-1}[m_2(t)/m_1(t)]$	L

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(A \pm B) &= \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B \\ \sin A \sin B &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)] \\ \sin A \cos B &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A + B) + \sin(A - B)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(A \pm B) &= \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B \\ \cos A \cos B &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A + B) + \cos(A - B)] \end{aligned}$$

Boltzmann constant $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

$$\int \sin ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax \quad \int \cos ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin ax$$

TABLE A
Bessel functions of the first kind

m	$J_0(m)$	$J_1(m)$	$J_2(m)$	$J_3(m)$	$J_4(m)$	$J_5(m)$	$J_6(m)$	$J_7(m)$	$J_8(m)$	$J_9(m)$	$J_{10}(m)$
0.0	1.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.2	0.990	0.099	0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.4	0.960	0.196	0.019	0.001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.6	0.912	0.286	0.043	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.8	0.846	0.368	0.075	0.010	0.001	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.0	0.765	0.440	0.114	0.019	0.002	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0	0.223	0.576	0.352	0.128	0.034	0.007	0.001	—	—	—	—
3.0	-0.260	0.339	0.486	0.309	0.132	0.043	0.011	0.002	—	—	—
4.0	-0.397	-0.066	0.364	0.430	0.281	0.132	0.049	0.015	0.004	—	—
5.0	-0.177	-0.327	0.046	0.364	0.391	0.261	0.131	0.053	0.018	0.005	0.001
6.0	0.150	-0.276	-0.242	0.114	0.357	0.362	0.245	0.129	0.056	0.021	0.006
7.0	0.300	-0.004	-0.301	-0.167	0.157	0.347	0.339	0.233	0.128	0.058	0.023
8.0	0.171	0.234	-0.113	-0.291	-0.105	0.185	0.337	0.320	0.223	0.126	0.060
9.0	-0.090	0.245	0.144	-0.180	-0.265	-0.055	0.204	0.327	0.305	0.214	0.124
10.0	-0.245	0.045	0.254	0.058	-0.219	-0.234	-0.014	0.216	0.317	0.291	0.207