Revision of Lecture 3

- Modulator/demodulator
  - Basic operations of modulation and demodulation
  - Complex notations for modulation and demodulation
  - Carrier recovery and timing recovery

MODEM components

pulse shaping Tx/Rx filter pair

modulator/demodulator

bits $\overset{map}{\longleftrightarrow}$ symbols

equalisation (distorting channel)

This lecture: **bits** $\overset{map}{\longleftrightarrow}$ **symbols**

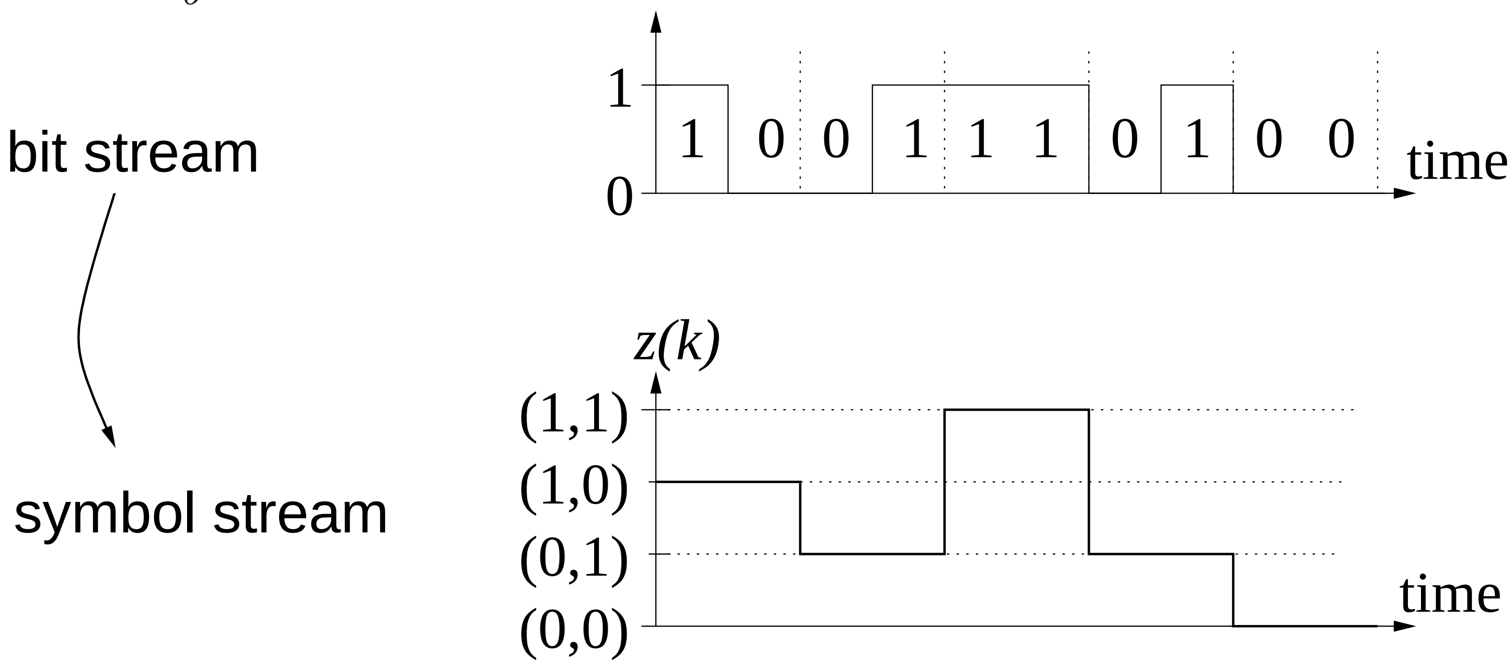
Recall that to transmit at a rate f_s requires at least baseband bandwidth of $\frac{f_s}{2}$

Can you see why do we want to group several bits into a symbol?

Bits to Symbols

- The bit stream to be transmitted is serial to parallel multiplexed onto a stream of symbols with q bits per symbol (discrete 2^q levels)

- Example for $q = 2$ bits per symbol (4-ary modulation): symbol period T_s is twice of bit period T_b



- Symbol rate is half of bit rate; symbol stream is then pulse shaped ... (what happens to required bandwidth?)

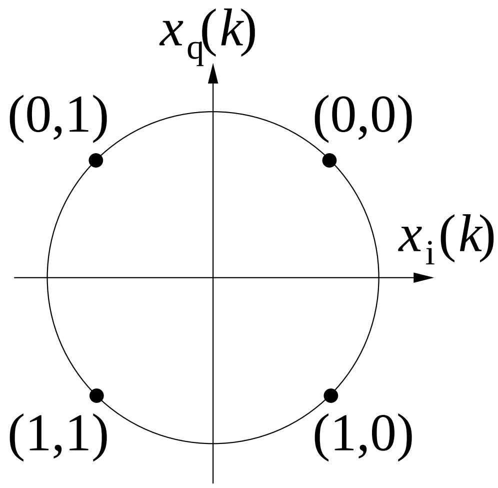
Mapping to Constellation Pattern

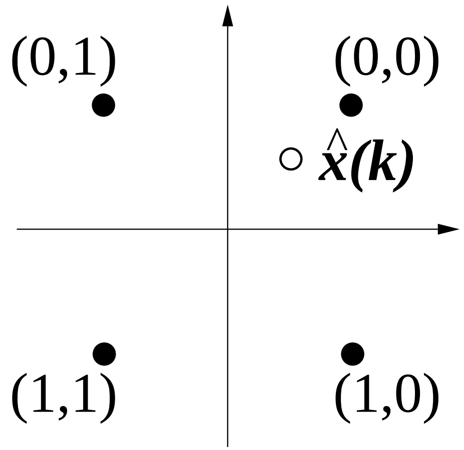
- It is typical practice to describe a symbol $x(k)$ by a point in *constellation diagram*, i.e. its in-phase and quadrature components, $x_{\rm i}(k)$ and $x_{\rm q}(k)$

