

## Electrical Engineering Lab (topics on Communication System) Lab6 Report

1. The figure showed the implement of 3 type of modulation, and the figure 2 showed the corresponding output.

```
sym_seq = symbol_mapper([0 0 1 0], 4, 2, 'PAM')  
sym_seq = symbol_mapper([0 0 1 0], 4, 2*sin(pi/4), 'PSK')  
sym_seq = symbol_mapper([0 0 1 0], 4, 2, 'QAM')
```

Figure 1: Calling the implement function of problem 1

```
sym_seq =
```

```
3 -3
```

```
sym_seq =
```

```
1.0000 + 0.0000i -0.0000 - 1.0000i
```

```
sym_seq =
```

```
1.0000 - 1.0000i -1.0000 - 1.0000i
```

Figure 2: The output of the sample calling of figure1

2. a)

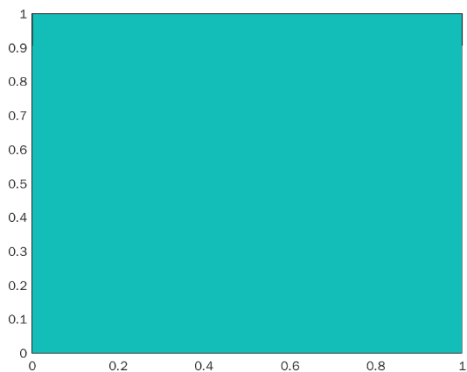
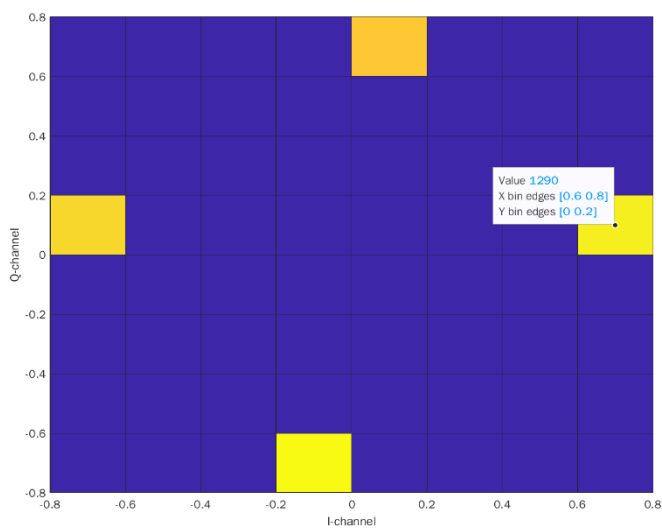


Figure 3 a):  $E_b/N_0 = 0 \text{ dB}$

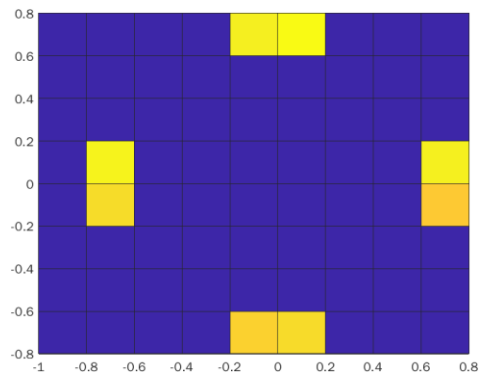


Figure 3 b):  $E_b/N_0 = 10 \text{ dB}$

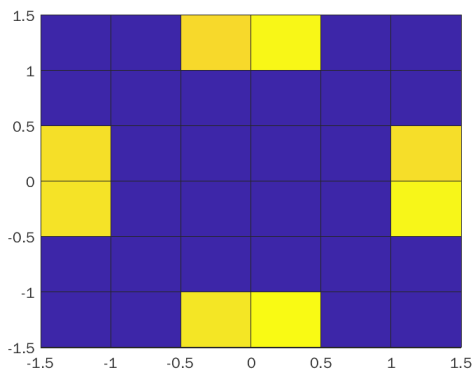


Figure 3 a):  $E_b/N_0 = 20 \text{ dB}$

Figure 3: The histogram of QPSK

b) From the Figure 4 the  $E_b/N_0 = 0 \text{ dB}$  have almost 2% of SER and the rest of other 2 have 0% SER.

$$\text{SER} = \begin{matrix} 0.0770 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

Figure 4: The SER from the received symbol sequence in problem 2a

3. a)

