Department of Electrical Engineering

EC-3201: Communication Systems

April 2012 **Tutorial #3** KG / IITM

1. A signal of bandwidth 2 MHz is radiated through a 16dBi antenna with a power of 10milliWatts. The carrier frequency is 1 GHz, and the receive antenna has a gain of 4dBi.

a) For a required SNR at the detector input of 6dB, and given the receiver noise figure of 5dB, find the receiver sensitivity in dBm. (Assume that the thermal noise power density at the ambient temperature of 300^0K is -174dBm/Hz.)

b) Assuming a path-loss exponent n=3 and a shadow loss that is uniformly distributed between -8dB and +8dB, find the range of SNRs (maximum and minimum values will be fine) that one would see at a distance d=300m from the transmitter. Express your answer in dB scale.

2. A 20 MHz signal is to be wirelessly transmitted over a distance of 10.10km, where the channel has a path loss exponent of n=2. Repeaters are to be used to make this possible where both the Tx and Rx antennas have a gain of 23dBi each , the loss 1meter away from the antenna is L_{1m}=36dB. Assume that the thermal noise PSD is -174dBm/Hz. Two choices of the power amplifier (used in each repeater) are possible:

(i) Choice-1: Gain A=30dB, and noise figure F=4dB

(ii) Choice-2: Gain A=40dB, and noise figure F=8dB

Assuming a system with N+1 hops, the required SNR at the output of the N^{th} amplifier is SNR_0=18dB. The regulatory specification does not allow the transmit power P_T to exceed -30dBm (1microwatt) in any of repeaters. Which of the above 2 choices will then be preferred? Specify the number of hops and the P_T that will be used in each case.

3. The received signal in a given application needs to be amplified by 86dB. Instead of a single-stage amplifier, it is decided to use 3 amplifier stages in cascade. The 3 available amplifiers have gain A and noise figure F as follows: A_1=30dB & F_1=6dB; A_2=20dB & F_2=3dB; and A_3=36dB & F_3=15dB. Determine the order in which these 3 amplifiers must be cascaded so as to give the least overall noise figure. What is this (lowest) overall F in dB scale?

4. From "**Wireless Comm. (Electronic Version)**", by T.S. Rappaport, Chapter 2 (pp.25-68), understand equations **(2.3), (2.4), (2.8), (2.9),** and **(2.10)** and then re-do the examples **2.1, 2.2, 2.4 to 2.7.** Also, redo example **2.2** by using eqn. **(2.10)** instead of eqn. **(2.9)**. Comment.

5. Problems from "**Wireless Comm. (E-version)**", Chapter 2 (pp.63-68), problems **2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.8*, 2.14** (review of Sensitivity), and **2.18** (review of Trunking Efficiency).

6. Over <u>wire-line</u> channels, a signal of bandwidth 10KHz is to be transmitted over a distance of 200km. The channel (wire used) that has an attenuation of 2dB/km. Assume that the thermal noise PSD is -174dBm/Hz.

a) Determine the transmit power P_T required to achieve an SNR_0=20dB at the output of the receiver amplifier that has a noise figure *F*=6dB. Express the desired P_T in dBm as well as in Watts. Is this reasonable?

b) Repeat the calculation when a repeater is inserted every 10km with a gain of 20dB (to compensate the loss) and a noise figure *F*=6dB, as shown in Figure 2 below. Express the desired P_T in dBm as well as in Watts. How does it compare to (a)? Comment.

Hint: Use the fact when L_i=L and F_i =F □ ∀I, $SNR_0 = \frac{1}{NLF'}\left(\frac{P_T}{kT\Delta f}\right)$