- Example for a case of $q = 2$ bits per symbol (QPSK):

- From the constellation pattern, the values $x_{\rm i}(k)$ and $x_{\rm q}(k)$ of symbol $x(k)$ are determined

- There is a **one-to-one** relationship between symbol set (constellation diagram) and modulation signal set (actually transmitted modulated signal)





- In the receiver, the constellation point and therefore the transmitted symbol value is determined from the received signal sample $\hat{x}(k)$

Phase Shift Keying (PSK)

- In PSK, carrier phase used to carry symbol information, and modulation signal set:

$$s_i(t) = A\cos(\omega_c t + \phi_i(t)),\ 0 \le t \le T_s,\ 1 \le i \le M = 2^q$$

where T_s: symbol period, A: constant carrier amplitude, M: number of symbol points in constellation diagram

- "Phase" carries symbol information, namely to transmit i-th symbol value (point), signal $s(t) = s_i(t)$ is sent, note:

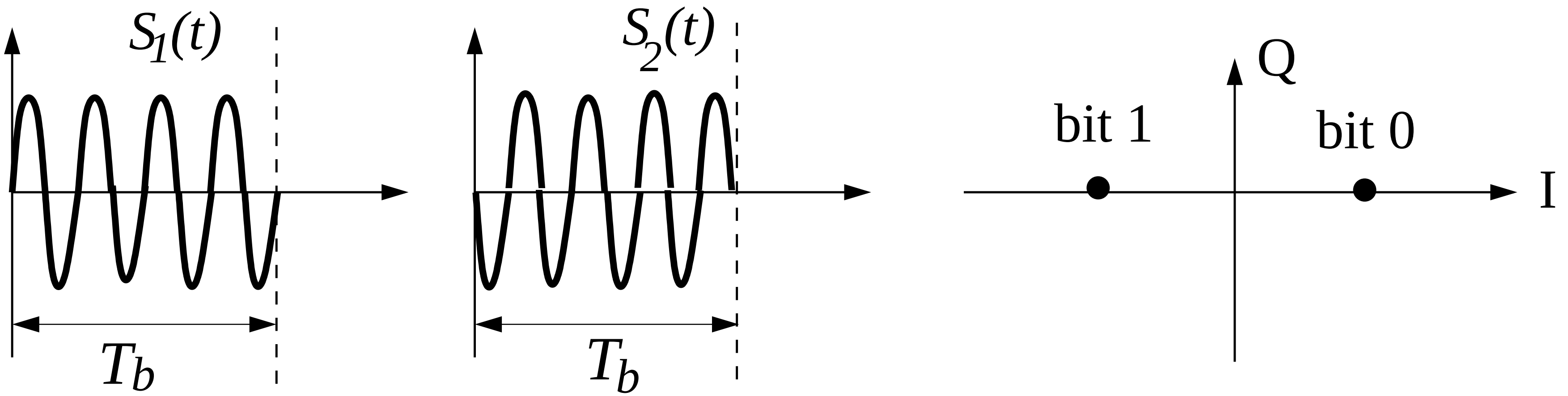
$$s(t) = A\cos(\omega_c t + \phi_i(t)) = \underbrace{A\cos(\phi_i(t))}_{\text{inphse symbol } x_{\rm i}(t)} \cdot \cos(\omega_c t) + \underbrace{(-A\sin(\phi_i(t)))}_{\text{quadrature symbol } x_{\rm q}(t)} \cdot \sin(\omega_c t)$$

- Recall previously in slide **29**, we say transmitted signal is

$$s(t) = x_{\rm i}(t)\cos(\omega_c t) + x_{\rm q}(t)\sin(\omega_c t)$$

Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK)

- One bit per symbol, note the mapping from bits to symbols in constellation diagram, where quadrature branch is not used



- Modulation signal set $s_i(t) = A\cos(\omega_c t + \phi_i)$, $i = 1, 2$

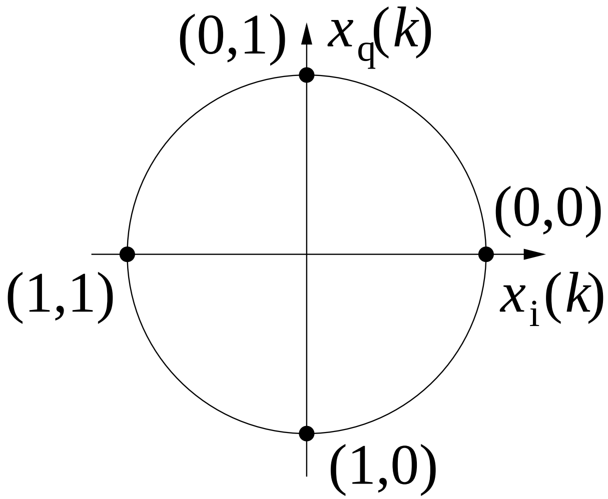
$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{bit 0 or symbol 1:} & \phi_1 = 0 \\ \text{bit 1 or symbol 2:} & \phi_2 = \pi \end{array}$$

