Lab 6 Report

Digital Modulation

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Last edited: 12/8/2021(Wed)
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Q1.

Please check the file

https://github.com/yuanchiachang/CommLab/blob/main/Lab6/src/symbol_mapper.m

```
sym_seq = symbol_mapper(bin_seq, M, d, name);
```

bin_seq: the binary sequence we want to symbol mapping

M: the size of every symbol

d: the minimum distance among the constellation points

name: the name of modulations

For example, if the input is a 30-bit binary sequence

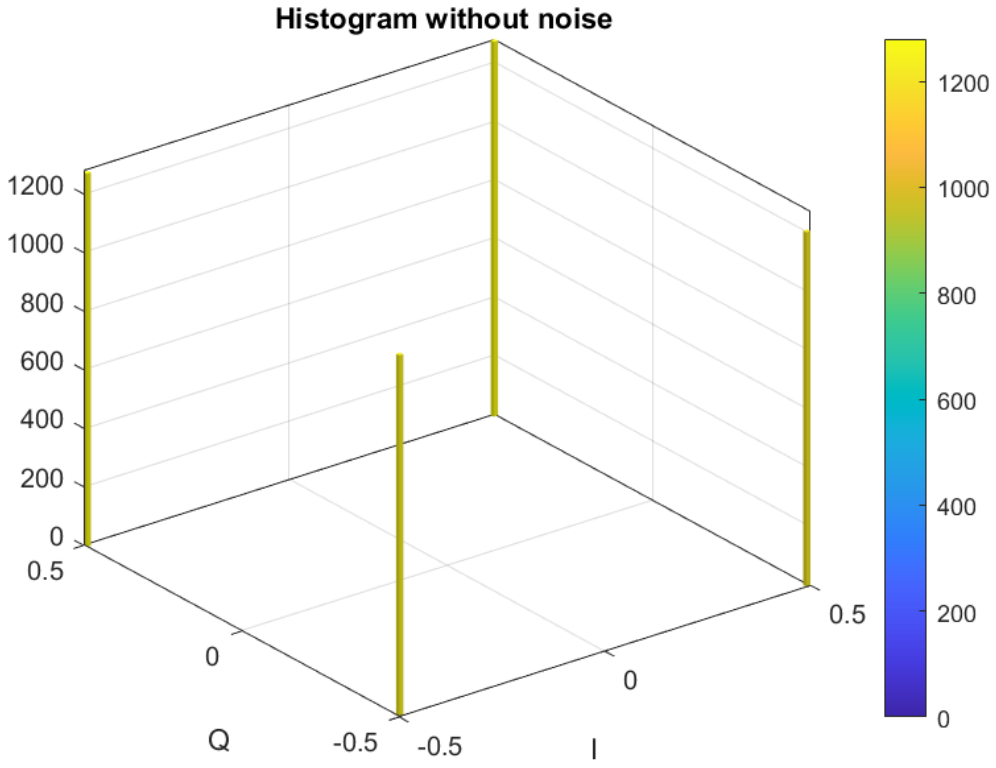
```
  1     0     0     0     0     1     1     0     1     0     0     0     1     1     0     0     0     1     1     1     0     1     1     0     0     0     1     0     1     0
```

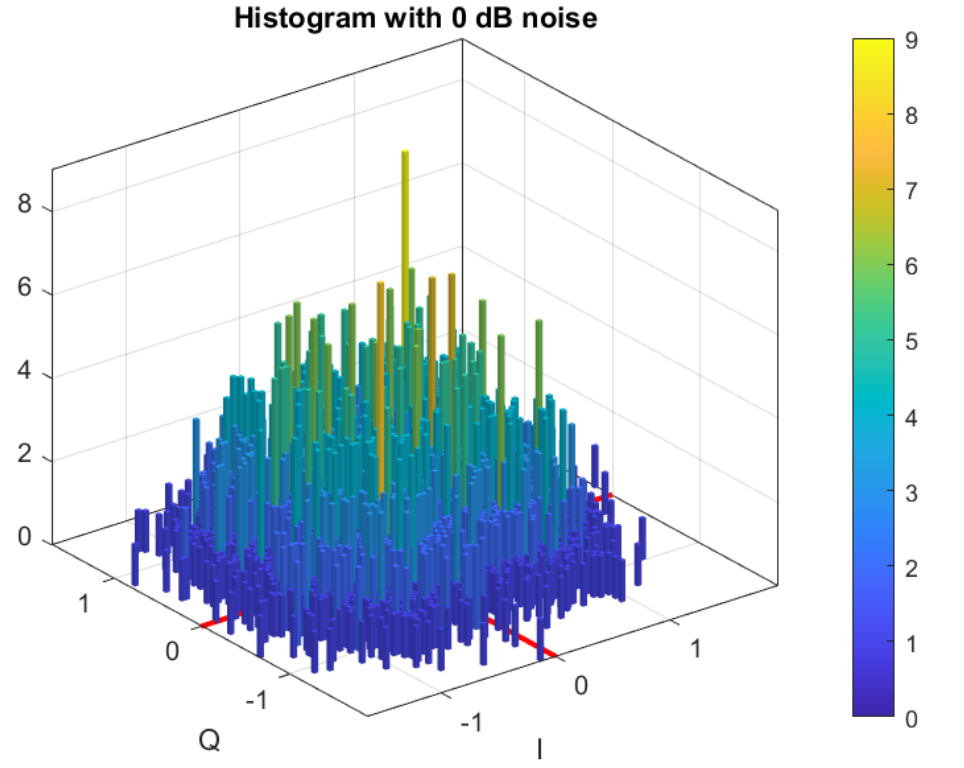
Then the output will be an array with 15 complex numbers

