ECSE-6961: Fundamentals of Wireless Broadband Networks Spring 2007, Exam 2

## Time: **75 min (strictly enforced)** Points: **50 YOUR NAME:**

## <u>Be brief</u>, but <u>DO NOT</u> omit necessary detail

{Note: Simply copying text directly from the slides or notes <u>will not</u> earn (partial) credit. Brief, clear and consistent explanation will.}

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## 1. [4 pts] <u>Basics</u>: <u>Nyquist Sampling & Nyquist pulse</u>

Explain why and how a sampling rate of 2W samples allows a band-limited analog signal to be perfectly reconstructed. What is a Nyquist pulse?

2. [4 pts] Basics: Modulation Briefly explain the difference between PCM vs PAM vs PSK?

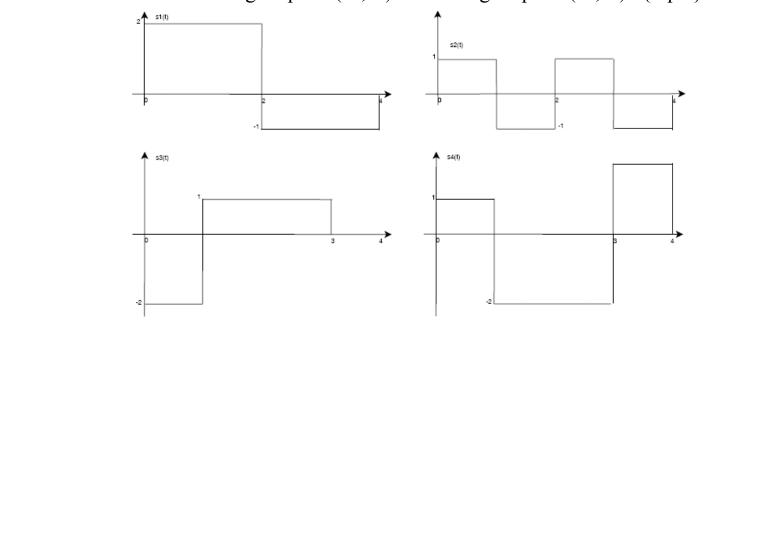
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## 3. [8 pts] Matched Filter vs Equalizer, Correlator, MRC, Rake, Beamforming

What is a matched filter (1.5 pts)? How is it different from an equalizer (1.5 pts)? How is the matched filter related to a correlator (1.5 pts)? Explain how it is essentially equivalent to Maximal-ratio-combining (MRC), Rake receiver and (transmit/receive) Beamforming (2 pts)? Under what circumstances is MRC significantly better than selection combining (1 pt) ?

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**4. [6 pts]** <u>**Orthogonality & Distance**</u>: Show that these four signals are orthogonal (3 pts). What is the distance between the signal pairs (s1,s4) and the signal pairs (s2,s3)? {3 pts}

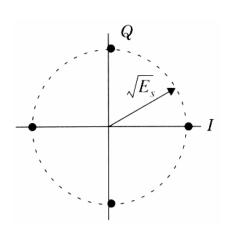


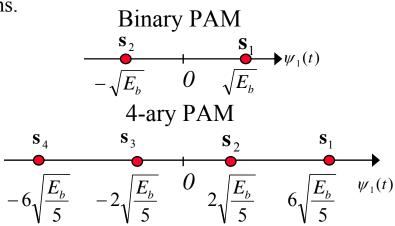
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**5.** [6 pts] <u>Eb/No vs SNR & Shannon Limit</u>: What is the relationship between Eb/No vs SNR (2 pts)? Why is the former used in plots vs Pb (bit error rate) (1 pt)? How is Eb/No related to spectral efficiency (ρ) (1 pt) ?What is the minimum Eb/No possible (ultimate shannon limit) given a spectral efficiency (ρ) constraint of 4 bits/Hz? (2 pts)?

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6. [8 pts] Modulation & Signal Space: Below we have the figure of 2-PAM vs 4-PAM. Draw a rough figure for 8-PAM with the appropriate energy values at the constellation points (5 pts).
4-PSK provides a gain over 4-PAM by using the extra degree of freedom. How much is this gain (in dB) (3 pts)? Show your calculations.





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7. [8 pts] Interference: There are several sources of interference in wireless networks: *inter-symbol interference* (AWGN channels due to poor pulse-shaping; multi-path frequency-selective channels), *inter-cell interference, intra-cell interference* (CDMA), and *inter-carrier interference* (in OFDM). Briefly explain why each of these interference phenomena arise (4 pts)? How do techniques like pulse-shaping, spread spectrum/Rake, equalizers and OFDM deal with the ISI problem (4 pts)?

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**8.** [6 pts] Code Design & MIMO: Explain the product distance and determinant criteria for timeonly and space-time code design (3 pts). Explain why the Alamouti code does not use the degrees of freedom of a MIMO channel, but is able to do so for a MISO channel (even without channel knowledge at the sender) (3 pts).

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