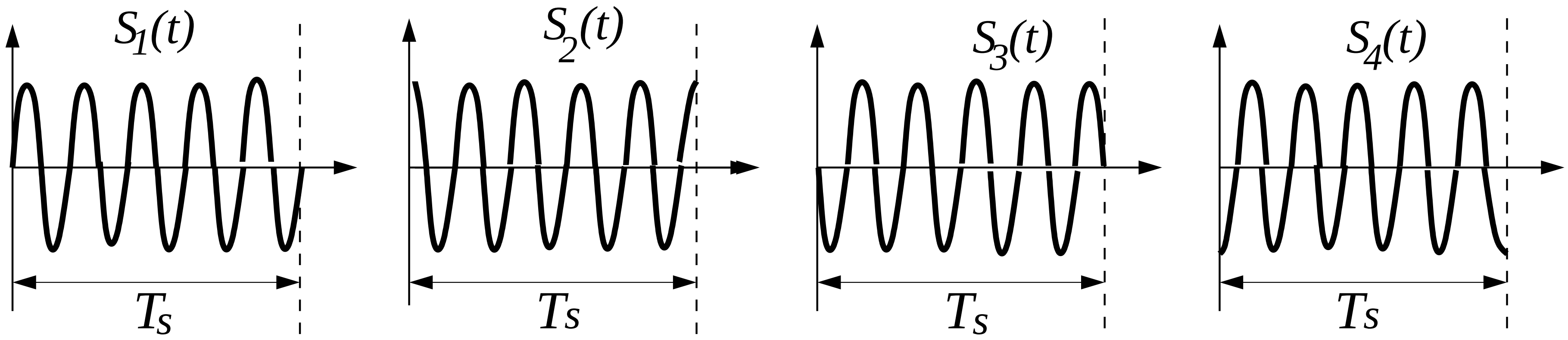
Phase separation: π

Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK)

- Two bits per symbol with a minimum phase separation of $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- A QPSK constellation diagram:
  (A "different" one shown in slide **42**)
- Modulation signal set

$$s_i(t) = A\cos(\omega_c t + \phi_i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq 4$$

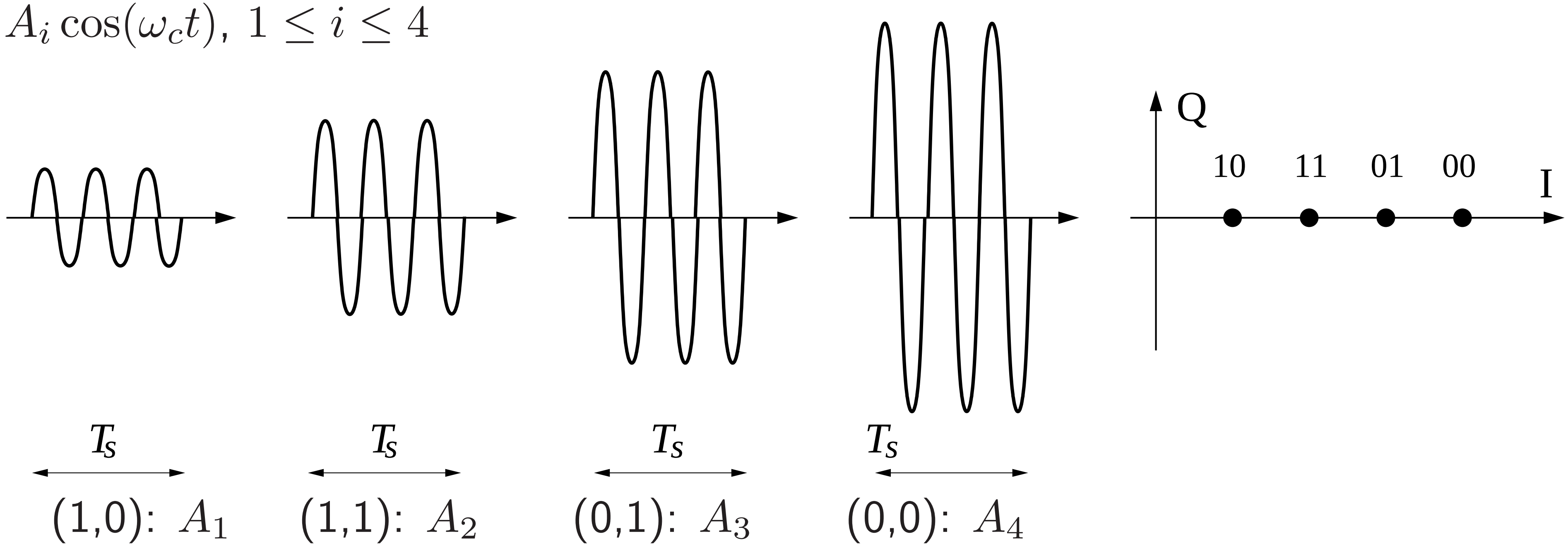




bit (0,0): $\phi_1 = 0$ bit (0,1): $\phi_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ bit (1,1): $\phi_3 = \pi$ bit (1,0): $\phi_4 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK)

