Digital Modulation Techniques



1

P. N. V. S. S. K. HAVISH, S. S. Ashish and G V V Sharma

Contents

| 1 | BPSK | 1 |
|---|---------------|---|
| 2 | Coherent BFSK | 2 |
| 3 | QPSK | 3 |
| 4 | M-PSK | 3 |

Abstract—The manual frames the problems of receiver design and performance analysis in digital communication as applications of probability theory.

Download all codes in this manual from

svn co https://github.com/gadepall/comm/trunk/modulation/codes

1 BPSK

Problem 1. The *signal constellation diagram* for BPSK is given by Fig. 1. The symbols s_0 and s_1 are equiprobable. $\sqrt{E_b}$ is the energy transmitted per bit. Assuming a zero mean additive white gaussian noise (AWGN) with variance $\frac{N_0}{2}$, obtain the symbols that are received.

Solution: The possible received symbols are

$$y|s_0 = \sqrt{E_b} + n \tag{1}$$

$$y|s_1 = -\sqrt{E_b} + n \tag{2}$$

where the AWGN $n \sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{N_0}{2}\right)$.

Problem 2. From Fig. 1 obtain a decision rule for BPSK

The authors are with the Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT, Hyderabad 502285 India e-mail: {ee16btech11023,ee16btech11043,jbala,gadepall}@iith.ac.in. All material in the manuscript is released under GNU GPL. Free to use for all.

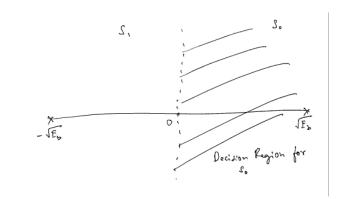


Fig. 1

Solution: The decision rule is

$$y \underset{s_1}{\gtrless} 0 \tag{3}$$

Problem 3. Repeat the previous exercise using the MAP criterion.

Problem 4. Using the decision rule in Problem 2, obtain an expression for the probability of error for BPSK.

Solution: Since the symbols are equiprobable, it is sufficient if the error is calculated assuming that a 0 was sent. This results in

$$P_e = \Pr(y < 0|s_0) = \Pr(\sqrt{E_b} + n < 0)$$
 (4)

$$= \Pr\left(-n > \sqrt{E_b}\right) = \Pr\left(n > \sqrt{E_b}\right) \tag{5}$$

since *n* has a symmetric pdf. Let $w \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. Then $n = \sqrt{\frac{N_0}{2}}w$. Substituting this in (5),

$$P_e = \Pr\left(\sqrt{\frac{N_0}{2}}w > \sqrt{E_b}\right) = \Pr\left(w > \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$
 (6)

$$=Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right) \tag{7}$$

where $Q(x) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \Pr(w > x), x \ge 0$.

Problem 5. The PDF of $w \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ is given by

$$p_w(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right), -\infty < x < \infty$$
 (8)

and the complementary error function is defined as

$$\operatorname{erfc}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{x}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt.$$
 (9)

Show that

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \tag{10}$$

Problem 6. Verify the bit error rate (BER) plots for BPSK through simulation and analysis for 0 to 10 dB.

Solution: The following code

yields Fig. 2

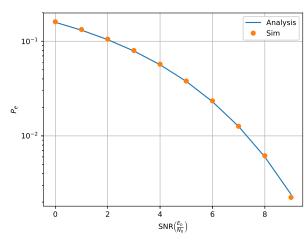


Fig. 2

Problem 7. Show that

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sin^2\theta}} d\theta$$
 (11)

2 Coherent BFSK

Problem 8. The signal constellation for binary frequency shift keying (BFSK) is given in Fig. 3. Obtain the equations for the received symbols.

Solution: The received symbols are given by

$$\mathbf{y}|s_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{E_b} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{pmatrix},\tag{12}$$

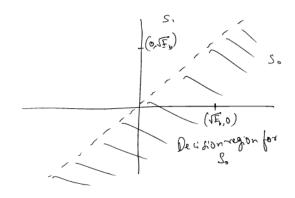


Fig. 3

and

$$\mathbf{y}|s_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\\sqrt{E_b} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} n_1\\n_2 \end{pmatrix},\tag{13}$$

where $n_1, n_2 \sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{N_0}{2}\right)$ and $\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Problem 9. Obtain a decision rule for BFSK from Fig. 3.

Solution: The decision rule is

$$y_1 \underset{s_1}{\overset{s_0}{\gtrless}} y_2 \tag{14}$$

Definition 2.1. The joint PDF of X, Y is given by

$$p(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right]$$

$$\times \left\{ \frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_y)^2}{\sigma_y^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_x)(y-\mu_y)}{\sigma_x\sigma_y} \right\}$$
(15)

where

(11)
$$\mu_x = E[X], \sigma_x^2 = \operatorname{var}(X), \rho = \frac{E[(X - \mu_x)(Y - \mu_y)]}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}.$$
(16)

Problem 10. For equiprobably symbols, the MAP criterion is defined as

$$p(\mathbf{y}|s_0) \overset{s_0}{\gtrless} p(\mathbf{y}|s_1) \tag{17}$$

Use (15) in (17) to obtain (14).

