

1) ~~0~~ $0 \rightarrow (+A, 0)$
 $1 \rightarrow (-A, 0)$

when sending 0, we'll incorrectly detect it (as 1)
 when $r_x < 0$, i.e., $\alpha \text{ sat } n_x < 0$

$$\Rightarrow n_x < -\alpha A$$

(since the situation is symmetrical w.r.t to the y-axis, r_y has no importance for in bit error.)

By the same logic, when '1' is incorrectly detected as a '0',
 we have $n_x > \alpha A$

Now, Probability of incorrectly detecting a bit

$$= P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\int_{\alpha A}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{-\alpha A} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

the additional $(1/2)$ at the end is for denoting the probability of getting a 1 (or a 0).

\therefore Signal to noise Ratio per symbol

$$= \frac{\alpha^2 A^2}{N_0} = S$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha A = \sqrt{S N_0} \dots \text{where } S \text{ is the SNR per symbol}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Prob. (incorrect determination of bit)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \dots$$

Prob of incorrect determination of bit

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\int_{-dA}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{-dA} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\int_{\sqrt{N_0}d}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{-\sqrt{N_0}d} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right)$$

2) When working with QPSK, we have to take cases:-

If we send 00, then, if the first bit has an error in detection we have 2 cases

a) 10 $\rightarrow \left(\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

b) 11 $\rightarrow \left(-\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

\therefore a) $r_x > 0$; $r_y < 0$

$\Rightarrow r_x > \frac{-dA}{\sqrt{2}}$; $r_y < -\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}$

b) $r_x < 0$; $r_y < 0$

$\Rightarrow r_x < -\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}$; $r_y < -\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\Rightarrow P = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \right.$

$\left. + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \right)$

$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy + \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{dA}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \right)$

①

basically, we have used the gaussian probability fn to calculate the probabilities for the two cases, and then added them.

The $1/4$ factor comes as we can transmit any symbol from 00, 01, 10, 11.

$$\therefore P(00) = 1/4$$

Doing the same for 01,
 cases: 11 or 10

$$\text{we get the Prob} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\alpha A/\sqrt{2}}{2}} e^{-x^2/2} dx + \int_{\frac{\alpha A/\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\alpha A/\sqrt{2}}{2}} e^{-x^2/2} dx + \int_{\frac{\alpha A/\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx \right) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Doing the same for 11 and 10,

$$\text{we get their probs} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\int_{\frac{\alpha A}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx \right)$$

Also, simplifying the expression (1)

$$\text{we get Prob} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\alpha A}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-x^2/2} dx \right)$$

\Rightarrow Total Prob

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\alpha A}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-x^2/2} dx + \int_{\frac{\alpha A}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx \right)$$

also if S is the SNR per symbol.

$$S = \frac{\alpha^2 A^2}{N_0} \Rightarrow \alpha A = \sqrt{SN_0}$$

\therefore Prob of incorrect bit determination

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\sqrt{\frac{N_0 h}{2}}} e^{-x^2/2} dx + \int_{\sqrt{\frac{N_0 h}{2}}}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx \right)$$

$Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{N_0 h}{2}}\right)$

Now, since the situation is symmetric w.r.t to the second bit too,

$\star \therefore$ ~~second~~ Prob of second bit ~~is~~ incorrectly determined = Prob of first bit incorrectly determined.

Legend

Green: Signal Strength > -85 dBm
Yellow: -105 dBm < Signal Strength < -85 dBm
Red: Signal Strength < -105 dBm

Lab Question



Indian Institute
of Technology
Bombay

JYOTIBA
PHULE NAGAR

Holy Trinity
Church, Powai