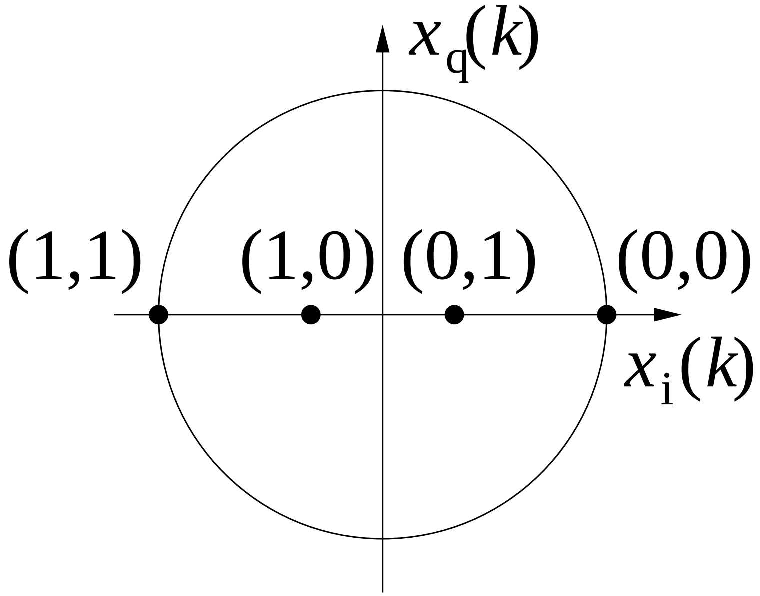
- Pure ASK: carrier amplitude is used to carry symbol information
- An example of 4-ASK with constellation diagram and modulation signal set $s_i(t) = A_i \cos(\omega_c t)$, $1 \leq i \leq 4$

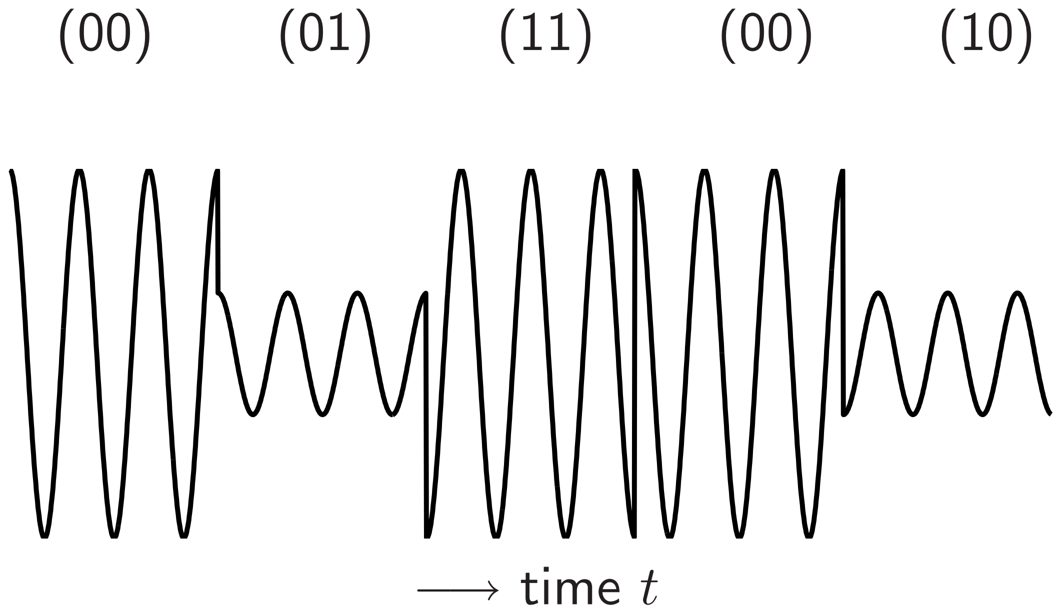


- Note quadrature branch is not used, pure ASK rarely used itself as amplitude can easily be distorted by channel

Combined ASK / PSK

- PSK and ASK can be combined. Here is an example of 4-ary or 4-PAM (pulse amplitude modulation) with constellation pattern and transmitted signal $s(t)$:



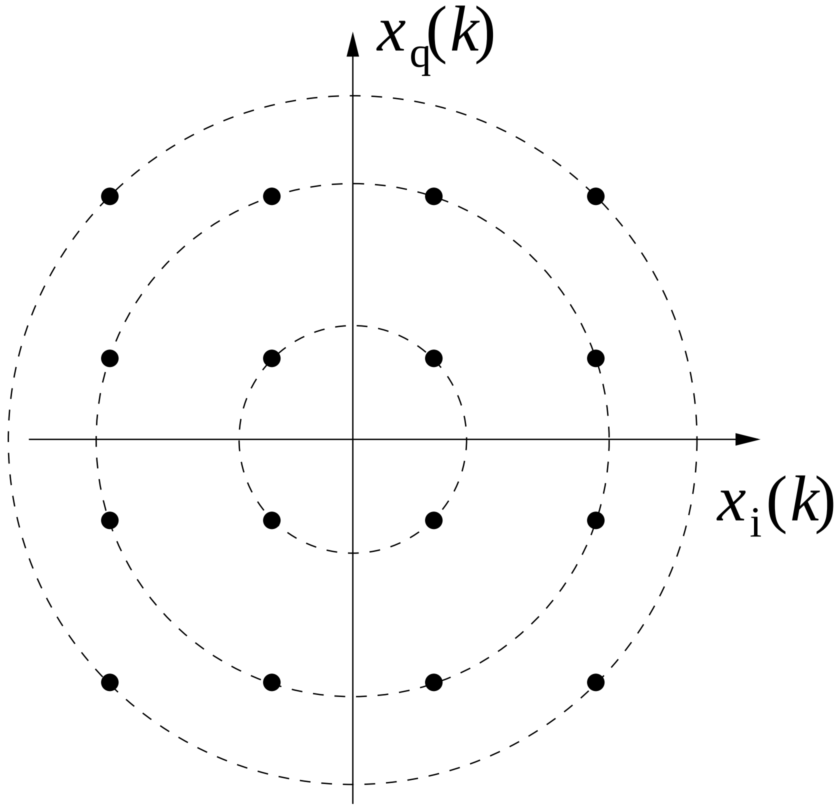


2 amplitude levels and phase shift of π are combined to represent 4-ary symbols

- Note in $\sqrt{M}$-ary or $\sqrt{M}$-PAM, quadrature component is not used, a more generic scheme of combining PSK/ASK is QAM, which uses both I and Q branches

Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM)

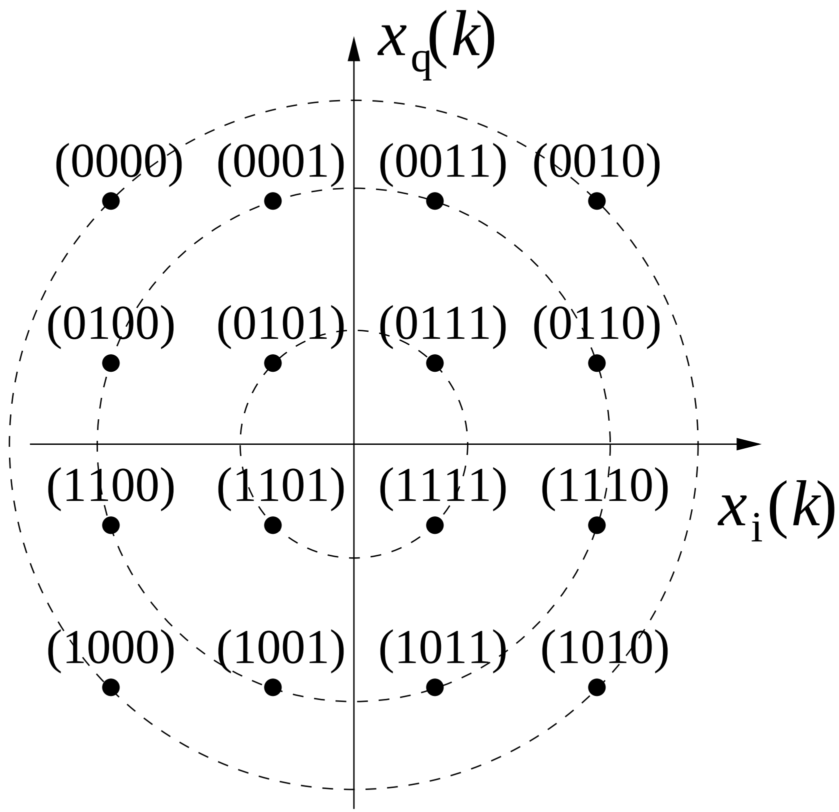
- QAM: combines features of PSK and ASK, uses both I and Q components, and is bandwidth very efficient
- An example of (squared) 16-QAM:

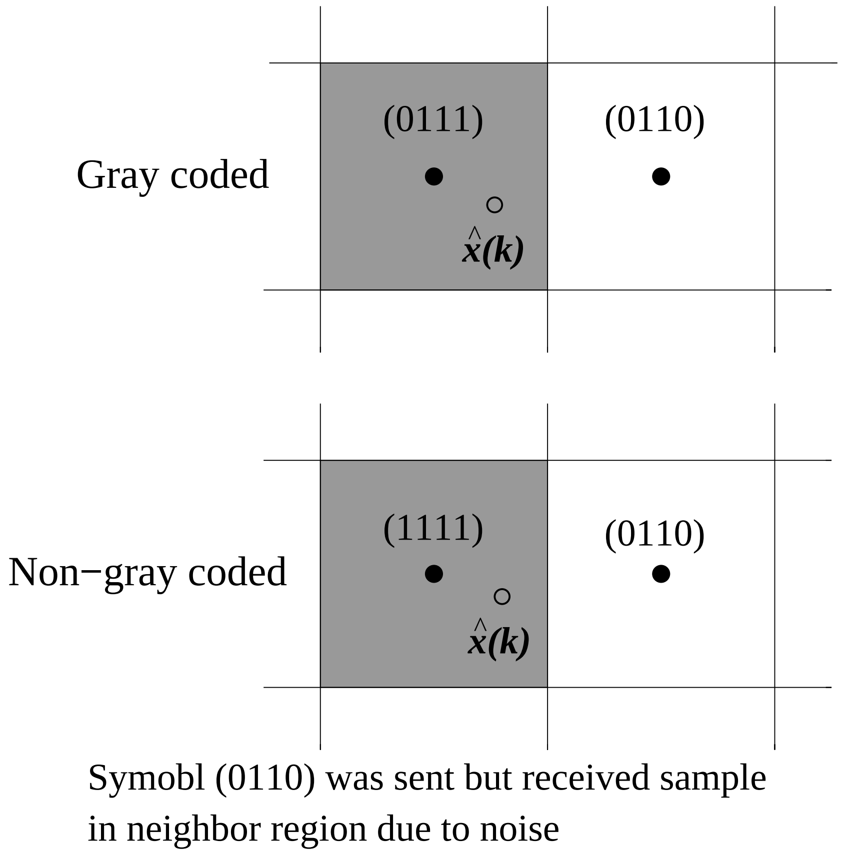


- Note for squared M-QAM, I and Q branches are both $\sqrt{M}$-ary (of previous slide)
- Depending on the channel quality, 64-QAM, 128-QAM, or 256-QAM are possible
- Why high-order QAM particularly bandwidth efficient? and what is penalty paid?

