Direct Sequence-Spread Spectrum Sequence

### **Direct Sequence**



- Mixer or balanced modulator as biphase modulator.
- Phase modulation since
  - ✓ Constant envelope
  - $\checkmark$  more power to transmit information
  - ✓ suppressed carrier signal make the detection not easy



Correlation with local reference collapse the SS signal to its original narrowband

### Alternative way to inject PN code



## Spreading and Despreading



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## RF bandwidth of DSSS



- Power distribution {(sinx)/x}<sup>2</sup> .....
- Null-to-null bandwidth is 2R<sub>c</sub>
- 90% of the power in the main-lobe
- Other modulations like QPSK , MFSK .....

# Spectrum of DSSS

- PN code is made up of a serious of variableperiod pulses
- Durations vary from one code clock chip to chip for a max. length 2<sup>n</sup>-1
- Each has (sinx)/x spectrum, the output spectrum is the composite
- For n-chip sequence generator, there is n+1 frequency sets, and the space of individual freq. components R<sub>c</sub>/(2<sup>n</sup>-1)





#### **RF** Bandwidth Restriction



- DS signals might have high energy in sidelobes
- That energy can be controlled using a proper waveform

Waveform	Null-to-null Main Lobe BW	3-dB BW	First Sidelobe	Rolloff Rate
BPSK	$2 \times \text{code clock}$	0.88  imes code clock	-13 dB	6 dB/octave
PAM	$2 \times \text{code clock}$	0.88  imes code clock	-13 dB	6 dB/octave
QPSK	$2 \times \text{code clock}^a$	0.88  imes code clock	-13 dB	6  dB / octave
QQPSK	$2 \times \text{code clock}^a$	0.88 imes code clock	-13 dB	6 dB/octave
MSK (classic)	$1.5 \times \text{code clock}$	$0.66 \times \text{code clock}$	-23 dB	12 dB/octave

### Table 2.1 Comparison of Direct Sequence Waveforms

<sup>a</sup>Requires two codes at same rate as single BPSK code.

## For higher Process gain

- For higher Gp, we need higher code rate. However there are some limitations as
  - Noise sensitive and more susceptible to error
  - Power consumption
  - Equipment Implementation