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function [Bin_Or_optimum, Bin_Or_theory, Bin_Or_unideal] = Bin_Or(N,
data, E, M);
```

Transmitter

```
clc;
    data_sq = zeros(1,N) ; %% Creating Binary Sequence
    for i = 1 : N
        if data(i) < 0.5
            data_sq(i) = 0;
        else
            data_sq(i) = 1;
        end
    end

Not enough input arguments.

Error in Bin_Or (line 4)
    data_sq = zeros(1,N) ; %% Creating Binary Sequence</pre>
```

M rect Pulse

```
clc;
  data_seq1 = zeros(1,N * M) ; %Pre allocating for Date Sequence
  data_seq2 = zeros(1,N * M) ;
  counter = 1; %Counter on data seq array
  for bit_counter = 1 : N
```

```
for sym_counter = 1 : M
    if data_sq(bit_counter) == 1
        data_seq1(1,counter) = data_sq(bit_counter); ...
        %Repeat 0 or 1 M times
        counter = counter + 1;
else
        data_seq2(1,counter) = data_sq(bit_counter) + 1; ...
        %Repeat 0 or 1 M times
        counter = counter + 1;
end
end %We have to use two orthogonal basis like (1,i)
end
data_sqf = data_seq1 + j*data_seq2 ; %Creating Binary Orthogonal
```

Pwelch

```
figure(1)
subplot(313)
pwelch(data_sqf)
title("Binary Orthogonal Power Specteral")
grid on;
    xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')
ylabel('Power (dB)')
legend('Binary Orthogonal PSD')
```

Pwelch

```
clc;
    [pxx,f] = pwelch(data_sqf,[],[],[],1000,'centered','power');
    figure(2)
    subplot(313)
    plot(f,pow2db(pxx))
    title("Binary Orthogonal Power Specteral")
    grid on;
    xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')
    ylabel('Power (dB)')
    legend('Binary Orthogonal ')
```

Noise add by channel

```
clc;
n = randn(1,length(data_sqf))+
li*randn(1,length(data_sqf)); %noise
r = sqrt(E / M) * data_sqf + n; %received Signal with Noise
r0 = sqrt(E(120,1) / M) * data_sqf + n;
```

Scatter

```
clc;
  figure(3)
```

```
subplot(313)
scatter(real(r(12,15:250)) , imag(r(12,15:250)),'k');
title("Binary Orthogonal Constellation")
grid on;
legend('Binary Orthogonal Cons')
xlabel('Real Part')
ylabel('Imag Part')
```

Scatter Plot

```
scatterplot(r0);
title("Binary Orthogonal Constellation")
grid on;
legend('Binary Orthogonal Cons')
xlabel('Real Part')
ylabel('Imag Part')
```

Demodulation

```
h = ones(1,M) / M ; % Moving Average
y = zeros(size(E,1), size(r,2) + M - 1); %preallocating
for counter = 1 : size(E,1) %E matrix 1st row
y(counter, :) = conv(r(counter, :), h) ; %convolution on 130
arrays
end
```

Decision Making (Optimum point Selection)

```
clc;
   temp = zeros(size(E,1) , N ); %Preallocating
   for row = 1 : size(E, 1)
        for column = 1 : N
        temp(row, column) = y(row, column * M); %Optimum point
Selection
    end
end
```

BER Calculation (Desicion)

BER Calculation (Prob of Error)

Return

```
Bin_Or_optimum = pe' / N;
Bin Or theory = qfunc(sqrt(E));
```

Unideal

```
h = ones(1,M - 1) / M ; % Moving Average with 1 sample delay
y = zeros(size(E,1), size(r,2) + M - 2); %preallocating
for counter = 1 : size(E,1) %E matrix 1st row
y(counter, :) = conv(r(counter, :), h); %convolution on 130
arrays
end
```

Decision Making (Optimum point Selection)

```
clc;
   temp = zeros(size(E,1) , N ) ; %Preallocating
   for row = 1 : size(E, 1)
        for column = 1 : N
            temp(row, column) = y(row, column * M - 1); %Optimum point
Selection
   end
end
```

BER Calculation (Desicion)

end

BER Calculation (Prob of Error)

Return

```
Bin_Or_unideal= pe' / N;
end
```

Published with MATLAB® R2020b