Gray Mapping

- Gray coding: adjacent constellation points only differ in a single bit (minimum Hamming distance)

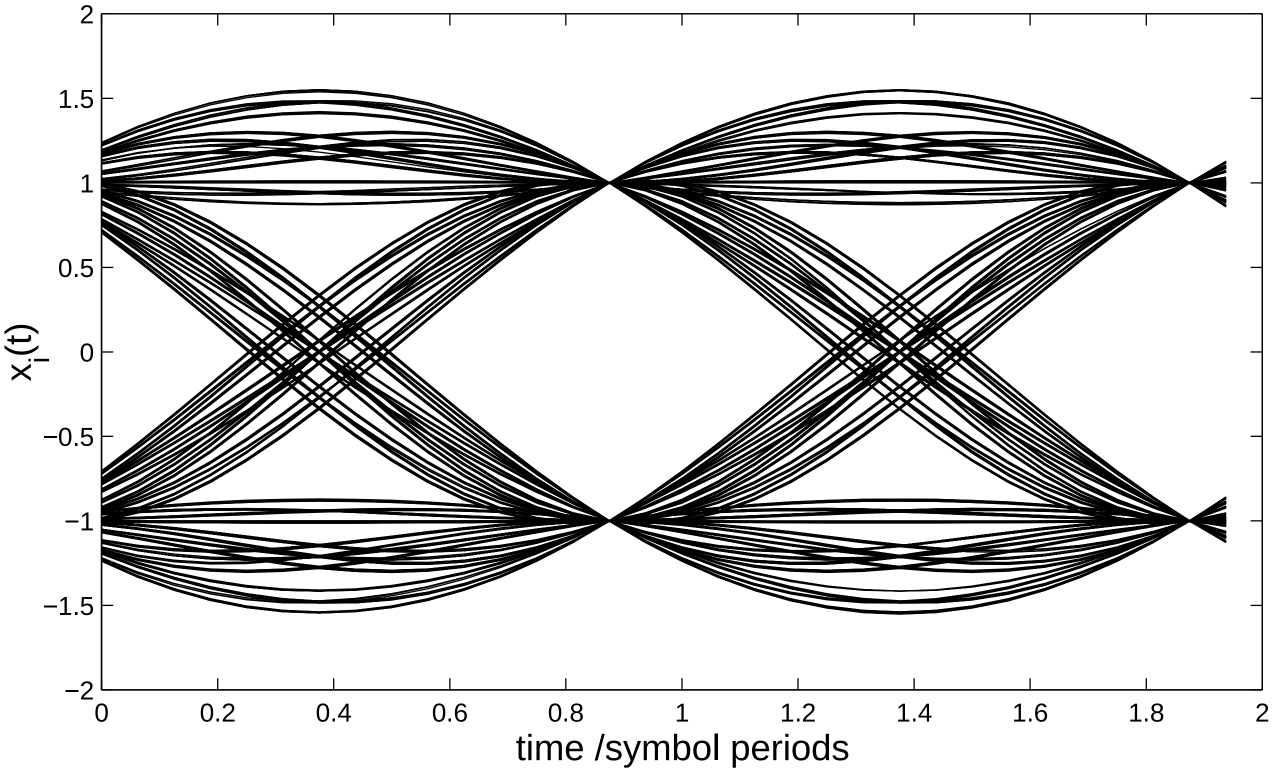




- If noise or distortions cause misclassification in the receiver, Gray coding can minimise the bit error rate

Eye Diagram — Perfect Channel

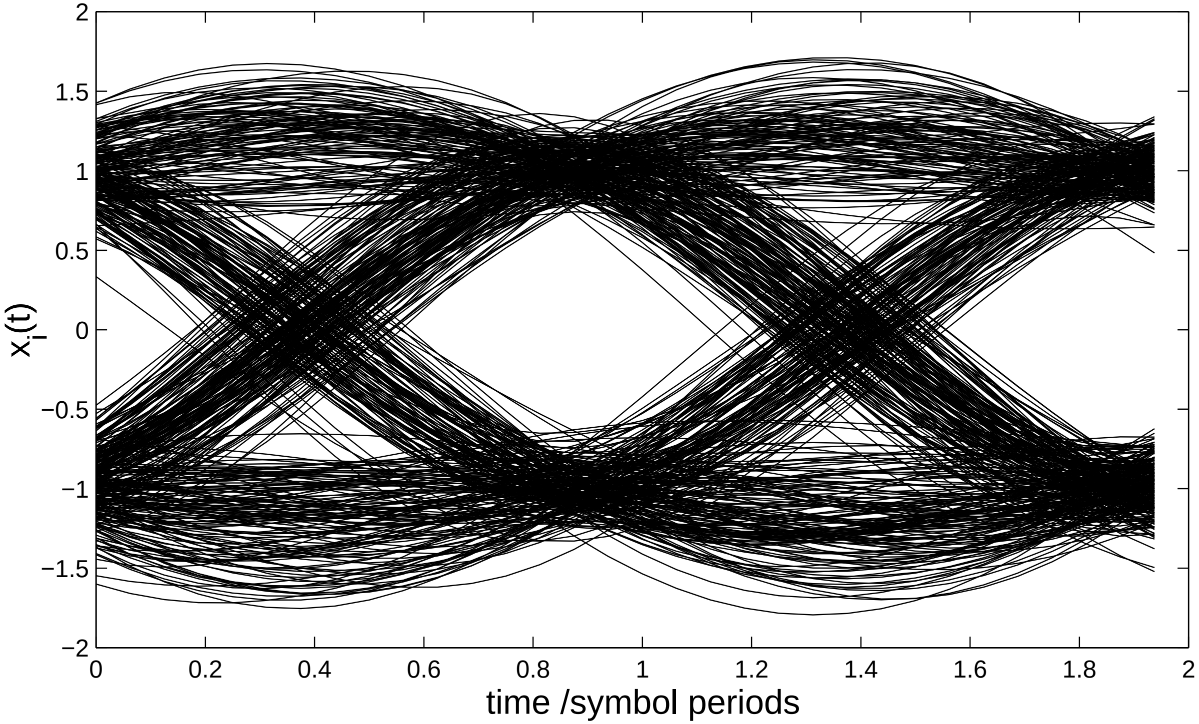
- By now we have discussed all components of MODEM, and we turn to “channel” again
- We are looking at stacked 2 symbol period intervals of the demodulated signal $\hat{x}_{\rm i}(t)$ in a QPSK scheme ($\hat{x}_{\rm i}(t)$ is BPSK):