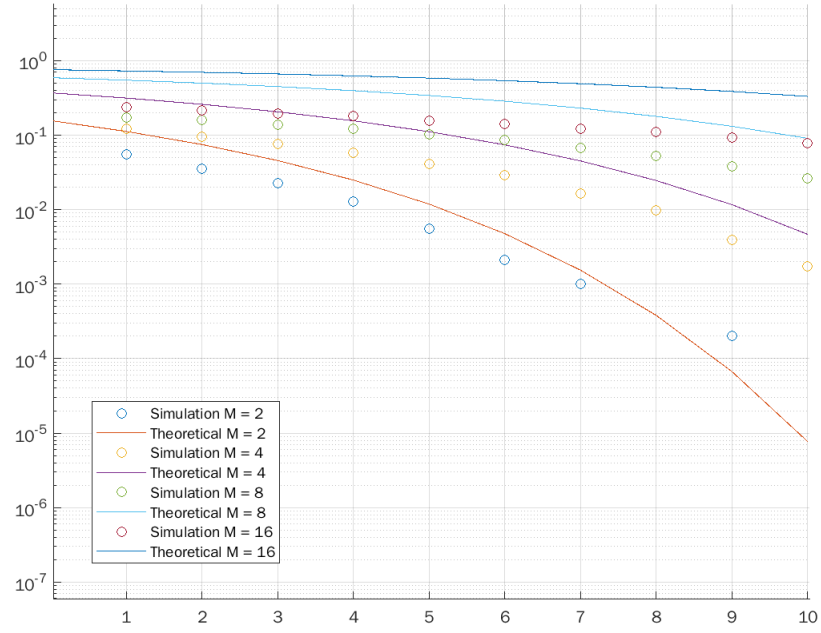


Figure 5: The simulation of PAM

b)

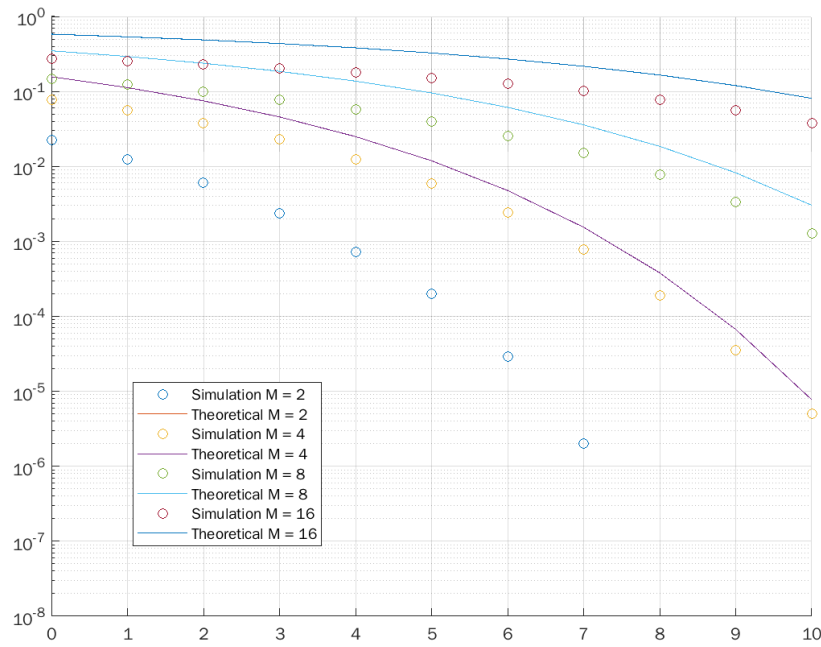


Figure 6: The simulation result of PSK

c)

