# Etap III: Wyniki pomiarów

#### 1. M-PSK

Przedstawiamy poniżej wyniki pomiarów dla różnych wersji PSK (M = 2,4,8,16,32,64), różnych poziomów zaszumienia w kanale (20 dB, 10 dB, 1 dB, 0.1 dB) oraz różnej liczby liczb (1000 i 10000 liczb – różnica w ilości przesyłanych bitów wynika z różnej szybkości transmisji). Na wyjściu prezentujemy poziom błędów BER.

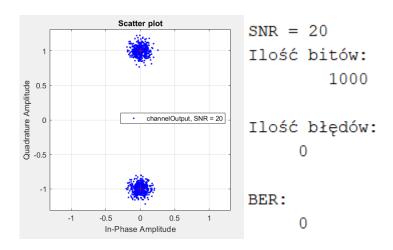
SNR - stosunek mocy sygnału do mocy szumu. Szybkość transmisji - ilość bitów przesyłanych w jednym okresie fali nośnej Liczba przesłanych bitów = bity na symbol \* ilość liczb =  $\log_2 M * 1000$ 

a) M = 2 (BPSK)

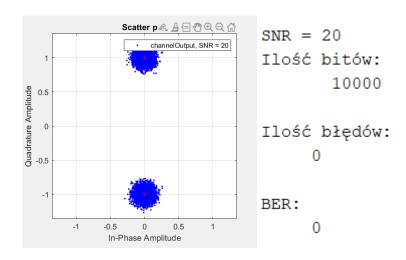
Przesunięcie fazy =  $\pi/M = \pi/2$ . Szybkość transmisji =  $\log_2 M = 1 \frac{b}{T}$ 

i. SNR = 20 dB

Liczba przesłanych bitów =  $\log_2 M * 1000 = \log_2 2 * 1000 = 1000$ 

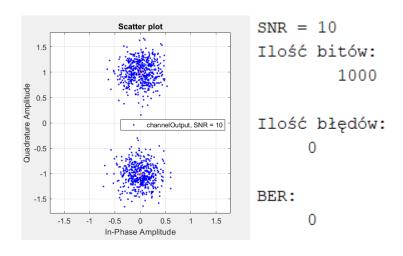


Liczba przesłanych bitów =  $\log_2 M * 1000 = \log_2 2 * 10000 = 10000$ 

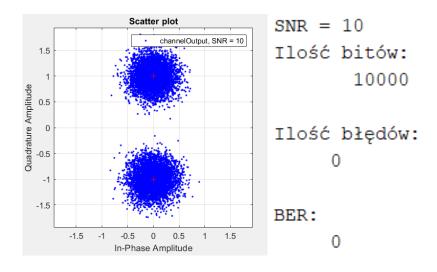


#### ii. SNR = 10 dB

Liczba przesłanych bitów =  $\log_2 M * 1000 = \log_2 2 * 1000 = 1000$ 

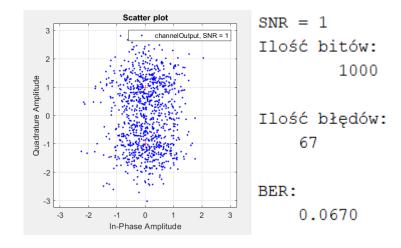


Liczba przesłanych bitów =  $\log_2 M * 1000 = \log_2 2 * 10000 = 10000$ 

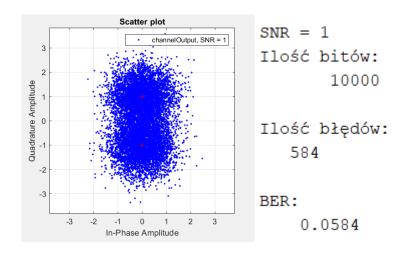


#### iii. SNR = 1 dB

Liczba przesłanych bitów =  $\log_2 M * 1000 = \log_2 2 * 1000 = 1000$ 

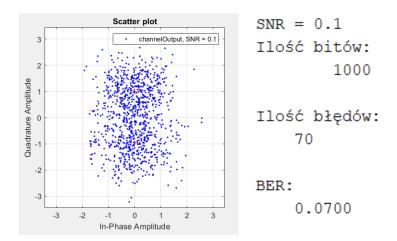


Liczba przesłanych bitów =  $\log_2 M * 1000 = \log_2 2 * 10000 = 10000$ 

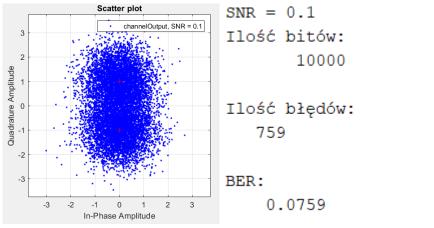


#### iv. SNR = 0.1 dB

Liczba przesłanych bitów =  $\log_2 M * 1000 = \log_2 2 * 1000 = 1000$ 



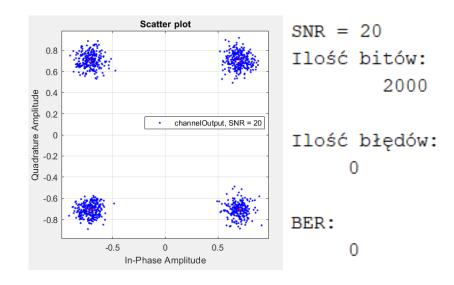
Liczba przesłanych bitów =  $\log_2 M * 1000 = \log_2 2 * 10000 = 10000$ 

