

Telecommunication Theory

Lab report 3

Alessandro Trigolo

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Objective

This laboratory work's goal is to prepare the code that will be used in both lab 4 and lab 5. In this lab work the three modulation techniques - *BASK*, *BFSK* and *BPSK* - will be prepared for the following labs: the initial binary data sequence will be modulated and then the *Gaussian White Noise* will be added to the signal. However, in the laboratory work, the noise won't be added using the `awgn` function but will be generated with a script.

Source code and plots

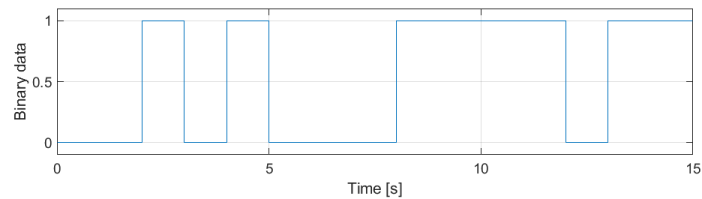
The MATLAB source code produced to accomplish this lab work is presented in this section. Alongside the lines of code, there will be some explanatory comments to make the source code more readable. It is important to notice that the *Task 4* and the *Task 5* have been incorporated inside the *Task 2* and the *Task 3* to increase the clarity of the report.

Task 1

The first task of the laboratory work asked to set up a random binary data sequence and initialize some parameters that will be needed in the following task such as the symbol duration T , the carrier frequency f_0 , the number of symbols N and the SNR value. The first task is the same for all of the three types of modulation. After generating the random number of N binary symbols, the plotting has been achieved by the MATLAB step function.

```
1 % Parameters for the signal generation
2 T = 1; % symbol duration [seconds]
3 F0 = 10; % carrier frequency [Hz]
4 N = 15; % number of symbols
5 binary_sequence = randi(2, 1, N) - 1; % random sequence of 1 and 0
6 SNR = 15; % Db
7
8 % Create figure
9 f = figure(1);
10 f.Position = [450, 100, 700, 600];
11 f.Name = 'BASK';
12
13 % plot the random binary sequence
14 subplot(311), stairs(0 : T : N * T, [binary_sequence
    binary_sequence(end)]), grid on; % plot
15 xlabel('Time [s]'), ylabel('Binary data'); % labels
16 ylim([-0.1 1.1]); % limits
```

After running this script the data will be displayed in the following way.



Task 2

Task number two asked to generate the specific modulated signal and display it in the second plot. The three plots will be properly discussed in the following paragraphs.

BASK

The first modulation technique that we are going to plot is the *Binary Amplitude Shift Keying*. As we know, in the BASK modulation, the difference between the transmission of a 0 and a 1 is the carrier sine amplitude. Precisely, when the symbol is zero the amplitude is none, otherwise, the amplitude is one.

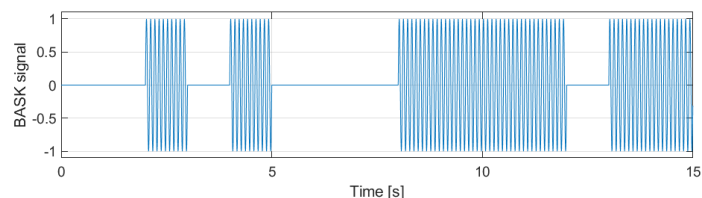
The code snippet below contains the script used to generate the BASK signal. Firstly it is necessary to create the carrier signal s_0 and then compose it with the initial random binary sequence using the *Kroneker* multiplication to get the actual BASK signal.

```

1 % create carrier signal
2 delta_t = T / 200; % step duration
3 t = 0 : delta_t : T - delta_t; % time intervals
4 s0 = sin(2 * pi * F0 * t); % carrier signal
5
6
7 % Generate BASK signal with no noise
8 BASK_signal = kron(binary_sequence, s0); % Kroneker multiplication
9 BASK_intervals = 0 : delta_t : N * T - delta_t; % time intervals for
   BASK
10
11 subplot(312), plot(BASK_intervals, BASK_signal), grid on; % plot
12 xlabel('Time [s]'), ylabel('BASK signal'); % labels
13 ylim([-1.1 1.1]); % limits

```

After plotting the newly modulated signal the result is the one shown in the image below. Noticeably, when the sequence value is 0 the amplitude is none while when the symbol is one the amplitude becomes 1.