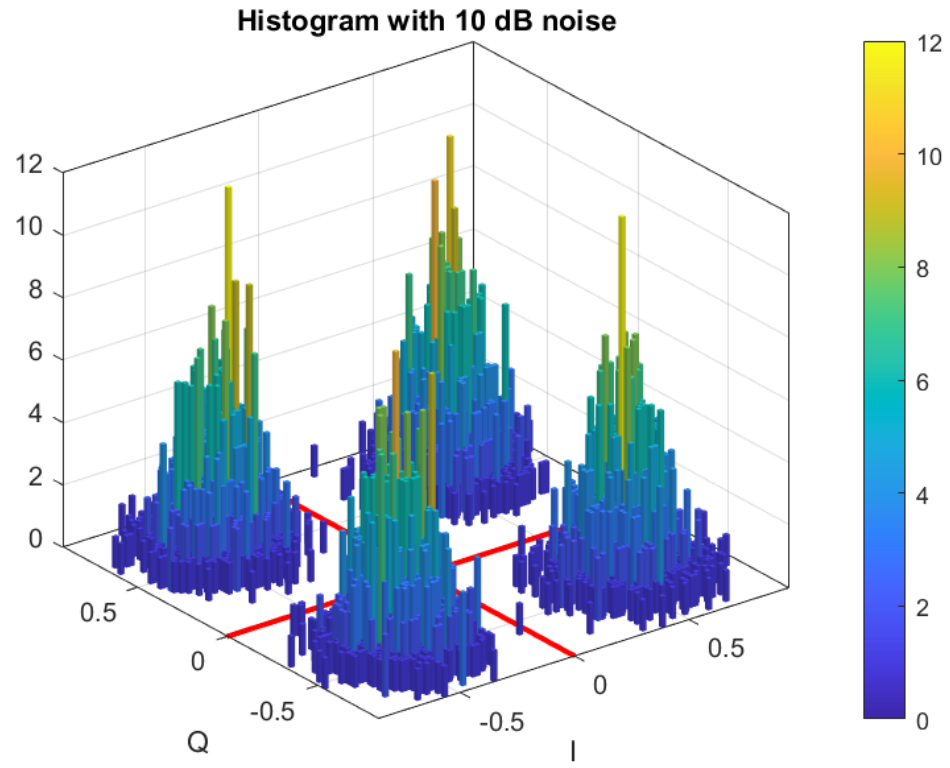
```
Columns 1 through 9

-0.0000 - 1.4142i   1.4142 + 0.0000i   0.0000 + 1.4142i  -0.0000 - 1.4142i  -0.0000 - 1.4142i   1.4142 + 0.0000i  -1.4142 + 0.0000i   1.4142 + 0.0000i   0.0000 + 1.4142i

Columns 10 through 15

-1.4142 + 0.0000i   0.0000 + 1.4142i  -0.0000 - 1.4142i   1.4142 + 0.0000i  -0.0000 - 1.4142i  -0.0000 - 1.4142i
```

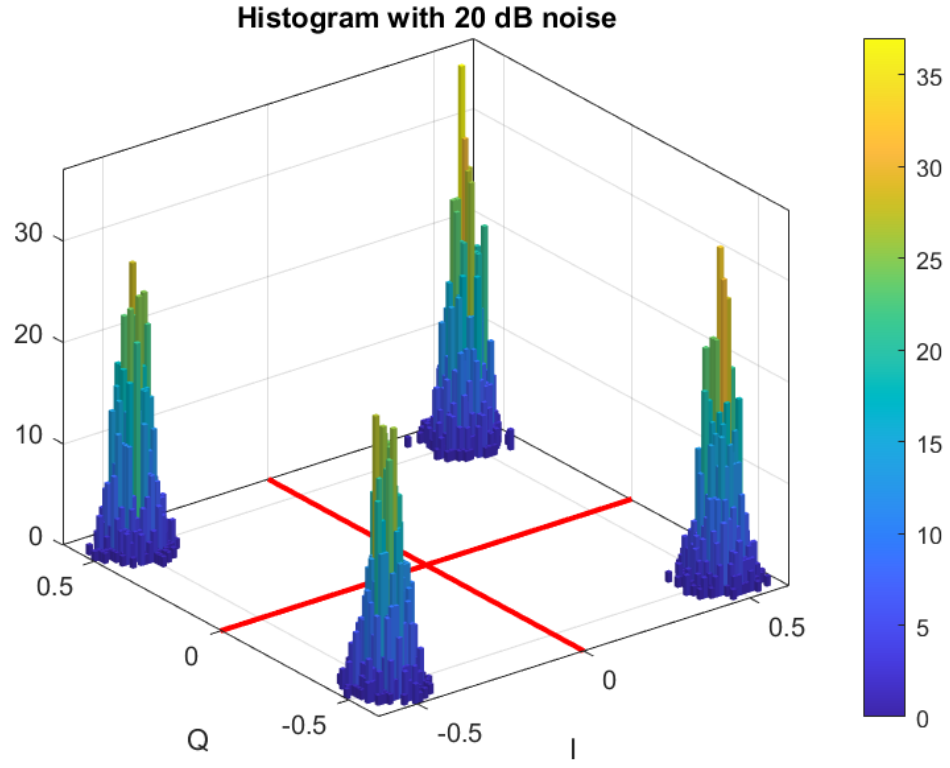
Q2

(a)


Histogram without noise
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
0.5
0
-0.5
Q
-0.5
0
0.5
I
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0


Histogram with 0 dB noise
8
6
4
2
0
1
0
-1
Q
-1
0
1
I
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0





(b)

Please check the file

https://github.com/yuanchiachang/CommLab/blob/main/Lab6/src/symbol_demapper.m

In Q2(a)

