

## EE-432 Solutions – DSSS Exercises

Spring Semester 2025

### 8.1 DSSS with Constant Energy/Symbol and Variable Bandwidth in AWGN

- (a)  $B_c = \frac{G}{T_s} = \frac{1}{T_c}$
- (b) Signal energy per chip:  $\frac{E_s}{G}$ ; noise energy per chip:  $N_0$
- (c) Spectrum: flat over  $B_c$ , narrows after despreading
- (d) After despreading: signal energy  $E_s$ , noise energy  $N_0$
- (e) SNR before:  $\frac{E_s}{GN_0}$ ; after:  $\frac{E_s}{N_0}$
- (f) Only noise in the useful bandwidth affects the SNR after despreading

### 8.2 DSSS with Narrow Band Interferer

- (b) Interferer energy per chip:  $\frac{E_I}{G}$
- (c) Spectrum: interferer spreads across  $B_c$  after mixing
- (d) After despreading: PSD  $\frac{N_I}{G}$ , bandwidth  $\frac{1}{T_s}$ , total energy  $\frac{E_I}{G}$
- (e) SIR before:  $\frac{E_s}{E_I}$ ; after:  $\frac{GE_s}{E_I}$

### 8.3 Numerical Example

- (a)  $R_c = R_s \cdot G = 10 \text{ kchips/s}$ ,  $B_c = 10 \text{ kHz}$
- (b)  $\text{SNR} = \frac{E_s}{N_0} = 10^3 = 30 \text{ dB}$
- (c)  $\text{SIR} = \frac{E_s}{E_I/G} = 10 = 10 \text{ dB}$

## 8.4 DSSS with Constant Power and Fixed Bandwidth

- (a)  $E_{s,\text{chip}} = P_s \cdot T_c$
- (b)  $E_{n,\text{chip}} = N_0$
- (c) SNR before:  $\frac{P_s}{N_0}$
- (d) Spectrum before: flat over  $B_c$ ; after despreading: narrows to  $\frac{B_c}{G}$
- (e) Bandwidth after despreading:  $\frac{B_c}{G}$
- (f)  $E_{s,\text{symbol}} = P_s \cdot G \cdot T_c$
- (g)  $E_{n,\text{symbol}} = N_0$
- (h) SNR after:  $\frac{P_s G T_c}{N_0}$
- (i) Only noise in the reduced post-despreading bandwidth affects detection
- (j) SNR improves linearly with  $G$

## 8.5 Despreading with Two Users

- (a)  $\hat{b}^{(1)} = \sum c_i^{(1)} y_i$
- (b)  $\hat{b}^{(1)} = b^{(1)} \sum c_i^{(1)} c_i^{(1)} + b^{(2)} \sum c_i^{(1)} c_i^{(2)}$
- (c) If  $c^{(1)}$  and  $c^{(2)}$  are orthogonal, interference from user 2 is eliminated
- (d) Example of a third orthogonal sequence:

$$c^{(3)} = \left[ +\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, +\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \right]$$

- (e) Maximum number of orthogonal sequences of length  $G = 4$  is 4