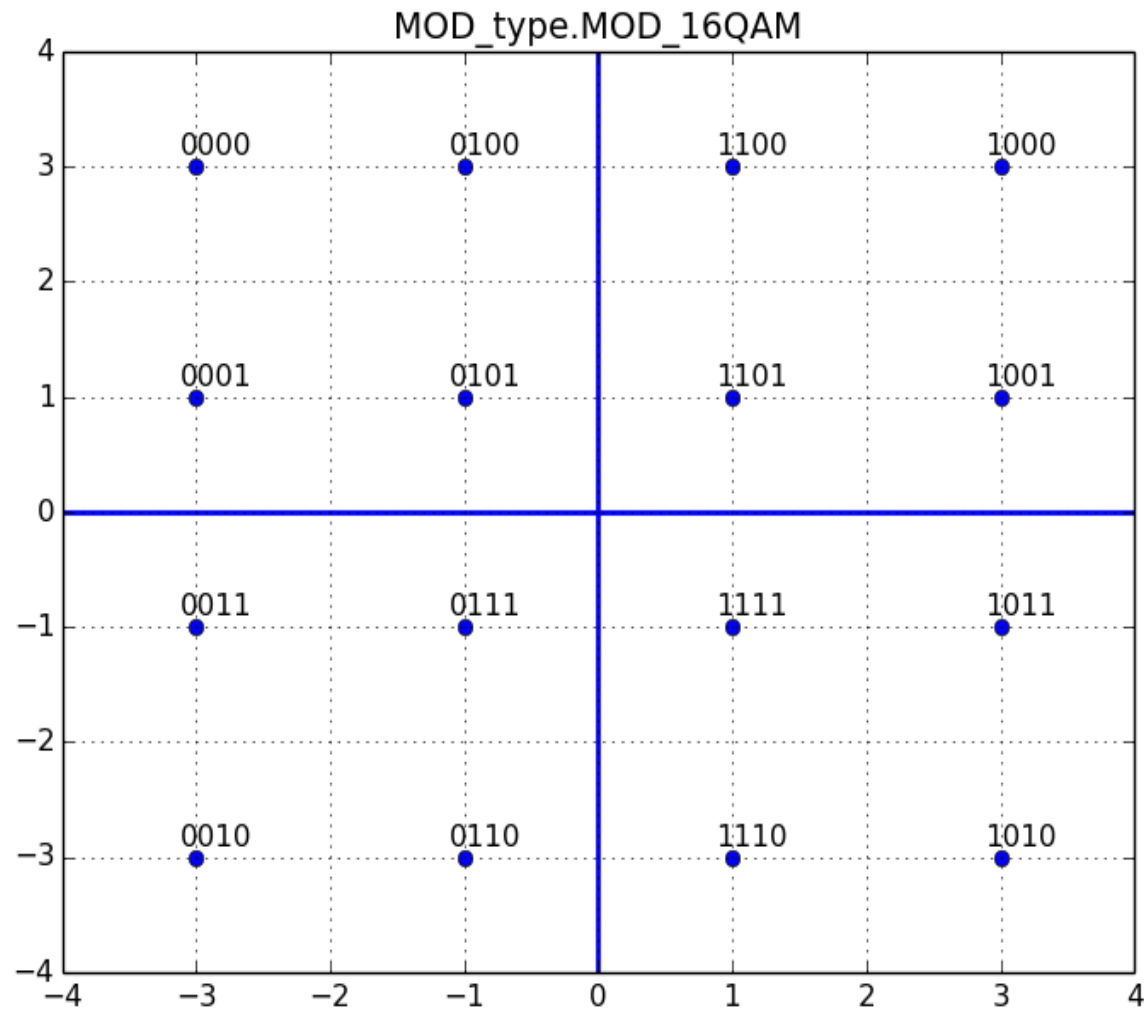


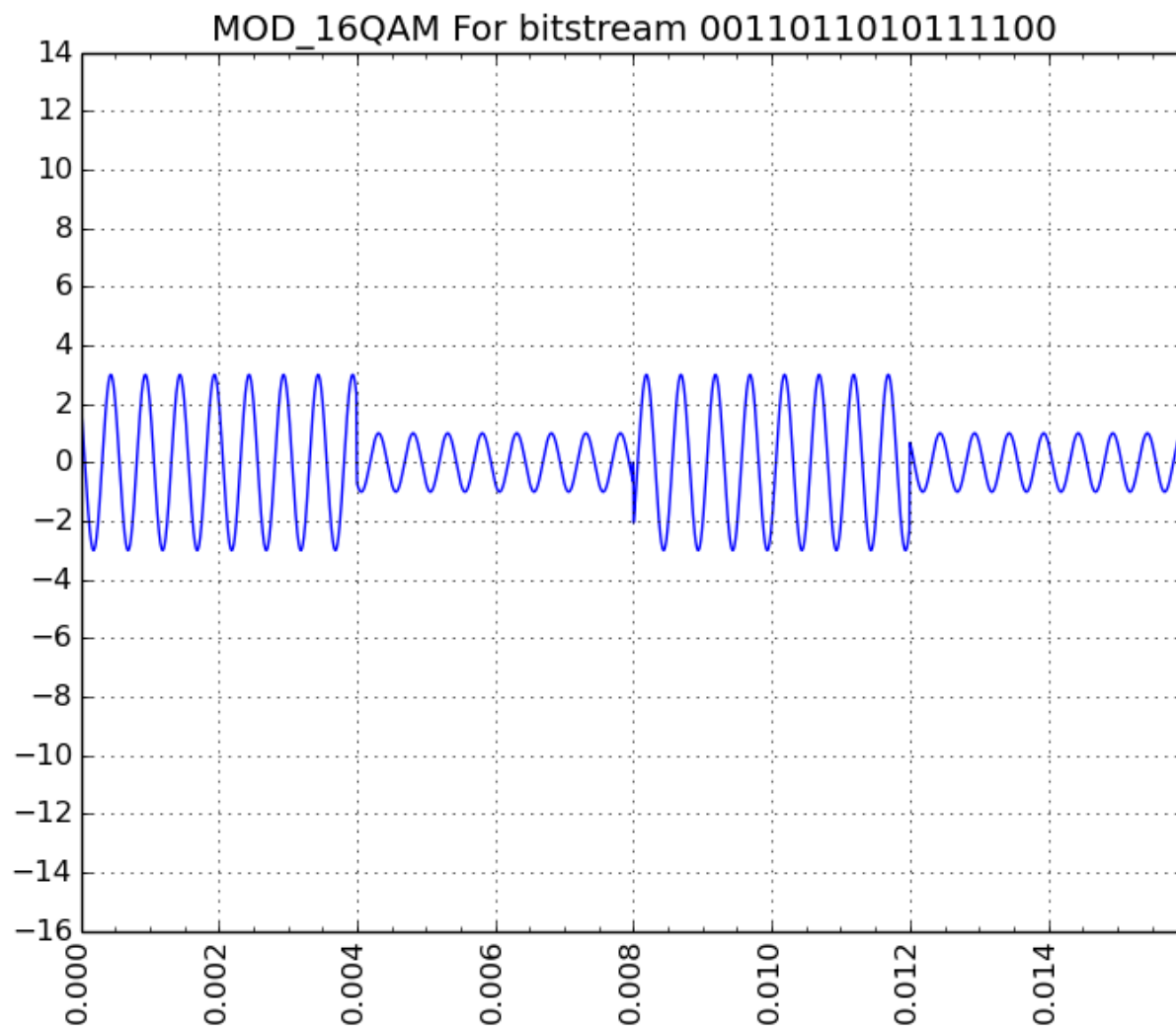
# New Modulation Scheme

- $A_c = -3L$  for 00,  $-L$  for 01,  $L$  for 11 and  $3L$  for 10
- $A_s = 3L$  for 00,  $L$  for 01,  $-L$  for 11 and  $-3L$  for 10
- For symbol 0000,  $(A_c, A_s) = (-3L, 3L)$ , 0001 :  $(-3L, L)$ , 0010 :  $(-3L, -L)$  ...
- The geometric shape of the signal-space diagram would be different than 16-PSK. The symbol points are not on a circle as 16-PSK, instead they are organized as a grid structure.
- This modulation scheme is called 16-ary Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (16-QAM).