Solution: According to the MAP criterion, assum-

ing equiprobably symbols,

$$p\left(\mathbf{y}|s_0\right) \underset{s_1}{\stackrel{s_0}{\gtrless}} p\left(\mathbf{y}|s_1\right) \tag{18}$$

Problem 11. Derive and plot the probability of error. Verify through simulation.

Solution: Given that s_0 was transmitted, the received symbols are

$$\mathbf{y}|s_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{E_b} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{pmatrix},\tag{19}$$

From (14), the probability of error is given by

$$P_e = \Pr(y_1 < y_2 | s_0) = \Pr(\sqrt{E_b} + n_1 < n_2)$$
 (20)

$$= \Pr\left(n_2 - n_1 > \sqrt{E_b}\right) \tag{21}$$

Note that $n_2 - n_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, N_0)$. Thus,

$$P_e = \Pr\left(\sqrt{N_0}w > \sqrt{E_b}\right) = \Pr\left(w > \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

$$\implies P_e = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right) \tag{23}$$

where $w \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. The following code plots the BER curves in Fig. 4

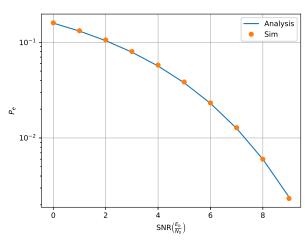


Fig. 4

3 QPSK

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{n} \tag{24}$$

where $s \in \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$ and

$$\mathbf{s}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{E_s} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{s}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{E_s} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{25}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{E_s} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{s}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\sqrt{E_s} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{26}$$

$$E\left[\mathbf{n}\right] = \mathbf{0}, E\left[\mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}^{T}\right] = \sigma^{2}\mathbf{I}$$
 (27)

Problem 12. Show that the MAP decision for detecting s_0 results in

$$|y_2| < y_1$$
 (28)

Problem 13. Express $Pr(\hat{\mathbf{s}} = \mathbf{s}_0 | \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}_0)$ in terms of r_1, r_2 . Let $X = n_2 - n_1, Y = -n_2 - n_1$, where $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2)$. Their correlation coefficient is defined as

$$\rho = \frac{E\left[(X - \mu_x) \left(Y - \mu_y \right) \right]}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \tag{29}$$

X and Y are said to be uncorrelated if $\rho = 0$

Problem 14. Show that if *X* and *Y* are uncorrelated Verify this numerically.

Problem 15. Show that *X* and *Y* are independent, i.e. $p_{XY}(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y)$.

Problem 16. Show that $X, Y \sim \mathcal{N}(0, N_0)$.

Problem 17. Show that

$$\Pr(\hat{\mathbf{s}} = \mathbf{s}_0 | \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}_0) = \Pr(X < \sqrt{E_s}, Y < \sqrt{E_s}). \quad (30)$$

Problem 18. Show that

$$\Pr\left(X < \sqrt{E_s}, Y < \sqrt{E_s}\right) = \left(1 - Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{N_0}}\right)\right)^2 \quad (31)$$

Problem 19. Verify the above through simulation.

Solution: This is shown in Fig. 5 through the following code.

codes/qpsk.py

Problem 20. Modify the above script to obtain the probability of symbol error.

Consider a system where $\mathbf{s}_i = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi i}{M}\right) \\ \cos\left(\frac{2\pi i}{M}\right) \end{pmatrix}, i = 0, 1, \dots M-1$. Let

$$\mathbf{y}|s_0 = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{E_s} + n_1 \\ n_2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{32}$$

Problem 26. Verify the SER through simulation.

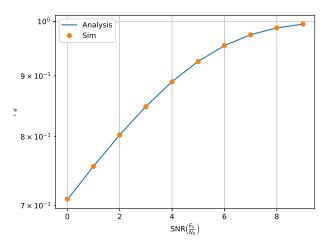


Fig. 5

where $n_1, n_2 \sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{N_0}{2}\right)$.

Problem 21. Substituting

$$y_1 = R\cos\theta \tag{33}$$

$$y_2 = R\sin\theta \tag{34}$$

show that the joint pdf of R, θ is

$$p(R,\theta) = \frac{R}{\pi N_0} \exp\left(-\frac{R^2 - 2R\sqrt{E_s}\cos\theta + E_s}{N_0}\right)$$
(35)

Problem 22. Show that

$$\lim_{\alpha \to \infty} \int_0^\infty (V - \alpha) e^{-(V - \alpha)^2} dV = 0$$
 (36)

$$\lim_{\alpha \to \infty} \int_0^\infty e^{-(V-\alpha)^2} dV = \sqrt{\pi}$$
 (37)

Problem 23. Using the above, show that

$$\int_0^\infty V \exp\left\{-\left(V^2 - 2V\sqrt{\gamma}\cos\theta + \gamma\right)\right\} dV$$
$$= e^{-\gamma\sin^2\theta}\sqrt{\gamma\pi}\cos\theta \quad (38)$$

for large values of γ .

Problem 24. Find a compact expression for

$$I = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\pi}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{M}}^{\frac{\pi}{M}} e^{-\gamma \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta \, d\theta \qquad (39)$$

Problem 25. Show that

$$P_{e|\mathbf{s}_0} = 2Q\left(\sqrt{2\left(\frac{E_s}{N_o}\right)}\sin\frac{\pi}{M}\right) \tag{40}$$