

# The Q Function and Baseband Data Communication

Eren Can Gungor  
Riccardo Miccini

Technical University of Denmark - DTU

December 9, 2016

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Eye Diagram for a Digital Communication Channel</b>	<b>2</b>
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
<b>2</b>	<b>The Q function</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	Normal probability density function 2.1 . . . . .	4
2.2	Explanation of $Q(u)$ function in relation to the normal probability density function . . . . .	5
2.2.1	Inverse Q function . . . . .	5
2.2.2	Complementary error function . . . . .	5
2.3	Plots . . . . .	5
<b>3</b>	<b>Source Code</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>The Matched Filter Base Band Receiver</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1	Additive white gaussian noise model . . . . .	6
4.2	c8ce1a.m: explanation . . . . .	6
4.3	. . . . .	6

# 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 2.1

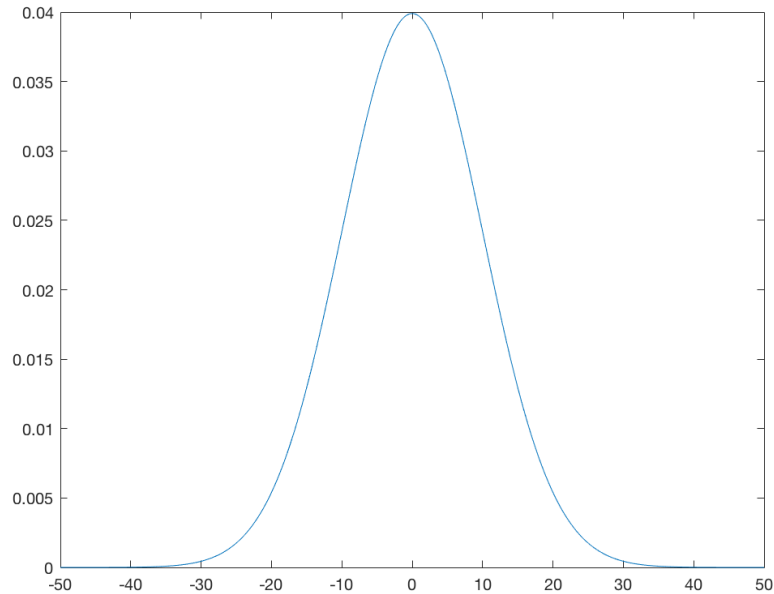


Figure 1: Normal Gaussian pdf graph with defined intervals

Normal gaussian distribution is one of the most important concept in Communication system and in statistics. It is used as a powerful tool when investigating random signals in communication systems. Such as investigating behaviour and application of noise signals.

The other reason is that because it is characterised by the limited variables. Such as mean  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ . It is easier compute and understand when we apply on communication systems.

All the variables that has been used in graphingpdf.m has been explained below;

**mu** . This is the mean value ( $\mu$ ) for the normal probability density function.

**sigma** This the sensible standard deviation number. ( $\sigma$ ).

**MAX** 50; Maximum x value that x vector will get

**MIN** -50; Minimum x value that x vector will get

Also general formula for gaussian pdf is ;  $y=f(x|\mu, \sigma) = (\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}})e^{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2(\sigma)^2}}$   
 As we can see and understand from the variables above and the formula that all variables has been specified and we only need  $\sigma$ ,  $\mu$  and range.

## 2.2 Explanation of Q(u) function in relation to the normal probability density function

As we have explained and investigated probability density density function above . We can easily link  $Q(u)$  function by exploiting the properties of cumulative distribution function and Probability density function.

- Q function is the 1- minus the cumulative distribution function of the standardised normal variable.
- Gaussian pdf with unit variance and zero mean is  $R=(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}})e^{\frac{-(x)^2}{2}}$
- And corresponding cumulative distribution function become;  $P = \int_{-\infty}^x Z$
- In last step Gaussian  $Q$  function defined as  $Q(x) = 1 - P(x) = \int_x^{-\infty} Z$

### 2.2.1 Inverse Q function

### 2.2.2 Complementary error function

## 2.3 Plots

## 3 Source Code

Here we have the properly prepared MATLAB codes for the second part of the second project. It has been used for observations, calculations and comparing with specified commands that given in this project.

The code belows computes and graphs normal( Gaussian) probability density function (pdf) in an appropriate intervals

```
%graphing PDF function with random variables
mu=0;
sigma=10;
MAX = 50;
MIN = -50;
STEP = (MAX - MIN) / 1000;
PDF = normpdf(MIN:STEP:MAX, mu, sigma);
plot(MIN:STEP:MAX, PDF)
```

## 4 The Matched Filter Base Band Receiver

### 4.1 Additive white gaussian noise model

### 4.2 c8ce1a.m: explanation

### 4.3