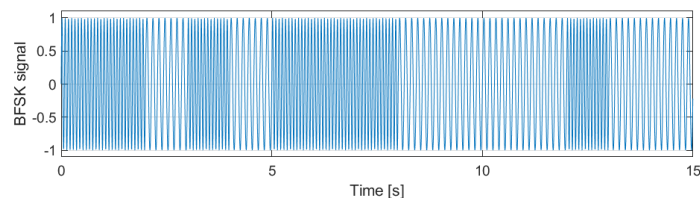
BFSK

The second modulation technique that we are going to plot is the *Binary Frequency Shift Keying*. In The BASK modulation, the difference between the transmission of a 0 and a 1 is the frequency of the carrier signal. In this case, the symbol zero leads to a carrier signal whose frequency is higher than the carrier signal associated with the symbol 1.

In this case, to generate the BFSK signal the code is a little longer because the carrier signals are two instead of one. First of all, it is important to define the two carrier frequencies, f_1 and f_2 which differ $\pm\Delta f$ from the initial frequency f_0 . At this point, we can calculate the two carrier signals, s_1 and s_2 that will be respectively associated with the symbol 1 and 0. The BFSK signal is the sum of the two BASK signals that are complementary to one another.

```
1 % calculate f1 and f2 frequencies
2 k = 12;
3 delta_f = k / (2 * T);
4 f1 = f0 - delta_f/2; % first frequency
5 f2 = f0 + delta_f/2; % second frequency
6
7 % create carrier signal
8 delta_t = T / 200; % step duration
9 t = 0 : delta_t : T - delta_t; % time intervals
10 s1 = sin (2 * pi * f1 * t); % first carrier signal
11 s2 = sin (2 * pi * f2 * t); % second carrier signal
12
13
14 % Generate BFSK signal with no noise
15 BASK_signal_1 = kron(binary_sequence, s1); % Kroneker multiplication
16 BASK_signal_2 = kron(~binary_sequence, s2); % Kroneker multiplication
17 BFSK_signal = BASK_signal_1 + BASK_signal_2; % add together the two
   BASK signals
18 BFSK_intervals = 0 : delta_t : N * T - delta_t; % time intervals for
   BFSK
```

The result of the BFSK signal plot is shown in the figure below. Noticeably, when a 0 occurs the frequency is higher and it's lower when a 1 is transmitted.



BPSK

The last modulation type is the *Binary Phase Shift Keying*. In the BPSK the difference between the symbol 1 and 0 is the phase of the wave signal. The phase shift is always π which means that the carrier for the symbol 1 is the opposite signal of the carrier of the symbol 0. This makes this modulation the most effective among the three.

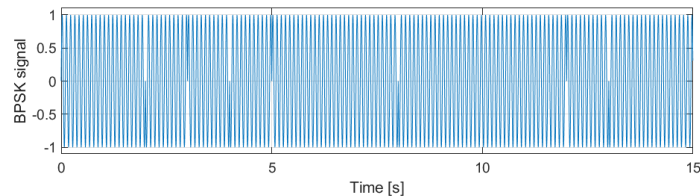
The procedure for generating the carrier signal is the same as for the BASK modulation. To create the BPSK signal it is necessary to convert the random binary data sequence into an NRZ (Non-Return-to-Zero) signal. In such a way, when the Kroneker multiplication generates the signal, the carrier signal will be the opposite for one symbol.

```

1 % create carrier signal
2 delta_t = T / 200; % step duration
3 t = 0 : delta_t : T - delta_t; % time intervals
4 s0 = sin(2 * pi * F0 * t); % carrier signal
5
6
7 % Generate BPSK signal with no noise
8 NRZ_binary_sequence = -2 * binary_sequence + 1; % convert initial
   data into NRZ signal
9 BPSK_signal = kron(NRZ_binary_sequence, s0); % Kroneker multiplication
10 BPSK_intervals = 0 : delta_t : N * T - delta_t; % time intervals for
   BPSK
11
12 subplot(312), plot(BPSK_intervals, BPSK_signal), grid on; % plot
13 xlabel('Time [s]'), ylabel('BPSK signal'); % labels
14 ylim([-1.1 1.1]); % limits

```

After plotting the BPSK modulation (shown below) we can notice that when there is a switch between two symbols the phase of the carrier changes by π .