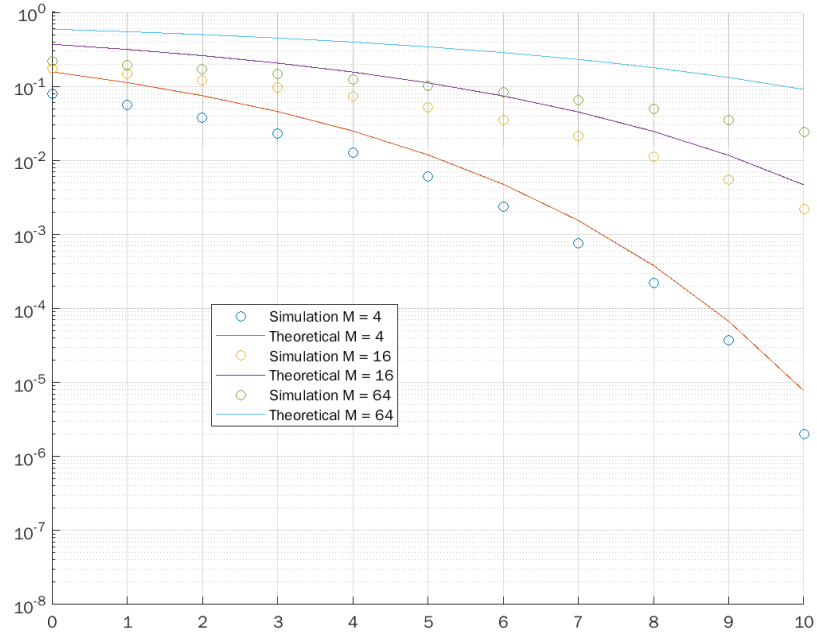


Figure 7: The simulation result of QAM

d) From the result of 3a) to 3c), the larger of  $E_b/N_0$  the smaller of SER. The simulation results are not as expected as the result of theoretical, but the gradient of 2 results is similarly.

## Appendix

### Code

```
1. close all; clear; clc;
2. % sym_seq = symbol_mapper([0 0 0 1 1 1 10], 4, 2, 'PAM')
3. % sym_seq = symbol_mapper([0 0 1 0], 4, 2*sin(pi/4), 'PSK')
4. % sym_seq = symbol_mapper([0 0 1 0], 4, 2, 'QAM')
5.
6. % M = 4;
7. % d = 1;
8. % x = randi([0 1],10^4,1);
9. % sym_qpsk = symbol_mapper(x, M, d, 'PSK');
10.
11. %histogram2(real(sym_qpsk), imag(sym_qpsk),
    'DisplayStyle','tile','ShowEmptyBins','on')
12. %xlabel('I-channel')
13. %ylabel('Q-channel')
14.
15. % e_n = [0, 10, 20];
16. % SER = [];
17. %
18. % for i = 1:length(e_n)
19. %     N_o = 1/((10^(e_n(i)/10))*4*log2(M)*(sin(pi/M)^2));
20. %     sym_wgn = sym_qpsk;
21. %     wgn_real = 0+sqrt(N_o/2)*randn(length(sym_qpsk),1);
22. %     wgn_imag = 0+sqrt(N_o/2)*randn(length(sym_qpsk),1);
23. %     for j = 1:length(sym_qpsk)
24. %         sym_wgn(j) = sym_wgn(j) + complex(wgn_real(j), wgn_imag(j));
25. %     end
26. %
27. %     bin_seq = MD_symbol_demapper(sym_wgn, M, d, 'PSK');
28. %     error = 0;
29. %     for k = 1:length(bin_seq)
30. %         if bin_seq(k) ~= num2str(x(k))
31. %             error = error+1;
32. %         end
33. %     end
34. %     SER = [SER, error/length(bin_seq)];
35. % end
36. %
37. % display(SER)
38.
39. name = 'QAM';
40. d = 2;
41. max_db = 10;
42. legendmat = {};
43. f = figure();
44. hold on
45.
46. for i = 1:3
47.     M = 4^i;
48.     x = randi([0 1],i*10^6,1);
49.     sym_qpsk = symbol_mapper(x, M, d, name);
50.     SER = [];
51.     theoretical = [];
```

```

52.     for j = 0:max_db
53.         % N_o = (d^2 * (M^2-1))/(10^(j/10) * 12 * log2(M)); % PAM
54.         % N_o = d^2/((10^(j/10))^4*log2(M)*(sin(pi/M))^2); % PSK
55.         N_o = (d^2)*(M-1)/((10^(j/10)) * 6 * log2(M)); % QAM
56.
57.         sym_wgn = sym_qpsk;
58.         wgn_real = sqrt(N_o/2)*randn(length(sym_qpsk),1);
59.         wgn_imag = sqrt(N_o/2)*randn(length(sym_qpsk),1);
60.         for k = 1:length(sym_qpsk)
61.             sym_wgn(k) = sym_wgn(k) + complex(wgn_real(k), wgn_imag(k));
62.         end
63.         bin_seq = MD_symbol_demapper(sym_wgn, M, d, name);
64.
65.         bin_seq = str2num(reshape(bin_seq, [length(bin_seq), 1]));
66.
67.         [num, ratio] = symerr(bin_seq, x);
68.
69.         SER = [SER, ratio];
70.         % theo = sqrt((6*log2(M))*(10^(j/10))/(M^2 -1)); % PAM
71.         % theo = sqrt(2*log2(M)*(sin(pi/M))^2 * (10^(j/10))); % PSK
72.         theo = sqrt(3*log2(M) * (10^(j/10)) / (M - 1));
73.         theoretical = [theoretical, 2*qfunc(theo)];
74.     end
75.     display(SER);
76.
77.     semilogy(0:max_db, SER, 'o');
78.     semilogy(0:max_db, theoretical);
79.     ylim([1E-8 1])
80.     l = sprintf('M = %d', M);
81.     set(gca, 'YScale', 'log');
82.     grid on
83. end
84. legend({'Simulation M = 4', 'Theoretical M = 4', 'Simulation M = 16',
85.         'Theoretical M = 16', 'Simulation M = 64', 'Theoretical M = 64', 'Simulation
86.         M = 16', 'Theoretical M = 16'});
87.
88.
89. function bin_seq = MD_symbol_demapper(sym_seq, M, d, name)
90.     if mod(log2(M), 1) ~= 0
91.         error 'Input M must be the power of 2'
92.     else
93.         bits_len = log2(M);
94.     end
95.
96.     gray_code = dec2bin(0, bits_len);
97.     gray_code = generateGrayCode(gray_code, bits_len);
98.     gray_code = cellstr(reshape(gray_code, bits_len, []));
99.
100.     sym = generateSYM(M, d, name);
101.
102.     bin_seq = [];
103.     for i = 1:length(sym_seq)
104.         eucli_dist = 10^3;
105.         hold_sym = gray_code{1};
106.         for j = 1:length(sym)
107.             dist = norm(sym(j) - sym_seq(i))^2;