$\frac{E_b}{N_0} = 0dB$ SER:0.1446

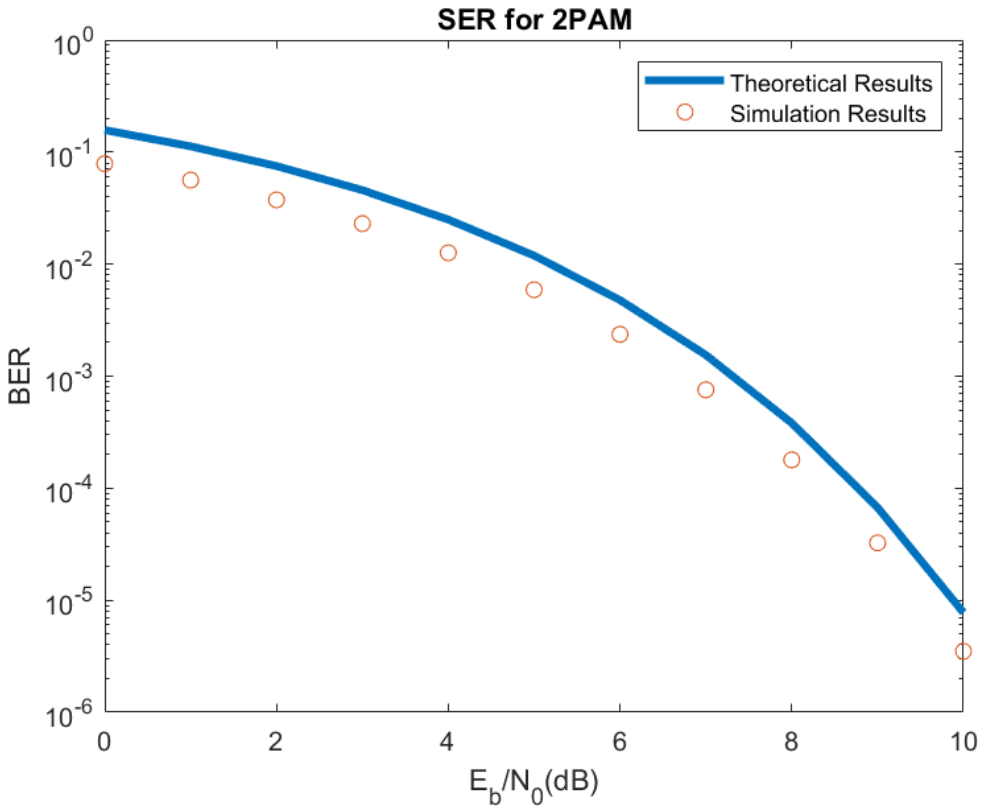
$\frac{E_b}{N_0} = 10dB$ SER:0(due to the lack of bits)

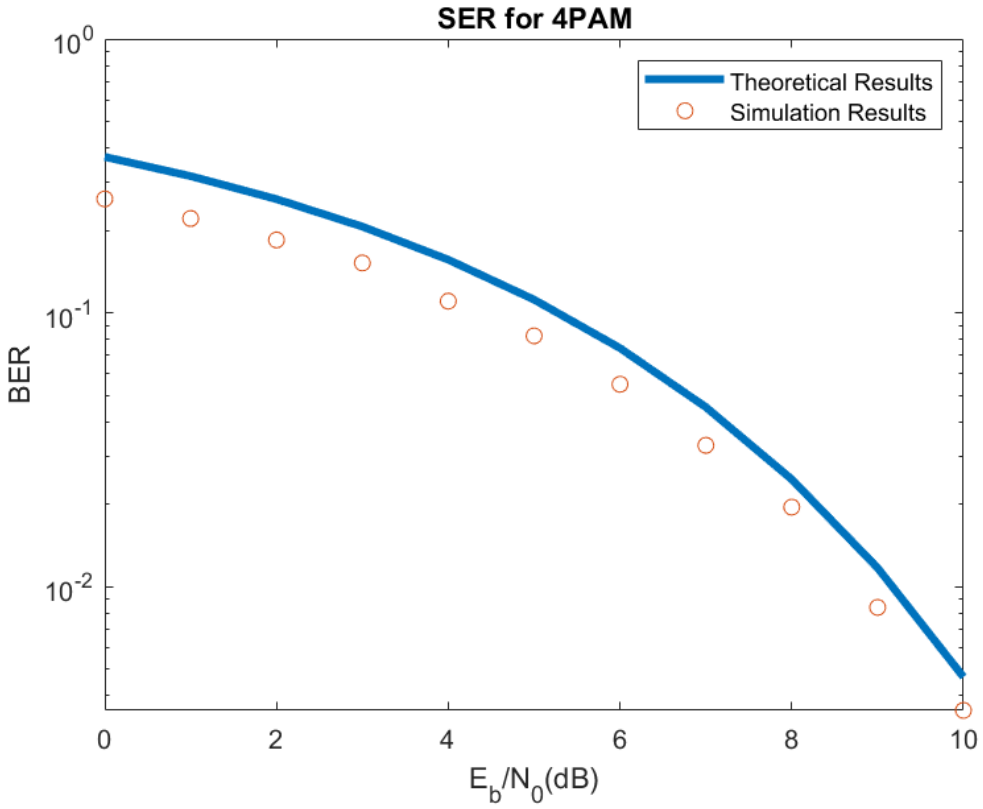
$\frac{E_b}{N_0} = 20dB$ SER:0(due to the lack of bits)