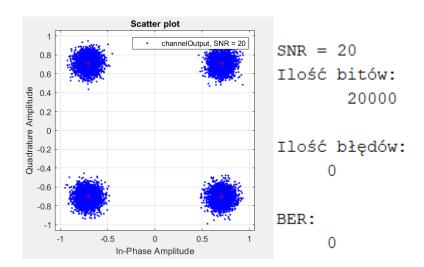


## b) M = 4 (QPSK)

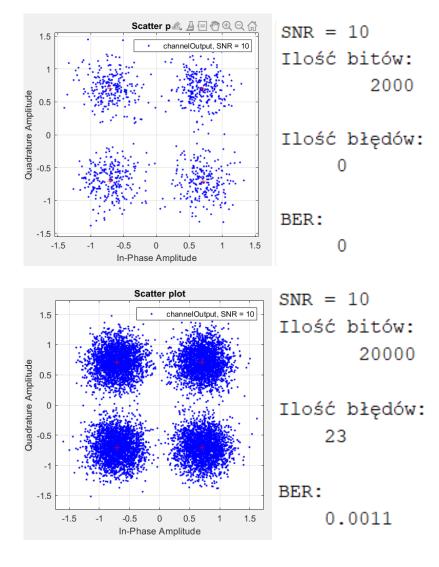
Przesunięcie fazy =  $\pi/M = \pi/4$ . Szybkość transmisji =  $\log_2 M = 2\frac{b}{T}$ 

### i. SNR = 20 dB

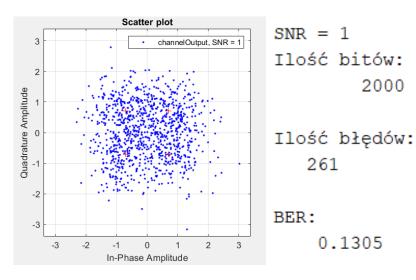


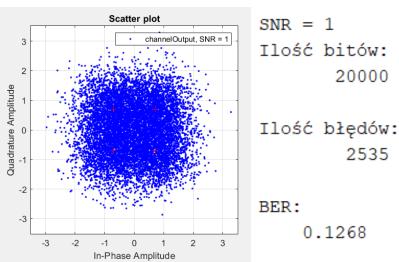


### ii. SNR = 10 dB

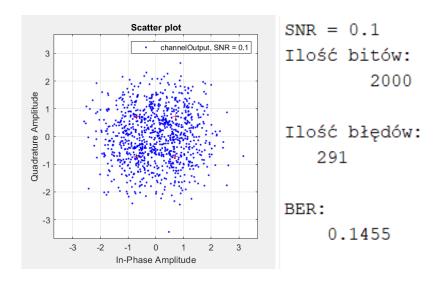


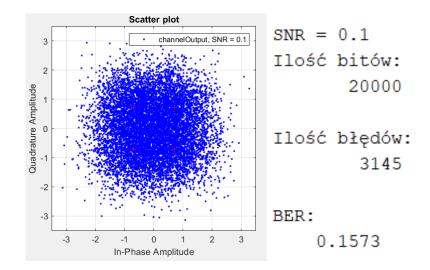
iii. SNR = 1 dB





### iv. SNR = 0.1 dB

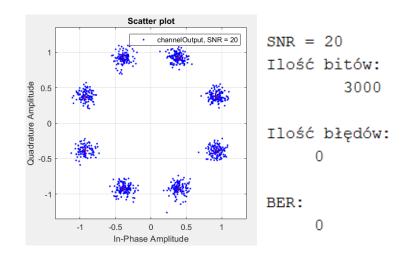


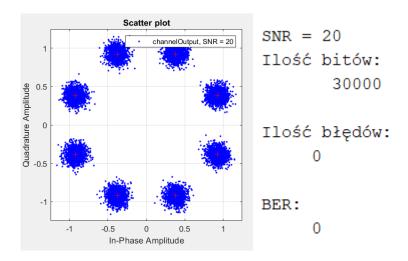


## c) M = 8

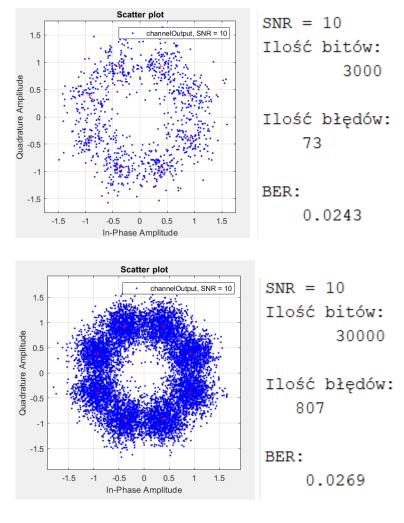
Przesunięcie fazy =  $\pi/M = \pi/8$ . Szybkość transmisji =  $\log_2 M = 3 \frac{b}{T}$ 