# Signal Space diagram



# Modulated signal



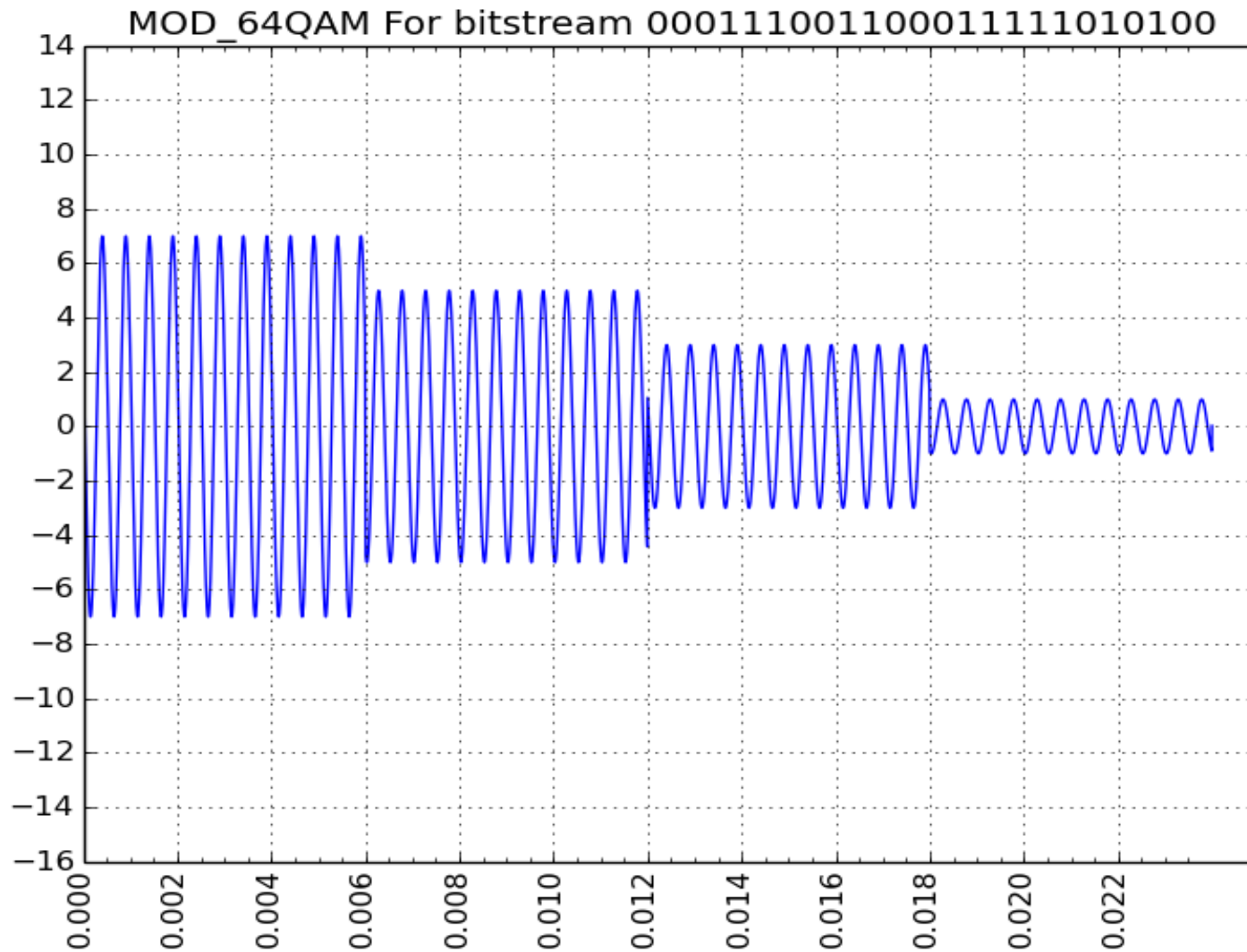
# Modulated signal

- $s(t) = A \cos(2 \pi f t + \phi)$ , where
- $A \text{ for } 0000 = \sqrt{9L^2 + 9L^2} = 3L\sqrt{2}$
- $A \text{ for } 0001 = \sqrt{9L^2 + L^2} = L\sqrt{10}$
- $\phi \text{ for } 0000 = \arctan\left(\frac{-3L}{-3L}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$
- $\phi \text{ for } 0001 = \arctan\left(\frac{-L}{-3L}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$
- Similarly,  $A$  and  $\phi$  values for other symbols can be computed.