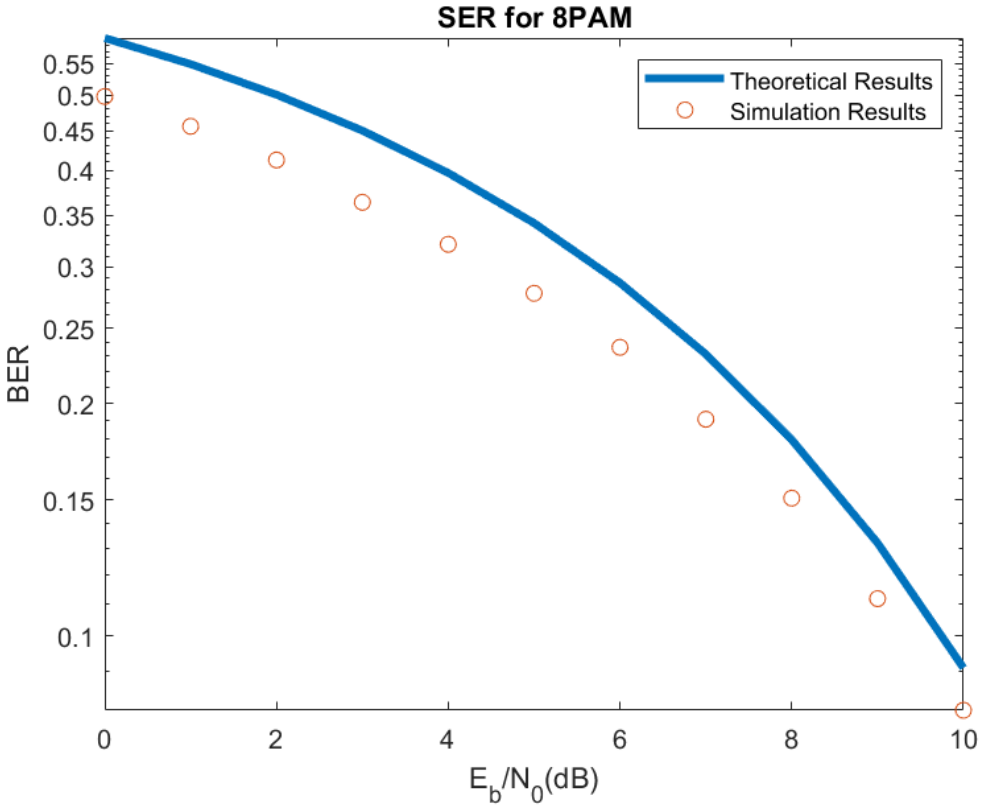
Q3

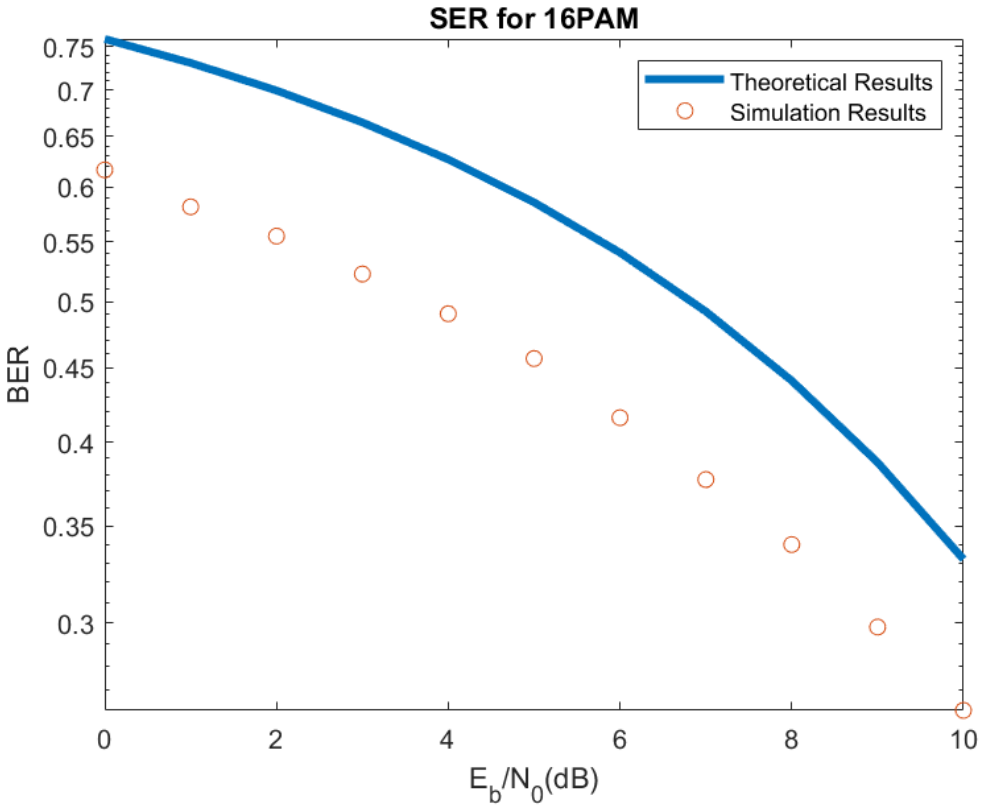
(Sorry for not plotting 2PAM, 4PAM, 8PAM, 16PAM on the same figure due to my negligence, same problems for PSK, QAM)

(a)