```

```

108.         if dist < eucli_dist
109.             eucli_dist = dist;
110.             hold_sym = gray_code{j};
111.         end
112.     end
113.     bin_seq = [bin_seq, hold_sym];
114. end
115.
116. end
117.
118. function sym_seq = symbol_mapper(bin_seq, M, d, name)
119.     if mod(log2(M), 1) ~= 0
120.         error 'Input M must be the power of 2'
121.     else
122.         bits_len = log2(M);
123.     end
124.
125.     if ~isa(bin_seq, 'char')
126.         bin_seq = sprintf('%d', bin_seq);
127.     end
128.
129.     gray_code = dec2bin(0, bits_len);
130.     gray_code = generateGrayCode(gray_code, bits_len);
131.     gray_code = cellstr(reshape(gray_code, bits_len, []));
132.
133.     sym = generateSYM(M, d, name);
134.     sym_seq = [];
135.
136.     while mod(length(bin_seq), bits_len) ~= 0
137.         bin_seq = [bin_seq, '0'];
138.     end
139.
140.     bin_seq = cellstr(reshape(bin_seq, bits_len, []));
141.
142.     for i = 1:length(bin_seq)
143.         for j = 1:length(gray_code)
144.             if strcmp(gray_code{j}, bin_seq{i})
145.                 sym_seq = [sym_seq, sym(j)];
146.             end
147.         end
148.     end
149. end
150.
151. function sym = generateSYM(M, d, name)
152.     sym = [];
153.     if name == "PAM"
154.         for m = 1:M
155.             sym = [sym, (d/2)*M+d/2-d*m];
156.         end
157.
158.     elseif name == "PSK"
159.         d = d/(2*sin(pi/(M)));
160.         for m = 1:M
161.             s = complex(d*cos(2*pi*(m-1)/M), d*sin(2*pi*(m-1)/M));
162.             sym = [sym, s];
163.         end
164.
165.     elseif name == "QAM"

```

```

166.         row = floor(sqrt(M));
167.         col = M/row;
168.         for j = 1:col
169.             ax = ((d/2)*col + d/2 - d*j);
170.             for i = 1:row
171.                 ay = (d*i+1-d*row)*((-1)^(j+1));
172.                 s = complex(ax, ay);
173.                 sym = [sym, s];
174.             end
175.         end
176.     end
177. end
178.
179. function gray_code = generateGrayCode(start_bin, bits_len)
180.     for i = 1:2^bits_len-1
181.         pre_code = start_bin(end-(bits_len-1):end);
182.         if rem(i,2) == 0
183.             for j=length(pre_code):-1:1
184.                 if pre_code(j) == '1'
185.                     if pre_code(j-1) == '0'
186.                         pre_code(j-1) = '1';
187.                         break
188.                     else
189.                         pre_code(j-1) = '0';
190.                         break
191.                     end
192.                 end
193.             end
194.         elseif rem(i,2) ~= 0
195.             if pre_code(end) == '0'
196.                 pre_code(end) = '1';
197.             else
198.                 pre_code(end) = '0';
199.             end
200.         end
201.         start_bin = [start_bin, pre_code];
202.     end
203.
204.     gray_code = start_bin;
205. end

```