### i. SNR = 20 dB

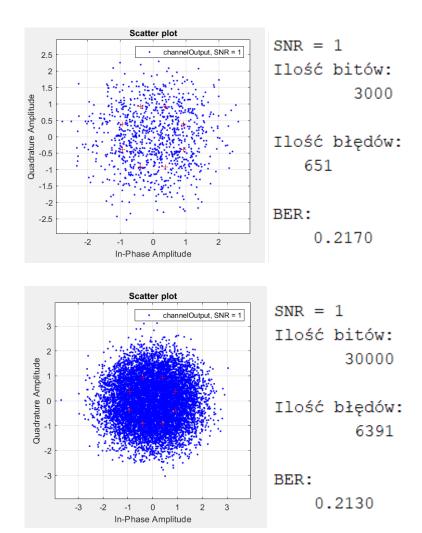




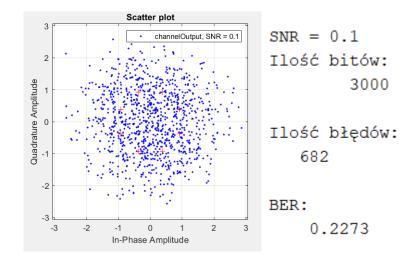
### ii. SNR = 10 dB

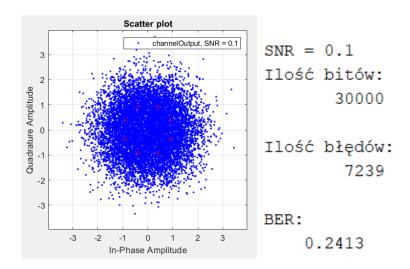


iii. SNR = 1 dB



### iv. SNR = 0.1 dB

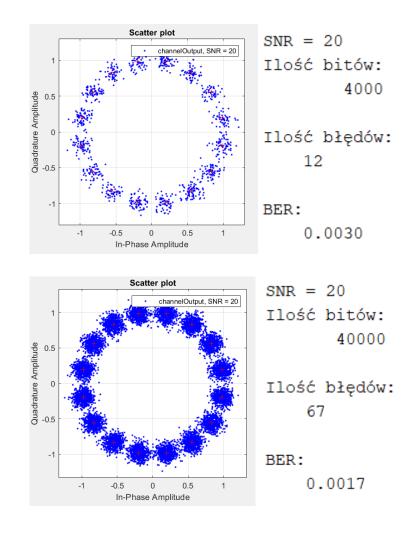




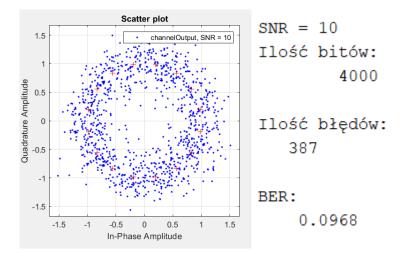
## d) M =16

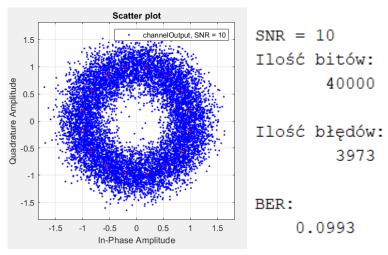
Przesunięcie fazy =  $\pi/M = \pi/16$ . Szybkość transmisji =  $\log_2 M = 4 \frac{b}{T}$ 

### i. SNR = 20 dB

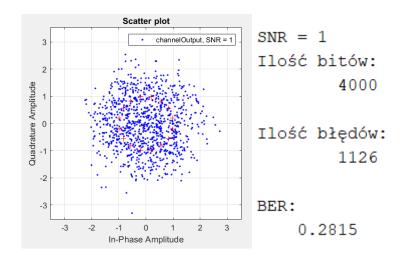


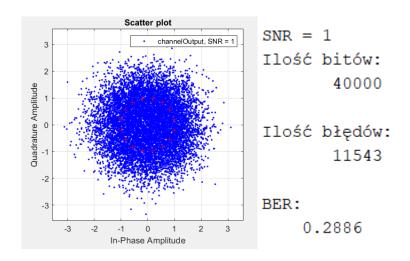
### ii. SNR = 10 dB



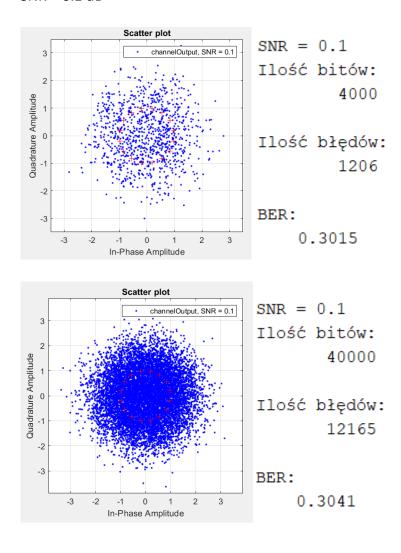


### iii. SNR = 1 dB





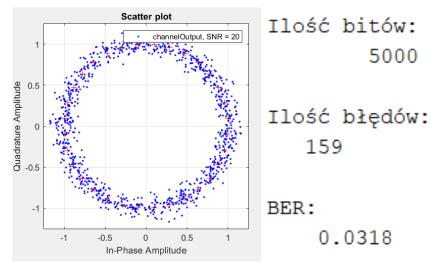
#### iv. SNR = 0.1 dB

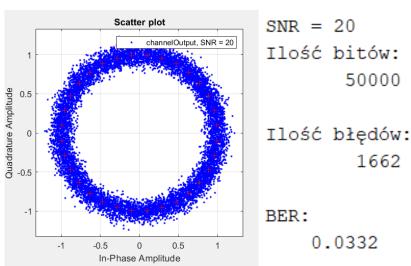


### e) M = 32

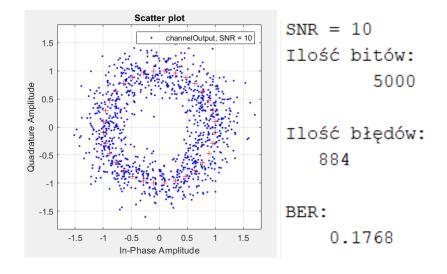
Przesunięcie fazy =  $\pi/M = \pi/32$ . Szybkość transmisji =  $\log_2 M = 5 \frac{b}{T}$ 