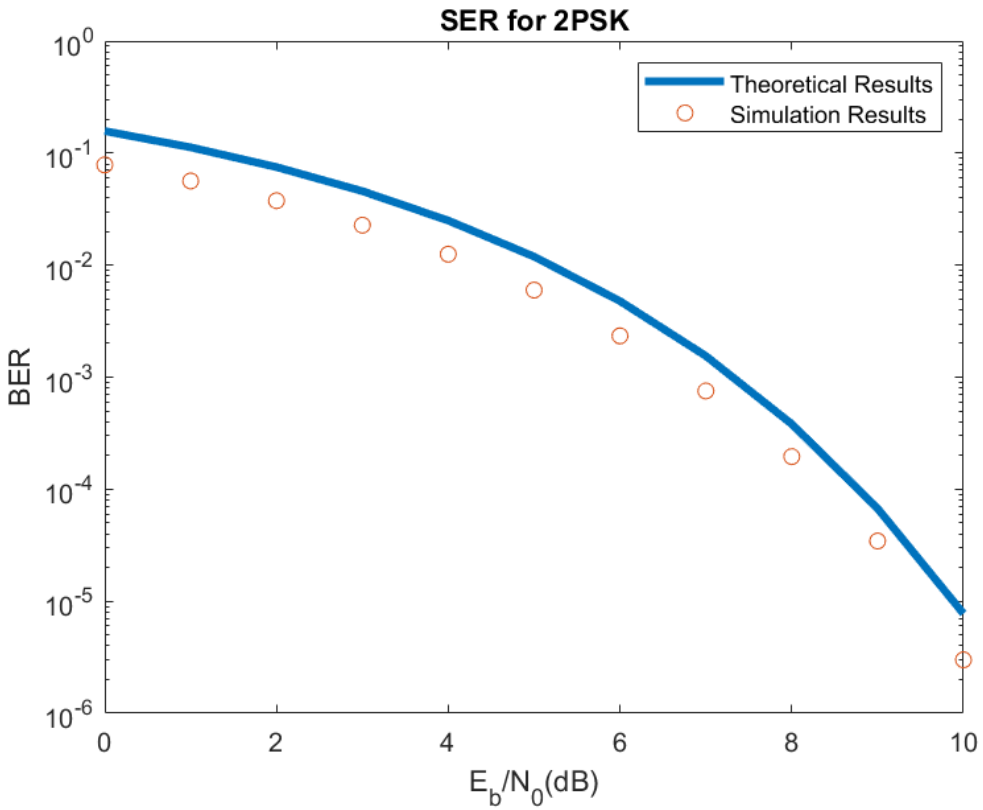


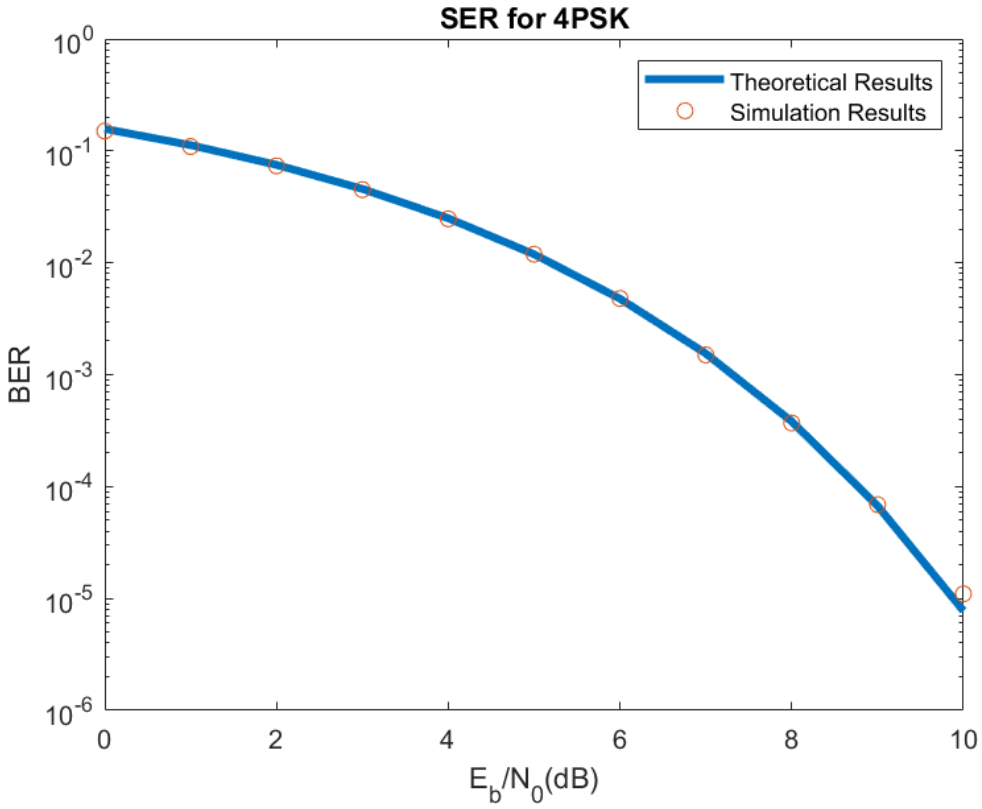

SER for 4PAM
Theoretical Results
Simulation Results
BER
10^0
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
0
2
4
6
8
10
E_b/N_0(dB)

