#### NORTH SOUTH UNIVERSITY

#### **EEE 321, ETE 321 L – Introduction to Communication Systems**

Experiment No: 09

# Bit Error Rate (BER) and Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) in Digital Modulation

Prepared by: Mehrab Hossain Likhon

### Making the comparison through the Bit Error Rate tool (bertool) of MATLAB® Communication toolbox

- Write bertool in matlab® command window
   bertool
- 2) Then you will see similar window like this

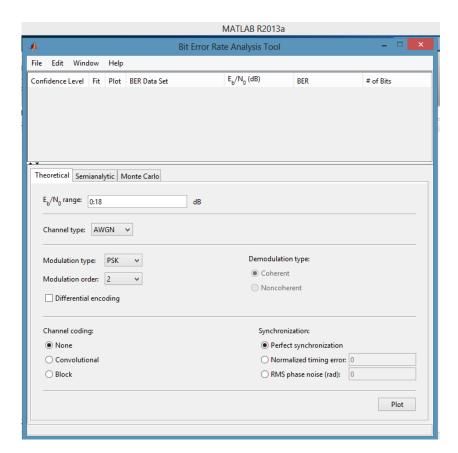


Figure 1: Matlab Bit Error Rate Analysis Tools Interface

- 3) Specify the channel type AWGN
- 4) Choose PSK Signals as a modulation type and then plot BPSK, QPSK, 8PSK, 16PSK etc and compute the bit error rate vs SNR curve. You may get similar to the graph given below.

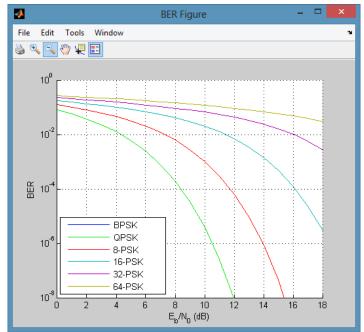


Figure 2: SNR  $(E_b/N_0)$  in dB vs BER Graph for M-ary PSK Signal

5) Similar way to 4 you can get the comparison for QAM Signals.

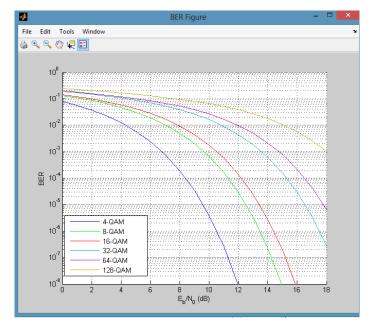


Figure 3: SNR (E<sub>b</sub> /N<sub>0</sub>) in dB vs BER Graph for M-ary QAM Signal

6) From fig. 3 and fig.4 compare how much SNR required for similar signaling (*eg.* 8-PSK and 8-QAM). Which requires high Signal to Noise Ratio and why? Try to explain it.

### Matlab® Implementation:

```
clc; clear all; close all

SNR=0:1:10; % Es/Ep

for k=1:1:length(SNR);
    BER_BPSK(k) = qfunc(sqrt(2*SNR(k)));
    BER_DPSK(k) = 0.5* exp(-SNR(k));
    BER_FSK_NC(k) = 0.5*exp(-(0.5*SNR(k)));
end

semilogy(SNR,BER_BPSK,'-o'); hold on
semilogy(SNR,BER_DPSK,'-s'); hold on
semilogy(SNR,BER_FSK_NC,'-*')

xlabel('Signal to Noise Ratio')
ylabel('Bit Error Rate')
legend('BPSK','DPSK','FSK-NC')
grid on
```

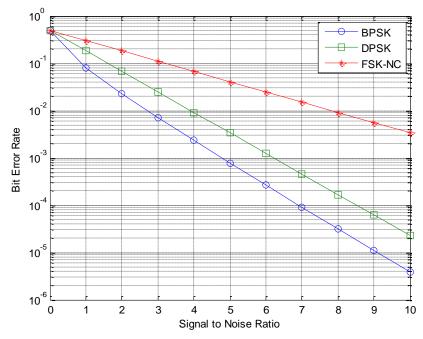


Figure 4: BER Vs. SNR Curve

## Equations to compute BER vs. SNR for M-ary QAM and M-ary PSK Signals

$$P_{e,BPSK} = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$
 
$$P_{e,QPSK} = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$
 For M-ary PSK Signal, 
$$P_e \cong 2Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_S}{N_0}}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2M}\right)\right)$$
 For M-ary QAM Signal, 
$$P_e \cong 4\left(1-\sqrt{\frac{1}{M}}\right)Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{3E_{av}}{(M-1)N_0}}\right)$$