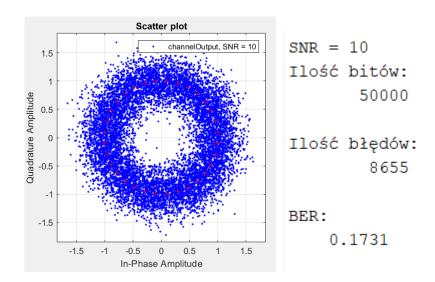
### i. SNR = 20 dB



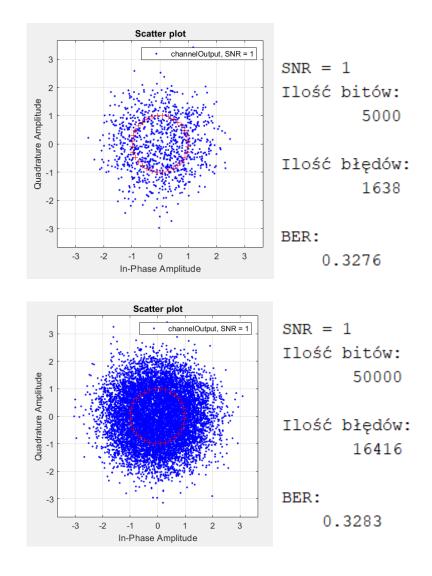


### ii. SNR = 10 dB

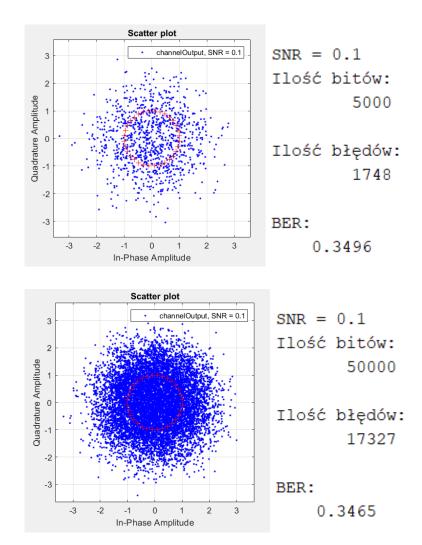




### iii. SNR = 1 dB

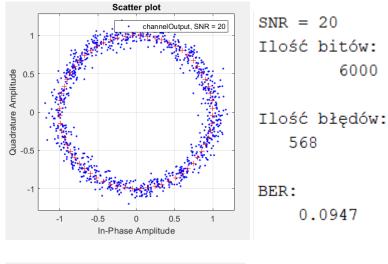


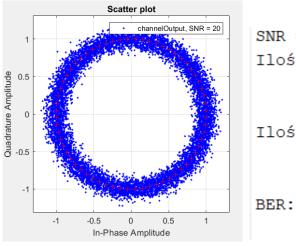
iv. SNR = 0.1 dB



## f) M = 64

Przesunięcie fazy =  $\pi/M = \pi/64$ . Szybkość transmisji =  $\log_2 M = 6 \frac{b}{T}$ 



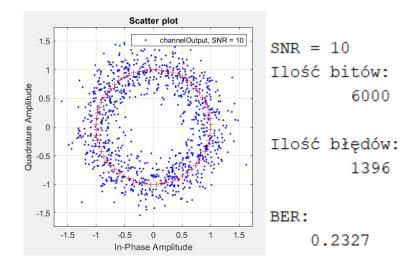


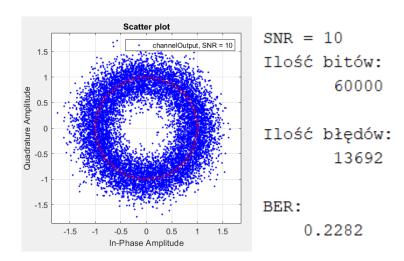
SNR = 20 Ilość bitów: 60000

Ilość błędów: 5218

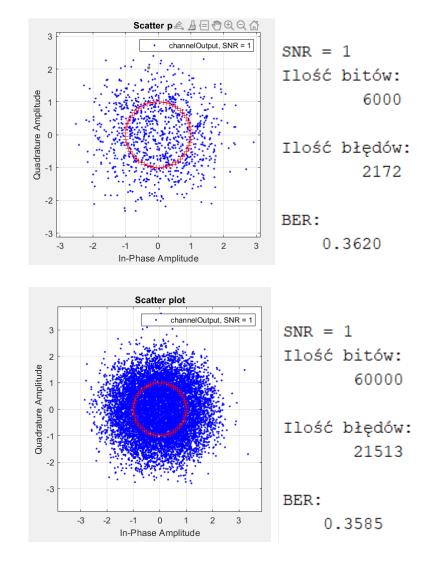
0.0870

### ii. SNR = 10 dB

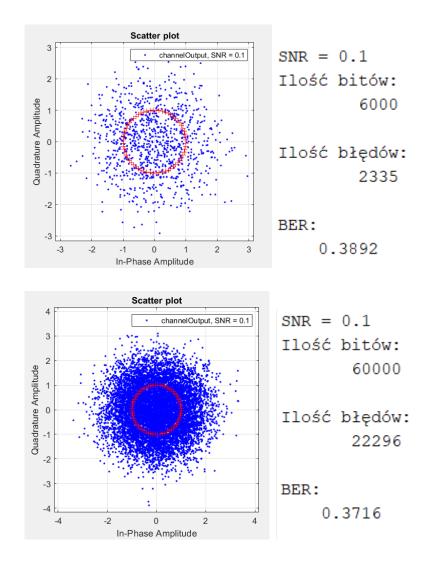




### iii. SNR = 1 dB



iv. SNR = 0.1 dB



#### 2. M-APSK

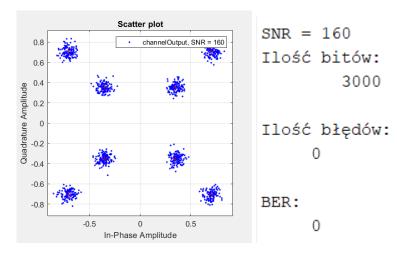
Do wykonania pomiarów dla wersji M-APSK napisaliśmy drugi program. Określamy w nim ilość "okręgów" na wykresie wskazowym, których promień odpowiada amplitudzie. Ilość bitów podobnie jak w przypadku punktu pierwszego to ilość liczb ( 1000 i 10000) razy ilość bitów które możemy przesłać w jednym okresie fali nośnej (jest to logarytm o podstawie dwa z ilości punktów konstelacji na wykrsie). Amplitudy to 0.5 i 1 odpowiednio dla mniejszego i większego okręgu.

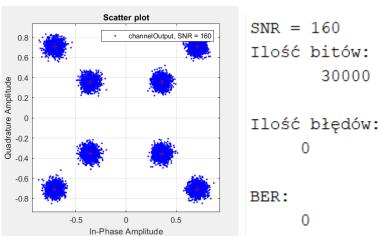
g) M = [44] – 8 punktów w konstelacji.