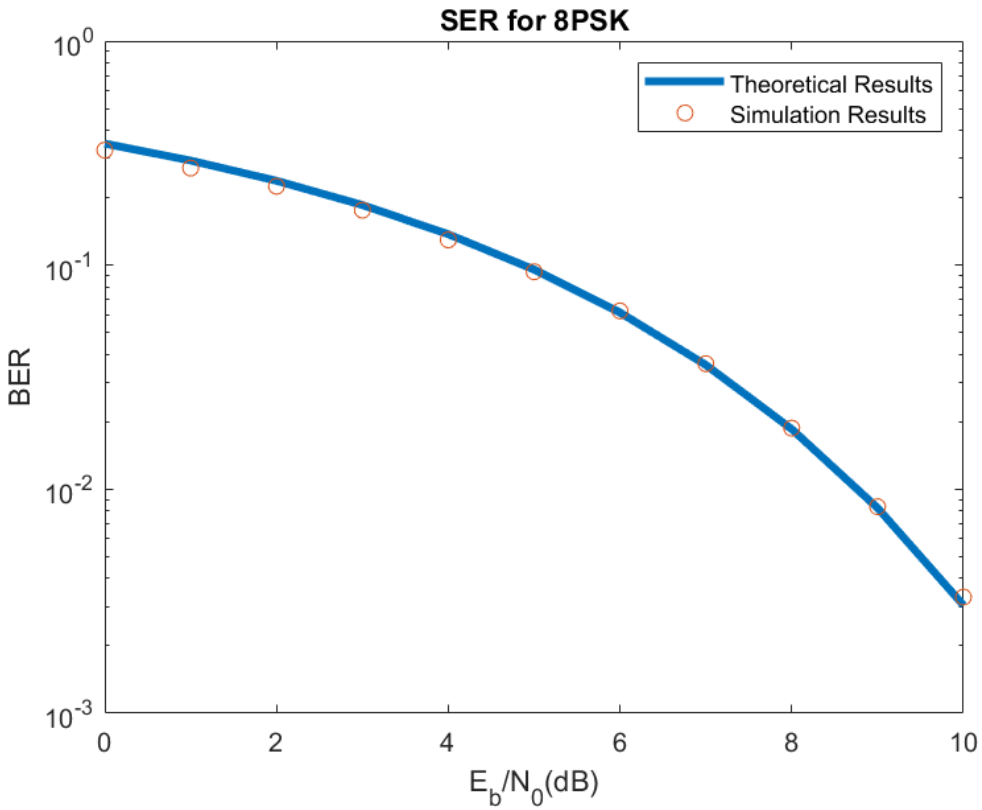

SER for 8PAM
Theoretical Results
Simulation Results
BER
0.55
0.5
0.45
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0
2
4
6
8
10
E_b/N_0(dB)

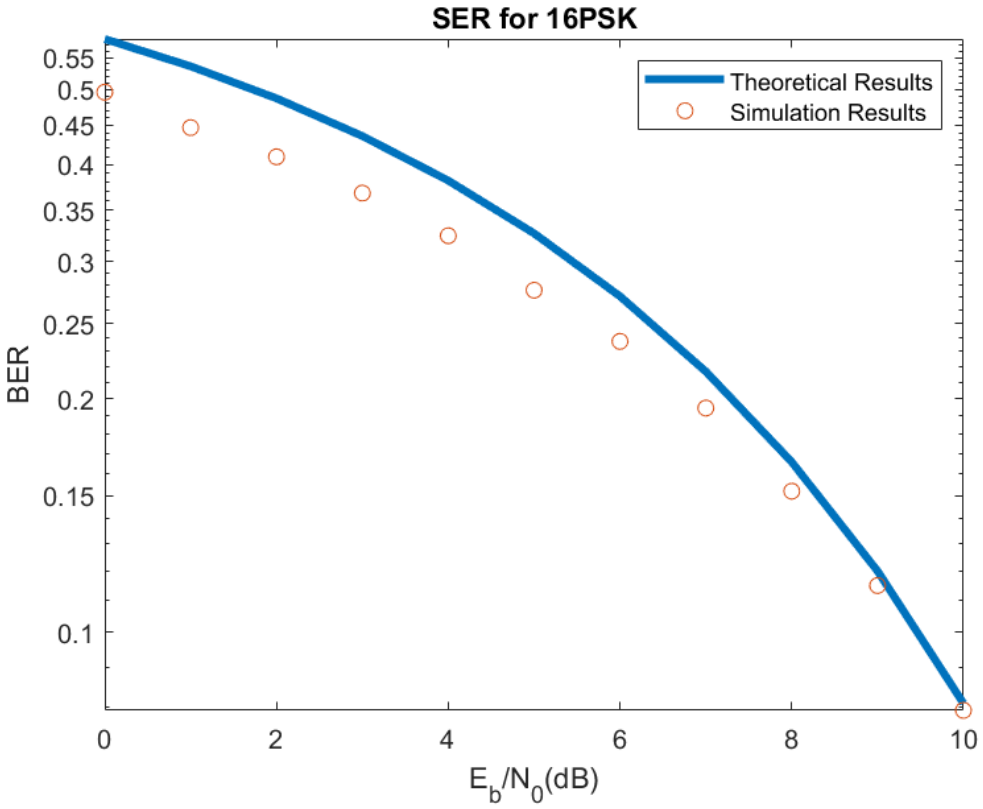

SER for 16PAM
Theoretical Results
Simulation Results
BER
0.75
0.7
0.65
0.6
0.55
0.5
0.45
0.4
0.35
0.3
0
2
4
6
8
10
E_b/N_0(dB)

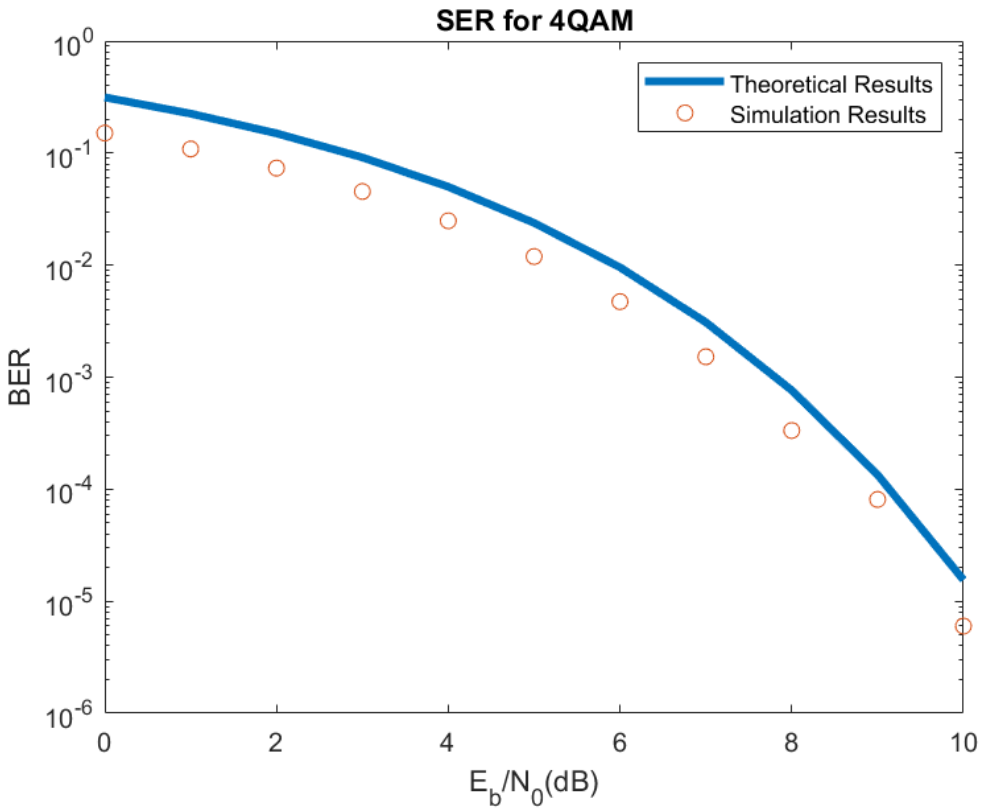
(b)


