

The Q Function and Baseband Data Communication

Eren Can Gungor

Riccardo Miccini

Technical University of Denmark - DTU

November 2, 2016

Contents

1	Eye Diagram for a Digital Communication Channel	2
1.1	Eye diagram	2
1.2	c5ce2.m: explanation	2
1.3	Channel model	3
1.4	c5ce2.m: different bandwidths	3
1.5	c5ce2.m: plots	3
2	The Q function	4
2.1	Normal probability density function	4
2.2	Explanation	4
2.2.1	Inverse Q function	4
2.2.2	Complementary error function	4
2.3	Plots	4
3	The Matched Filter Base Band Receiver	5
3.1	Additive white gaussian noise model	5
3.2	c8ce1a.m: explanation	5
3.3	5

1 Eye Diagram for a Digital Communication Channel

1.1 Eye diagram

1.2 c5ce2.m: explanation

Here follows a thoroughly commented version of the provided `c5ce2.m` MATLAB script. The code below generates and plots the eye diagrams of four band-limited signals composed of random sequences of bits.

```
% clean figure and load signal package (only for Octave)
clf
pkg load signal

% simulation parameters:
% - nr of symbols (must be divisible by 4)
% - nr of samples per symbol
% - filter cutoff values (normalized values)
nsym = 100;
nsamp = 50;
bw = [0.4 0.6 1 2];

% for each filter..
for k = 1:length(bw)
    % generate filter coefficients
    lambda = bw(k);
    [b,a] = butter(3,2*lambda/nsamp);

    l = nsym*nsamp;

    % Total sequence length
    y = zeros(1,l-nsamp+1);

    % Initialize random output vector with +1 and -1
    x = 2*round(rand(1,nsym))-1;

    % for each overlap..
    for i = 1:nsym
        % place symbols into vector y
        kk = (i-1)*nsamp+1;
```

```

    y(kk) = x(i);
end
% zero-order hold
datavector = conv(y, ones(1, nsamp));

% apply filter to complete sequence
filtout = filter(b, a, datavector);

% splice sequence into sub-sequences of 4 symbols
datamatrix = reshape(filtout, 4*nsamp, nsym/4);

% discard the first 6 sub-sequences
datamatrix1 = datamatrix(:, 6:(nsym/4));

% plot and format
subplot(length(bw), 1, k)
plot(datamatrix1, 'k')
ylabel('Amplitude')
axis([0 200 -1.4 1.4])
legend(['Bn= ', num2str(lambda)])
if k == 4
    xlabel('t/Tsamp')
end
end

```

1.3 Channel model

1.4 c5ce2.m: different bandwidths

1.5 c5ce2.m: plots

This section will elaborate on the results and implications of the plots generated by the two scripts.

2 The Q function

2.1 Normal probability density function

2.2 Explanation

2.2.1 Inverse Q function

2.2.2 Complementary error function

2.3 Plots

3 The Matched Filter Base Band Receiver

3.1 Additive white gaussian noise model

3.2 c8ce1a.m: explanation

3.3