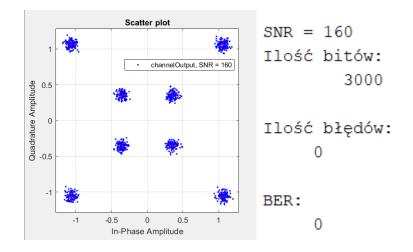
Szybkość transmisji = log2(8) = 3 b/TPrzesunięcie fazowe dla obu okręgów wynosi  $\pi/4$ . Amplitudy to 0.5 oraz 1. Liczba bitów = liczba liczb \* log2(sum(M))

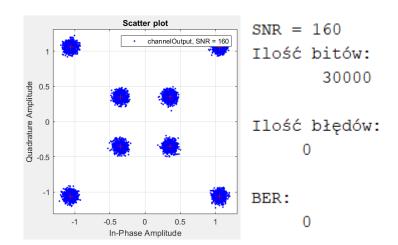
A. SNR = 160

## Amplitudy 0.5 i 1:

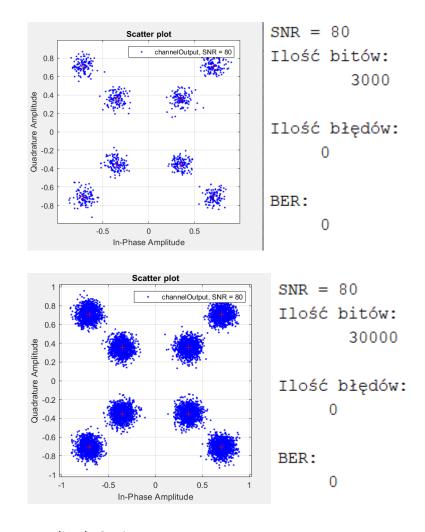




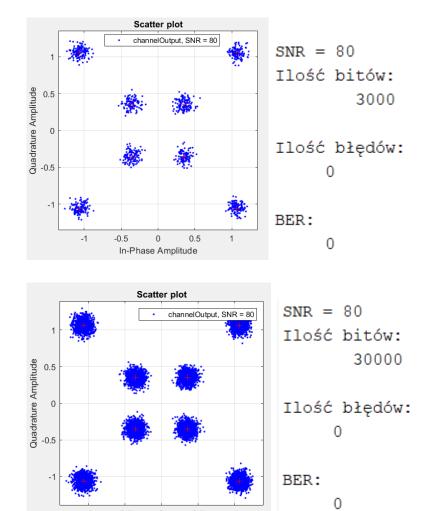




### B. SNR = 80



Amplitudy 0.5 i 1.5:



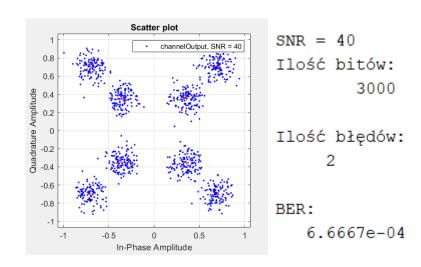
# C. SNR = 40

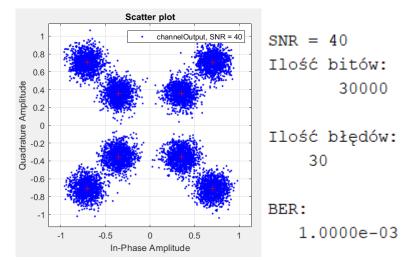
# Amplitudy 0.5 i 1:

0

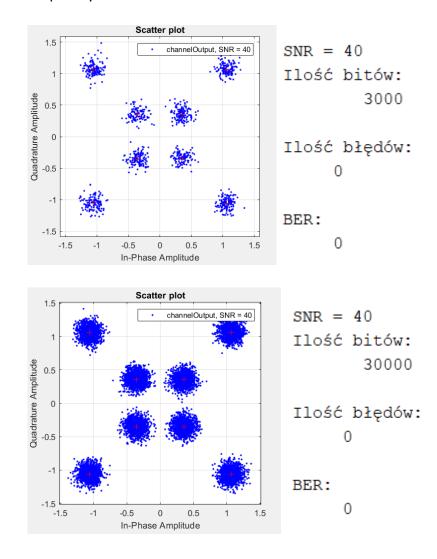
In-Phase Amplitude

0.5

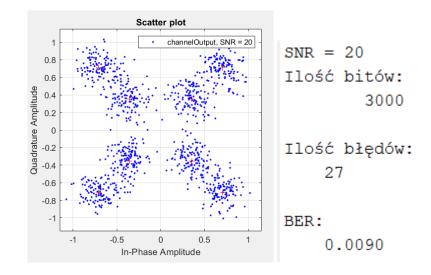


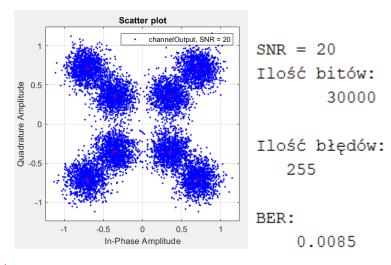


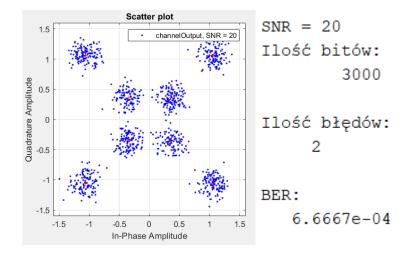
# Amplitudy 0.5 i 1.5:

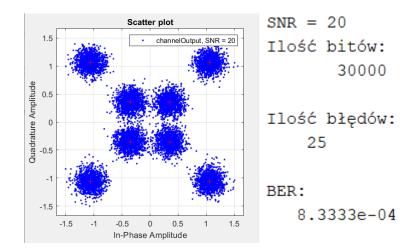


## D. SNR = 20

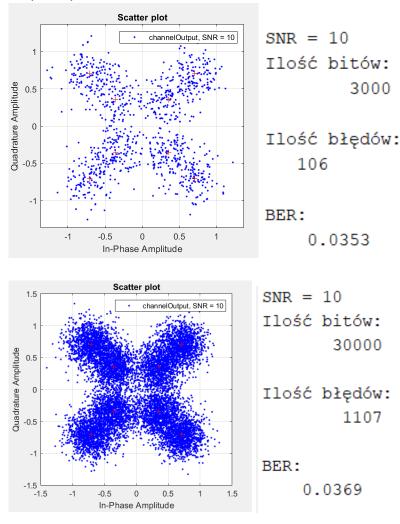




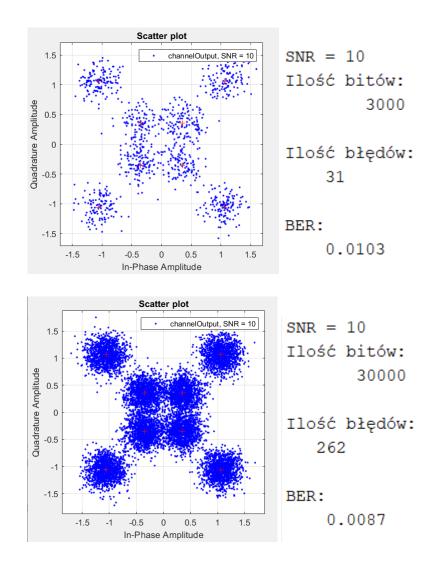




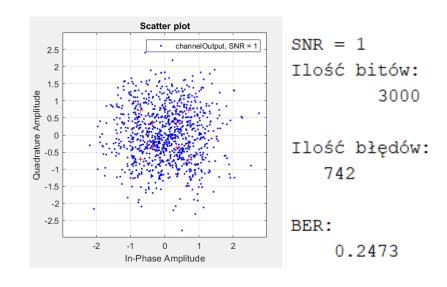
### E. SNR = 10

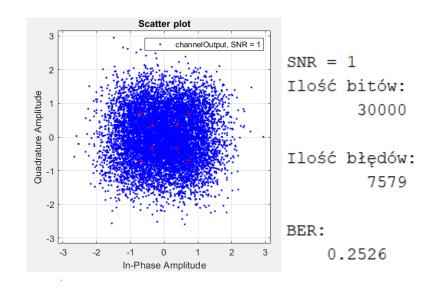


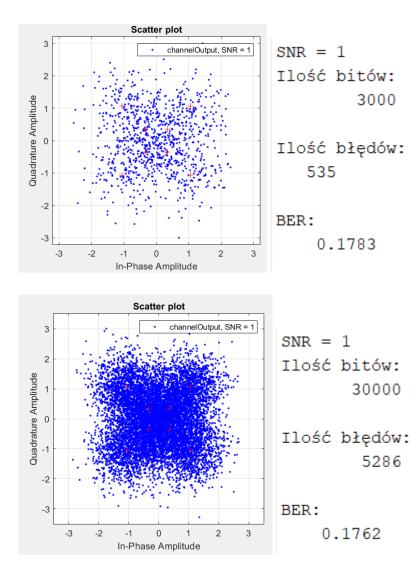
Amplitudy 0.5 i 1.5:



### F. SNR = 1

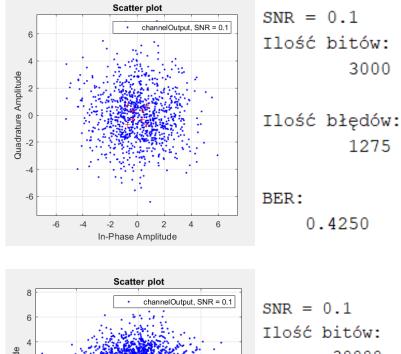


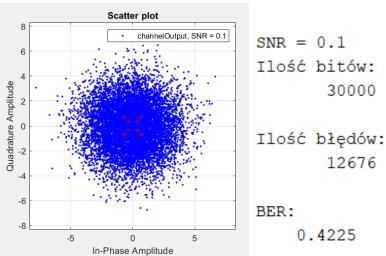


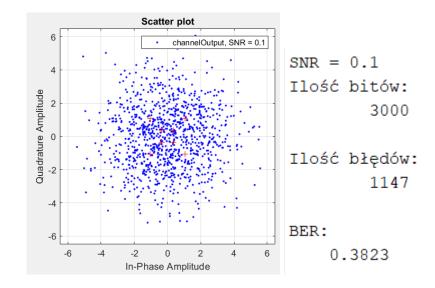


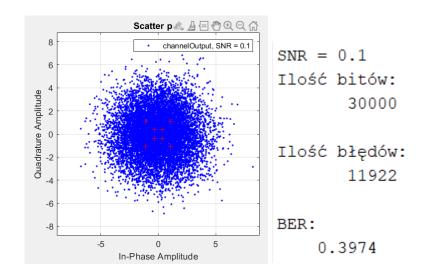
G. SNR = 0.1

## Amplitudy 0.5 i 1:



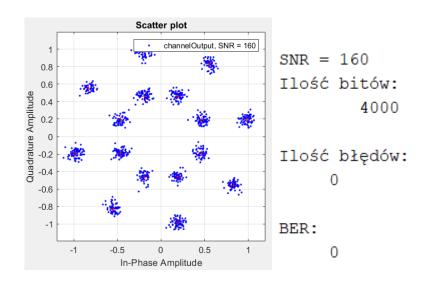


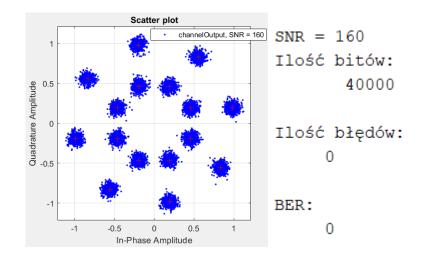




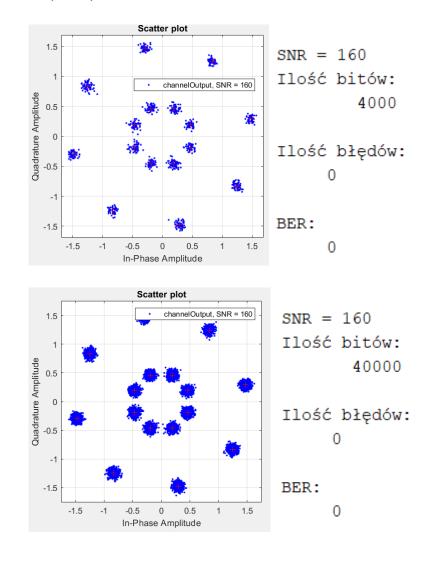
# h) M = [88]

Przesunięcie fazy pi/8 i pi/16 A. SNR = 160

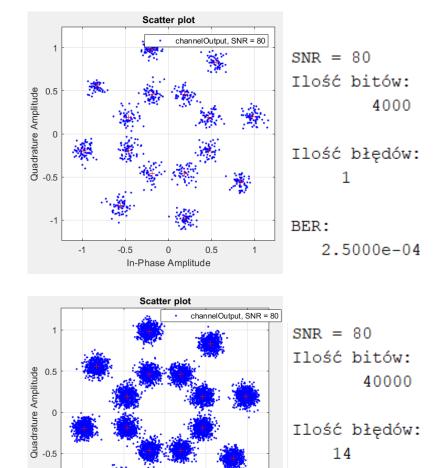




# Amplitudy 0.5 i 1.5:



### B. SNR = 80



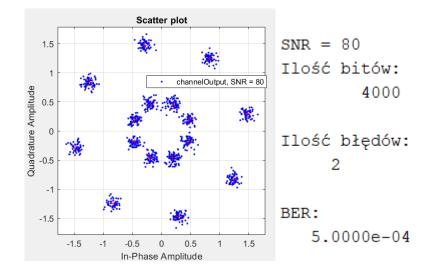
# Amplitudy 0.5 i 1.5:

0

In-Phase Amplitude

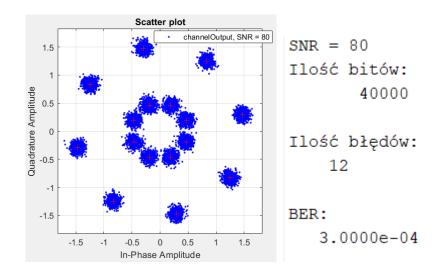
0.5

-1

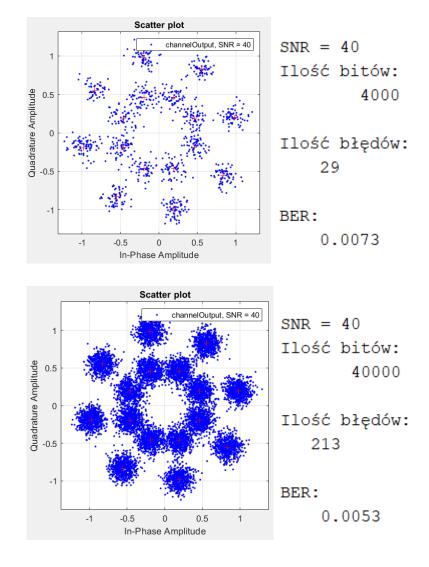


BER:

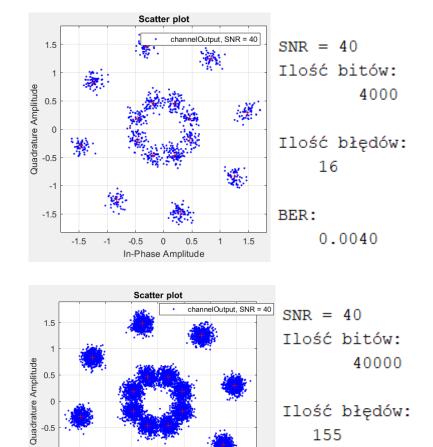
3.5000e-04



# C. SNR = 40



Amplitudy 0.5 i 1.5:

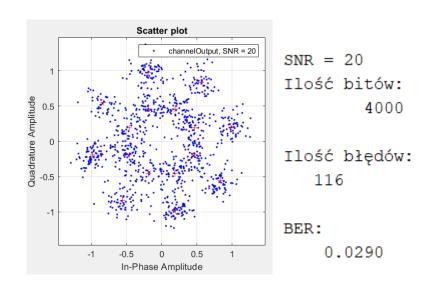


### D. SNR = 20

-1.5

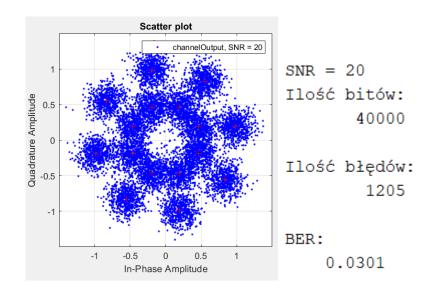
## Amplitudy 0.5 i 1:

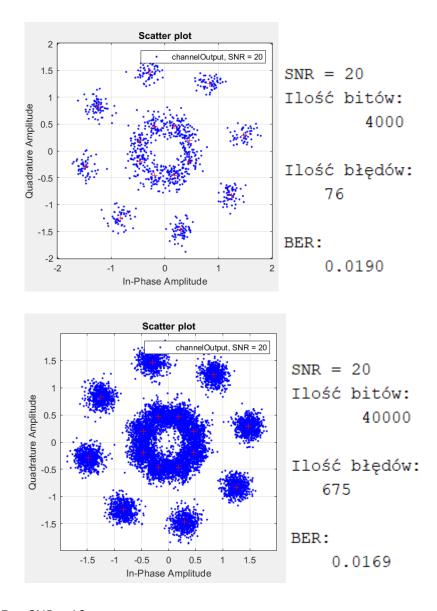
In-Phase Amplitude



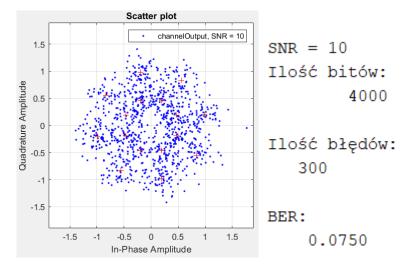
BER:

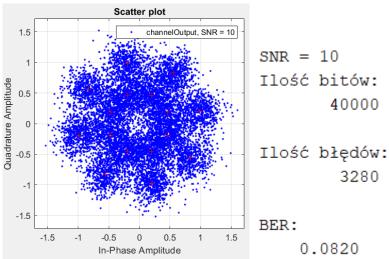
0.0039

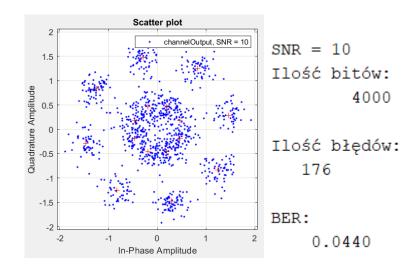


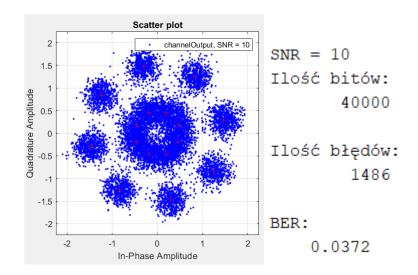


## Amplitudy 0.5 i 1:

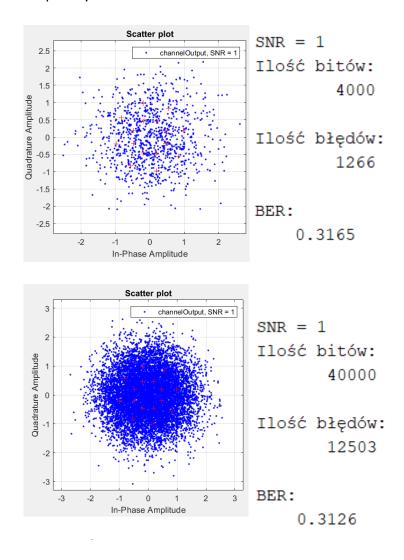




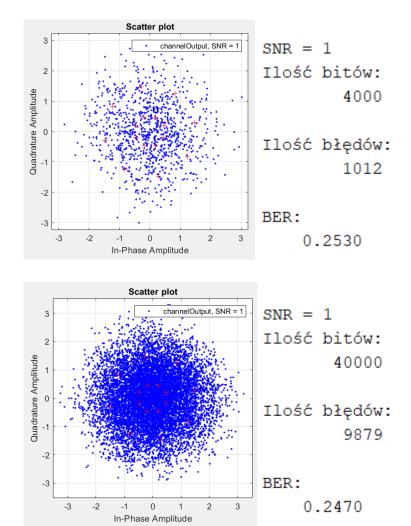




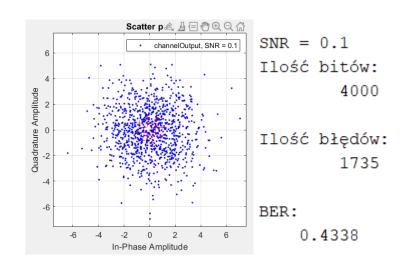
### F. SNR = 1

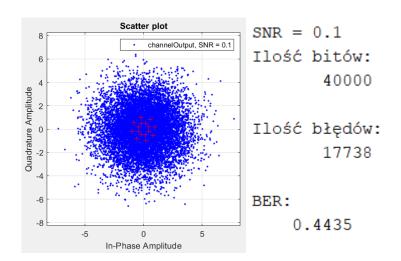


Amplitudy 0.5 i 1.5:

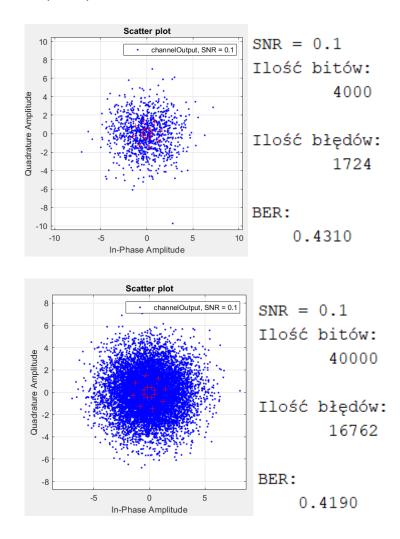


### G. SNR = 0.1





## Amplitudy 0.5 i 1.5:



## i) M = [16 16]

### A. SNR = 160

- B. SNR = 80
- C. SNR = 40
- D. SNR = 20
- E. SNR = 10
- F. SNR = 1
- G. SNR = 0.1
- j) M = [32 32]
  - A. SNR = 160
  - B. SNR = 80
  - C. SNR = 40
  - D. SNR = 20
  - E. SNR = 10
  - F. SNR = 1
  - G. SNR = 0.1
- k)
- A. SNR = 160
- B. SNR = 80
- C. SNR = 40
- D. SNR = 20
- E. SNR = 10
- F. SNR = 1
- G. SNR = 0.1
- I)
- A. SNR = 160
- B. SNR = 80
- C. SNR = 40
- D. SNR = 20
- E. SNR = 10
- F. SNR = 1
- G. SNR = 0.1