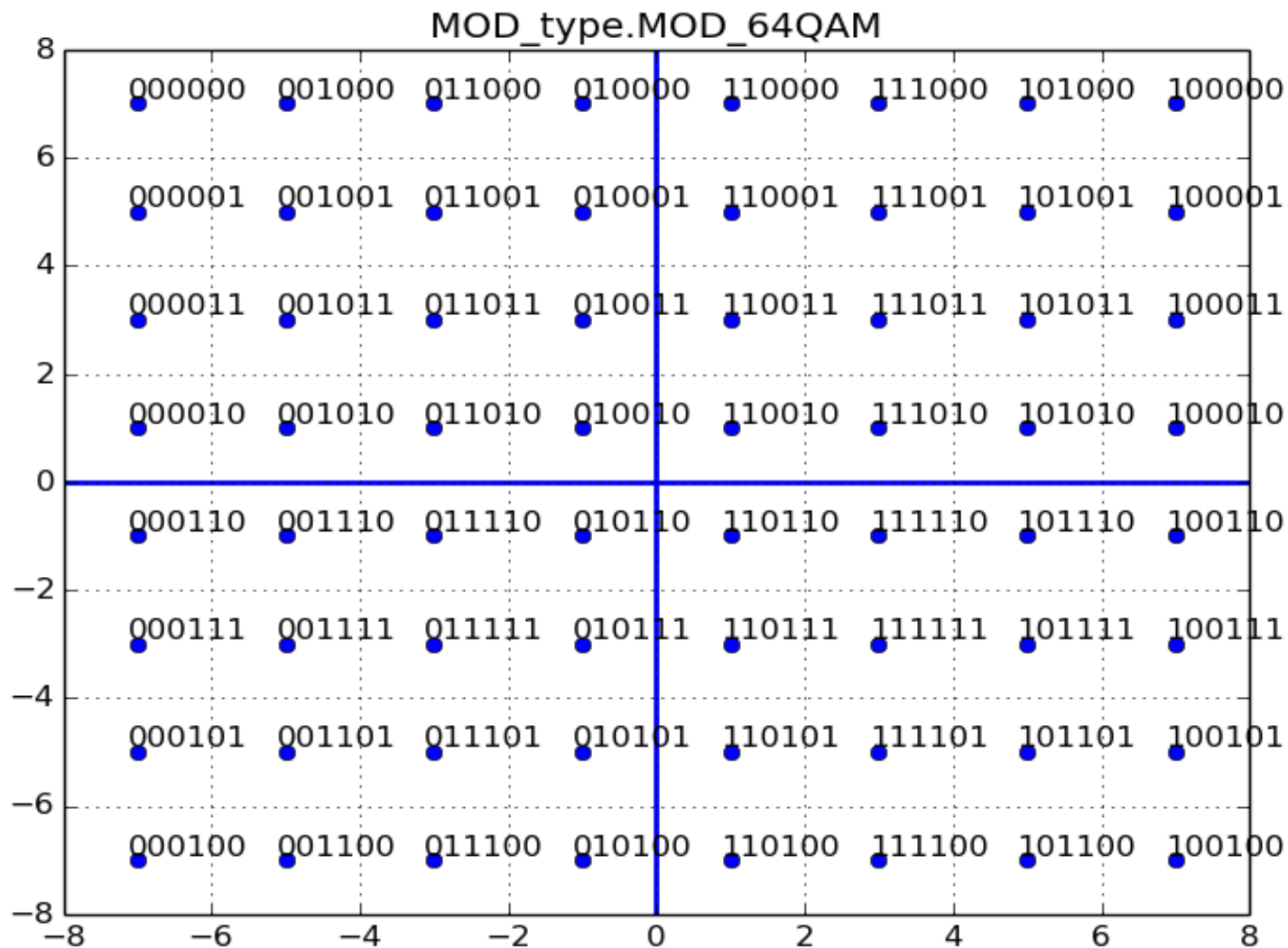
# Other M values for QAM

- Other possible M values for QAM are 64 and 256.
- 64-QAM: 6 bits/symbol. Most significant 3-bits are for  $A_c$  values, and least significant 3-bits are for  $A_s$  values.
  - $A_c = -7L$  for 000,  $-5L$  for 001,  $-3L$  for 011,  $-L$  for 010,  $+L$  for 110,  $+3L$  for 111,  $+5L$  for 101,  $+7L$  for 100.
  - $A_s = 7L$  for 000 ...  $-7L$  for 100.
- 256-QAM : 8-bits per symbol. 4 bits for  $A_c$  ( $-15L$  for 0000, ...  $+15L$  for 1010), 4 bits for  $A_s$  ( $15L$  ...  $-15L$ ).

# Modulated waveform for 64-QAM



# Signal-Space diagram for 64-QAM



# Usage of QAM

- 16-QAM, 64-QAM and 256-QAM are used for 4G mobile systems at present.
- 64-QAM and 256-QAM are also used in certain DTH channels.
- Achieved bit rate of 256-QAM = 4 times the bit rate achieved by QPSK over a channel with same symbol rate (baud rate).



# Tasks in lab

- Write a C-code to generate successive symbols for 2-bits, 3-bits and 4-bits.
- Simulate QPSK, 8-PSK, 16-PSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM and 256-QAM modulator and demodulator. Use same number of samples/symbol for each modulation/demodulation scheme, and have at least 4 samples per sine-wave cycle, and at least 2 sine-wave cycles/bit.
- Compare the demodulation error performances.