SER for 2PSK
Theoretical Results
Simulation Results
BER
10^{0}
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
10^{-3}
10^{-4}
10^{-5}
10^{-6}
0
2
4
6
8
10
E_b/N_0(dB)

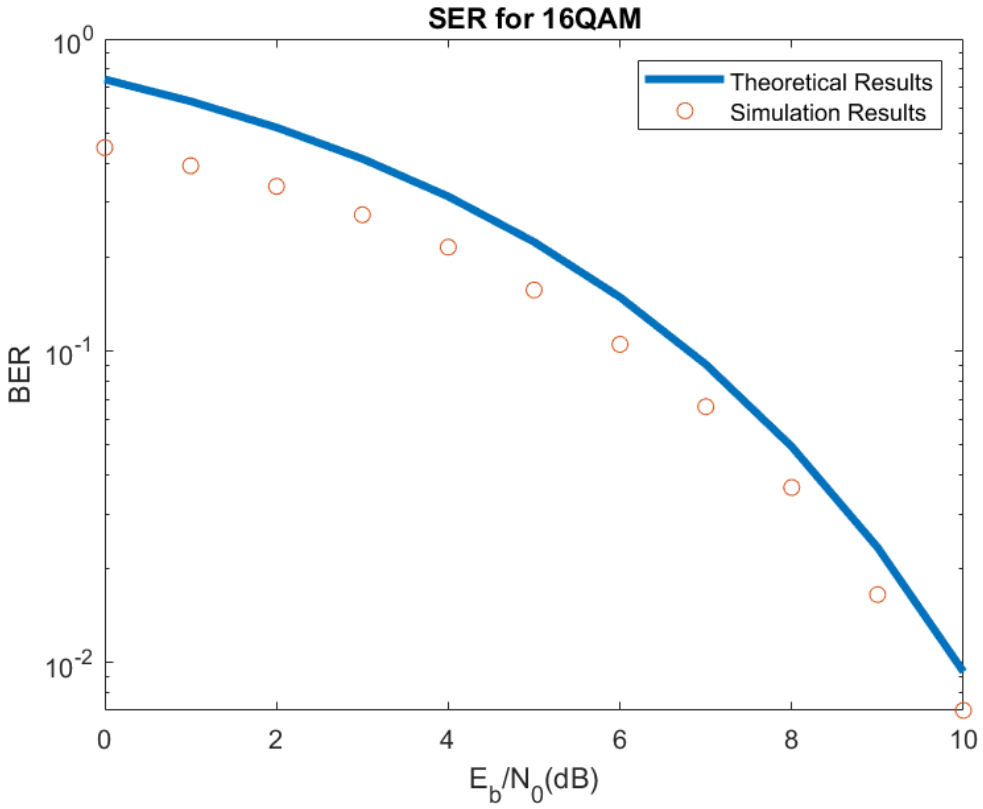

SER for 4PSK
Theoretical Results
Simulation Results
BER
10^{0}
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
10^{-3}
10^{-4}
10^{-5}
10^{-6}
0
2
4
6
8
10
E_b/N_0(dB)