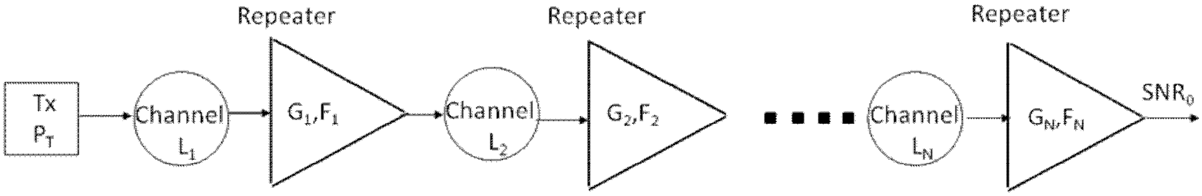

Figure2

7. A 10 MHz signal is to be wirelessly transmitted over a distance of 50km, where the channel has a path loss exponent of *n*=3. Repeaters are to be used to make this possible where both the Tx and Rx antennas have a gain of 26dBi each , the loss 1meter away from the antenna is L_{1m}=35dB. Assume that the thermal noise PSD is -174dBm/Hz. The power amplifier in each repeater has a gain A=30dB, and noise figure F=6dB.

a) Find the number of hops, N+1, that we need in this case. *Hint:* The PA needs to compensate (only) the "effective" loss per hop so that in the linear scale A/L=1. Use this to find the hop length, and hence number of repeaters N.

b) Determine the transmit power P_T required to achieve an SNR_0=15dB at the output of the N^{th} amplifier output. Express the P_T in dBm as well as in Watts.

8. Now consider another analog repeater design where a 2MHz signal is to be transmitted over a distance of 150km wirelessly, where the channel has a path loss exponent of *n*=4. Repeaters with Tx and Rx antenna gains of 20dBi each are used, the loss 1meter away from the antenna is L_{1m}=40dB. Assume that the thermal noise PSD is -174dBm/Hz. The power amplifier in each repeater has a gain AdB, and noise figure F=6dB.

a) If transmit power P_T = 10dBm, and N+1 hops, each of length 3Km are used, find A so that SNR_0=10dB is available at the output of the N^{th} amplifier output.

b) If each hop is now to be of length 6Km, what is the new A required?

9. Reading from **<u>"Wireless Communications (E-version)</u>** by T.S. Rapport, Chapter 3-"The Cellular Concept – System Design Fundamentals" pp.57 to 104. It is also recommended that you (at least) browse thro the first two chapters in this book to answer some of the problems from the text book given in next question.

10. Problems from "**Wireless Comm. (E-version)**", by Rappaport,chap.3(pp.97-104): **3.1,3.4,3.5*, 3.6,3.7, 3.9,3.10*,3.11 & 3.26**(revision of Erlang-B; use tables), **3.13,3.16,3.22** (Revision of Rx sensitivity) , and **3.28*.**

11. A cellular operator is allotted 12MHz (Downlink) and 12MHz (Uplink) spectrum, to operate in a FDD manner a FDMA network where each full-duplex call consumes 500KHz bandwidth in each direction. The operator decides to employ 4-cell reuse, where omni-directional antennas are used in each hexagonal cell of side R=1Km. The path loss exponent is n=2.2. Use suitable assumptions to answer the following:
(a) Find the best case signal to interference ratio (SIR) in dB.
(b) What is the worst-case SIR in dB?
(c) If 40 users, each with E_u=0.05 Erlangs, are to be supported by the base-station in each cell, what will be the blocking probability P_b at each base-station?

12. From Chapter 8 of "**Wireless Comm. (E-Version)**", please read **Sec.8.7.1** carefully, including equations **(8.28) to (8.33)**, and also look at example **8.9**. Capacity of CDMA in multi-cell case in Sec.8.7.2 is not necessary.

13. A direct-sequence spread spectrum system uses on the uplink a spreading factor of W=128 (i.e., there are 128 code chips per information bit). The system uses a 1MHz bandwidth and the receiver noise figure is F=9dB. Assuming perfect power-control and thermal noise variance as N_o (and noise PSD -174dBm/Hz) the signal to interference plus noise ration (SINR) can be represented by

$$\text{SINR} = \frac{WP}{(N-1)P + FN_0}$$

where P is the power of the received signals from the N users sharing the uplink. If the required SINR=6dB, find the number of users N the base-station can simultaneously support in each of the following cases:
(a) Infinite noise rise (i.e., neglecting the noise term in the SINR expression)
(b) Noise rise = 3dB
(c) Noise rise = 10dB. Comment on your answer.