

# 16-QAM COMMUNICATION SYSTEM SIMULATION WITH BER ANALYSIS IN MATLAB

#### **Presented By:**

Tej Prakash Jadhav 518 Abhijit Kiran Kadam 519 Omkar Shankar Kadam 520 Vansh Vijay Katkar 521

**Guided By: Suchitra Patil** 

### INTRODUCTION

- Communication signals face noise, interference, and multipath fading.
- •Bit Error Rate (BER) measures system performance.
- •16-QAM MATLAB simulation analyzes BER under noisy, multipath conditions.

#### Includes:

- Bit generation & 16-QAM modulation
- Raised cosine pulse shaping
- Multipath fading & AWGN
- Matched filtering & demodulation
- •Goal: Study channel effects on data accuracy and visualize constellation & spectrum.

#### **SYSTEM SETUP AND SIGNAL GENERATION**

#### **System Parameters**

- Total bits transmitted: 20,000 bits (numBits = 20000)
- Modulation type: 16-QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation)
- Each symbol represents 4 bits (since  $log_2(16) = 4$ )
- Total number of symbols = numBits / 4
- A random 20,000-bit binary data stream is generated as the input signal
- Data is modulated using 16-QAM, where each symbol represents 4 bits.
- A Raised Cosine Filter is applied for pulse shaping to reduce inter-symbol interference (ISI) and limit bandwidth.

# **PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS**

- Bit Error Rate (BER): Measures the ratio of bit errors to total transmitted bits.
- •Delay Compensation: Align transmitted and received bits to account for filter processing delay.
- •Error Counting: Compare aligned bits to calculate number of errors (numBitErrors).

#### **Spectrum Analysis:**

- Visualize signal before and after channel using a spectrum analyzer.
- Observe signal distortion caused by noise and multipath effects.

## CONCLUSION

- MATLAB successfully simulates a realistic digital communication system.
   System performance evaluated through:
  - BER Calculation
  - Constellation Plot
  - Spectrum Analysis
- The model helps understand channel effects, noise impact, and filtering importance in communication systems.

# Thank you