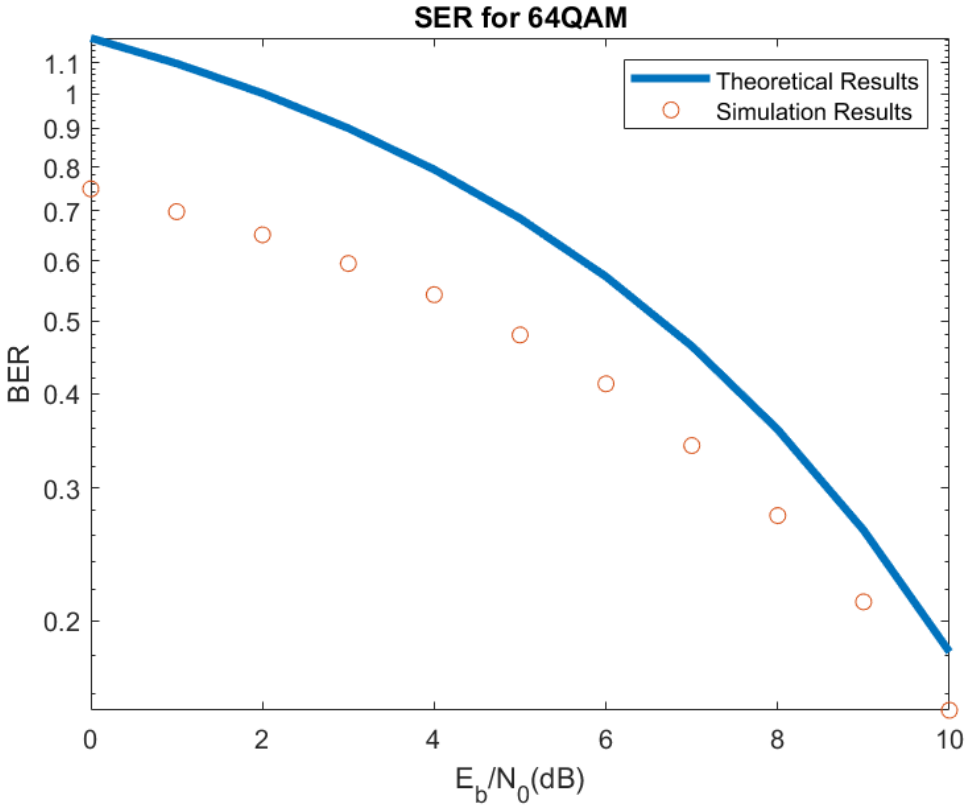

SER for 8PSK
Theoretical Results
Simulation Results
BER
10^{0}
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
10^{-3}
0
2
4
6
8
10
E_b/N_0(dB)


SER for 16PSK
Theoretical Results
Simulation Results
BER
0.55
0.5
0.45
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0
2
4
6
8
10
E_b/N_0(dB)


SER for 4QAM
Theoretical Results
Simulation Results
BER
10^{0}
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
10^{-3}
10^{-4}
10^{-5}
10^{-6}
0
2
4
6
8
10
E_b/N_0(dB)

(c)


SER for 16QAM
Theoretical Results
Simulation Results
BER
10^0
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
0
2
4
6
8
10
E_b/N_0(dB)


SER for 64QAM
Theoretical Results
Simulation Results
BER
1.1
1
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0
2
4
6
8
10
E_b/N_0(dB)

(d)

1.Almost Every simulation result has lower error probability than the theoretical upper bound, which supports the correction of the code.

2. larger dB, smaller M will lead to smaller SER. Specifically, for 10dB, M=2, name= “PSK” or “PAM”, and for 10dB, M=4, name=”QAM”, the SER is approximately 10^{-5}. For 2PSK and 4PSK, the theoretical upper bound is identical.

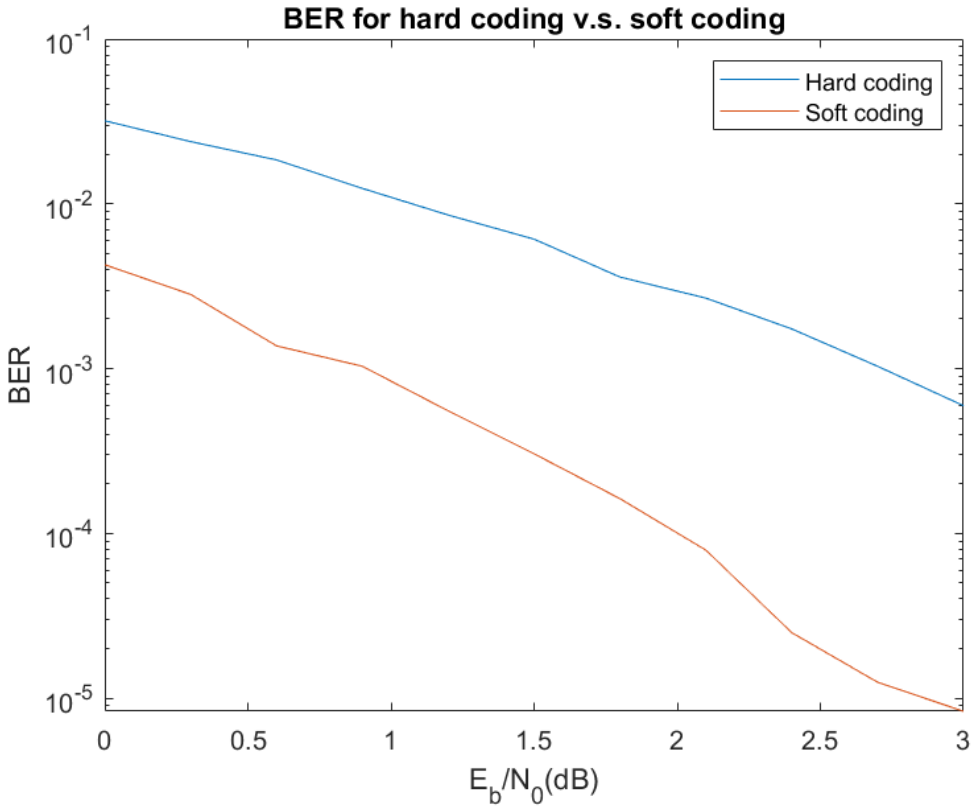
3. Larger M will lead to fewer running time. The reason is that for the same length of input sequence, larger M make the length of symbol sequence smaller.

4. the simulation result of 4-PSK and 8-PSK is closest to the theoretical upper bound.

5. For 2PAM, 2PSK, 4PSK, 4QAM, the theoretical upper bound is 10^{-5} when SNR = 10dB. For other constellation methods, the theoretical upper bound is higher than 10^{-3}. For the same of saving time, there are 2000000 bits when operating 2PAM, 2PSK, 4PSK, 4QAM, while 120000 bits when operating other constellation methods.

Q4

(a)(b)



This figure shows that the performance of soft coding is better than hard coding. BER

of soft coding is approximately 1% to 10% of BER of hard coding.

Appendix

Code

https://github.com/yuanchiachang/CommLab/blob/main/Lab6/src

Reference

https://openhome.cc/Gossip/AlgorithmGossip/GrayCode.htm#Java