Task 3

The third task requested to add the *Additive Gaussian White Noise* to the modulated signal. In this case, the noise has not been added with the `agwn` function but through the following script, which is the same for the three modulation techniques. By reversing the SNR formula it is possible to get the value of $E_b N_0$ and after calculating the carrier energy E_b the value of N_0 , which is the noise power spectral density, is easy to reach. With this value, it is then possible to calculate the noise.

```

1 % Generate AGWN
2 EbN0 = 10^(SNR / 10); % inversed SNR formula
3 Eb = sum(s0.^2); % energy of carrier signal
4 N0 = Eb / EbN0; % noise power spectral density
5 sigma = sqrt(N0 / 2); % sigma^2 = N0/2
6 noise = sigma * randn(1, N * 200); % get gaussian noise using randn()

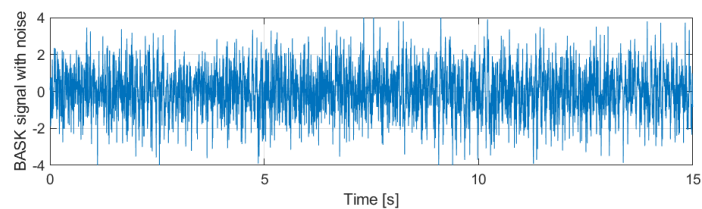
```

After generating the noise, the only thing to do before plotting the disturbed modulated signal is to add the noise to the signal. In the code snippet below, there is the

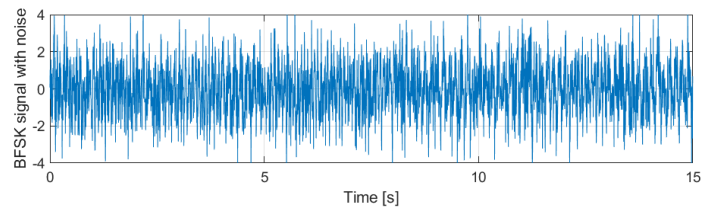
script used for the BPSK signal but for the two modulation types, the script is the same.

```
1 % Add noise to the BPSK signal
2 BPSK_with_noise = BPSK_signal + noise;
3 subplot(313), plot(BPSK_intervals, BPSK_with_noise), grid on; % plot
4 xlabel('Time [s]'), ylabel('BPSK signal with noise'); % labels
5 ylim([-4, 4]); % limits
```

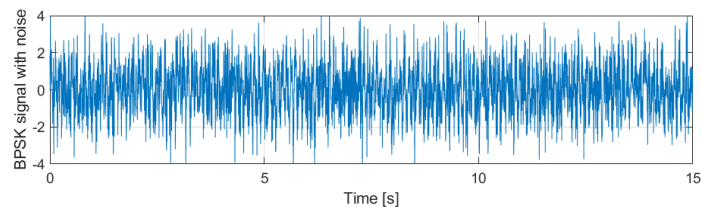
Now we can plot the three different disturbed modulated signals. The three figures below respectively show the plot of BASK, BFSK and BPSK.



The BASK disturbed signal.



The BFSK disturbed signal.



The BPSK disturbed signal.

Conclusions

By only observing the disturbed modulated signal, due to the high interference of the Gaussian Noise, it is rather difficult to even distinguish which modulation type was used. Reasonably, as the SNR increases the noise impact on the modulated signal will decrease making the signal more visually recognizable. Nonetheless, even though by only using the naked eye it is hardly possible to distinguish the signal, in the next labs there will be some techniques that will properly detect the initial binary sequence by analyzing the disturbed signal.