- This is called an eye diagram; ideal sampling of $\hat{x}_{\rm i}(k)$ will sample the crossing points $\hat{x}_{\rm i}(t) = \pm 1$ $\longrightarrow$ clock/timing recovery ($\tau \approx 0.85T_s$ or $t_k = kT_s + 0.85T_s$)

Eye Diagram — Noisy Channel

- With channel noise at 10 dB SNR, the eye diagram looks different:

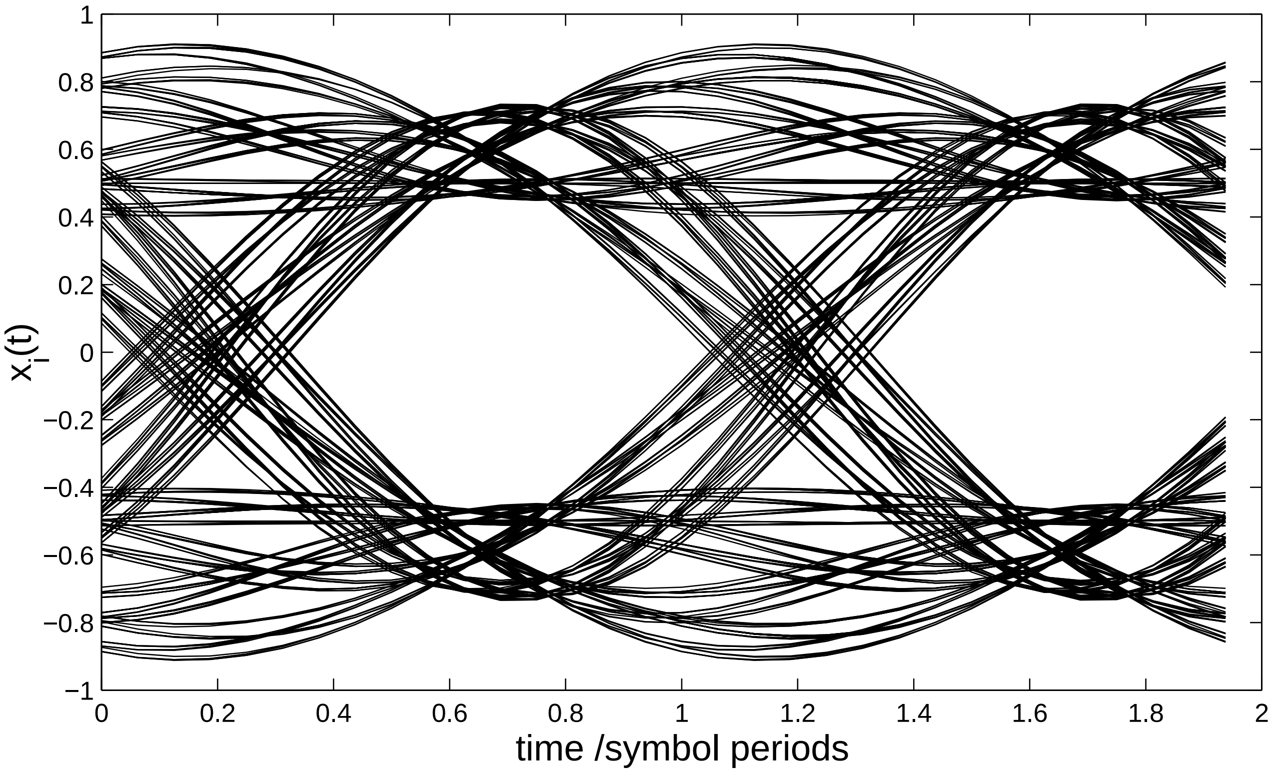


- As long as the sampling points can be clearly determined and the eye is "open", $\hat{x}_{\rm i}(k)$ will correctly resemble $x_{\rm i}(k)$

- At higher noise levels, misclassifications can occur if the eye is "closed"

Eye Diagram — Distorting Channel

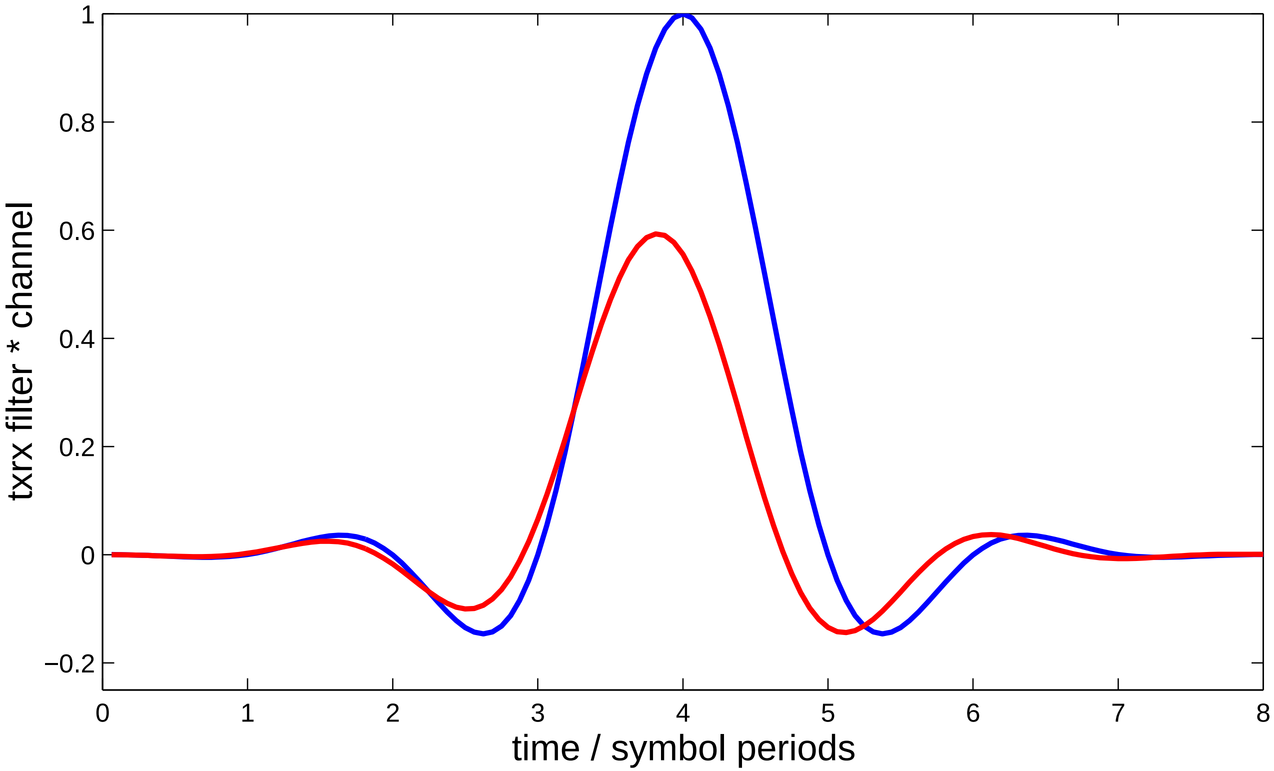
- Non-ideal channel with an impulse response $c(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta(t - T_s/4)$, where T_s is the symbol period:



- The eye diagram is distorted; this intersymbol interference together with noise effect will make the eye completely closed, leading to misclassification

Intersymbol Interference (ISI)

- Combined impulse response of an ideal pulse shaping filter of regular zero crossings with ideal channel $g_c(t) = \delta(t)$ and non-ideal channel $g_c(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{2}\delta(t - t_s/4)$:



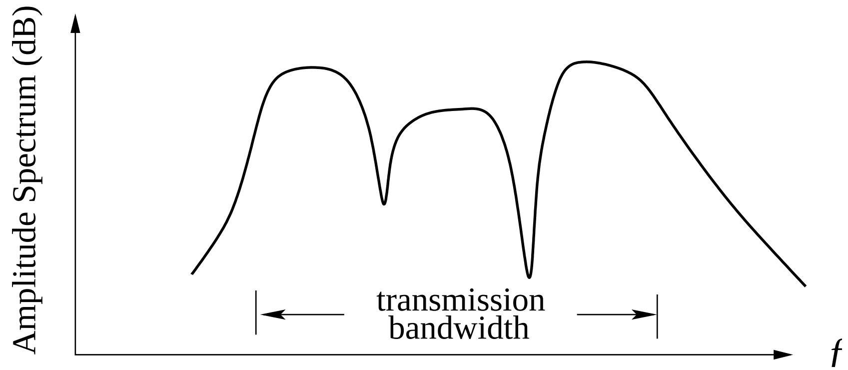
- For non-ideal channel, the combined Tx-filter – channel – Rx filter has lost the property of a Nyquist system, no longer has regular zero crossings at symbol spacing

Dispersive Channel

- Recall that zero ISI is achieved if combined Tx and Rx filters is a Nyquist system

- But this is only true if the channel is ideal $\Rightarrow G_{Tx}(f)G_c(f)G_{Rx}(f) = G_{Tx}G_{Rx}(f)$

- If $G_c(f)$ is non-ideal, $G_{Tx}(f)G_c(f)G_{Rx}(f)$ will not be a Nyquist system; example of a distorting channel:



- Dispersive channel is caused by: (i) a restricted bandwidth (channel bandwidth is insufficient for the required transmission rate); or (ii) multipath distorting

- Equalisation is needed for overcoming this channel distortion (next lecture)

Summary

- Mapping bit stream to symbol stream
- Symbol constellation and modulation signal set
- Modulation schemes: PSK, ASK, PAM (Q-ary) and QAM
- Gray code
- Eye diagram, effects of noise
- Effects of dispersive channel