Baseband (3A)

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This document was produced by using OpenOffice and Octave.

Bit Time Slot

Codeword Time Slot

Bits / PCM Word

L : number of quantization levels $L = 2^l$

Bits / Symbol

M: size of a set of message symbols $M = 2^k$

M-ary Pulse Modulation Waveforms

PAM (Pulse Amplitude Modulation)

PPM (Pulse Position Modulation)

PDM (Pulse Duration Modulation)

PWM (Pulse Width Modulation)

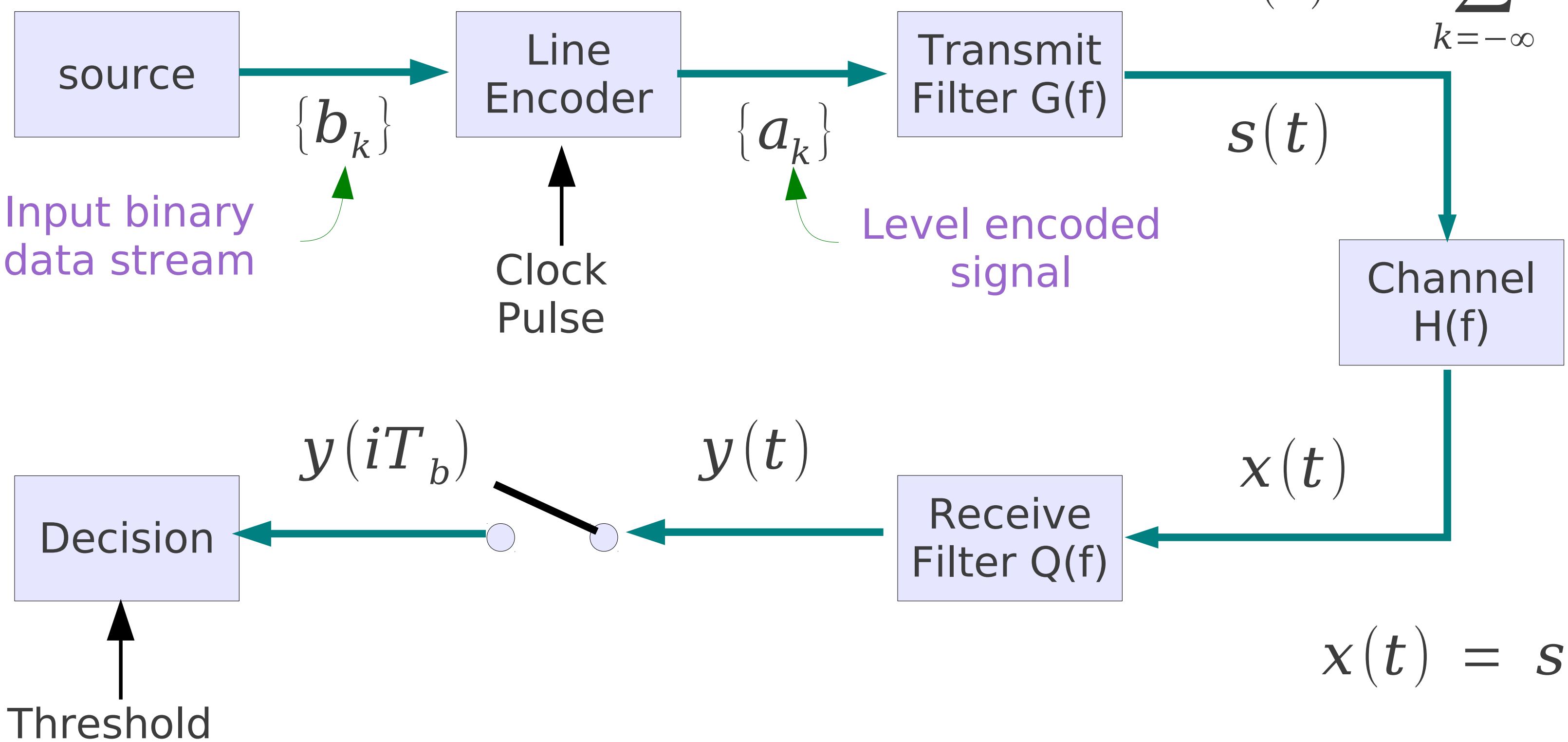
M-ary Pulse Modulation M-ary alphabet set

M-ary PAM : M allowable amplitude levels are assigned to each of the M possible symbol values.

PAM

The amplitude of transmitted pulses is varied in a discrete manner in accordance with an input stream of digital data

$$s(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k g(t-kT_b)$$

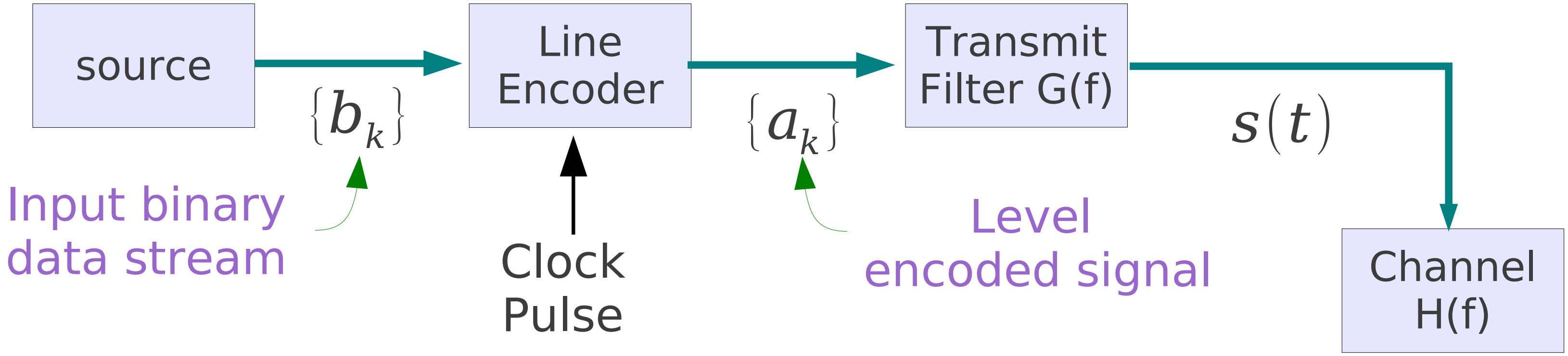


$$x(t) = s(t)*h(t)$$

$$y(t) = x(t)*q(t)$$

M-ary PAM

The amplitude of transmitted pulses is varied in a discrete manner in accordance with an input stream of digital data



M-ary PAM Bit Rate

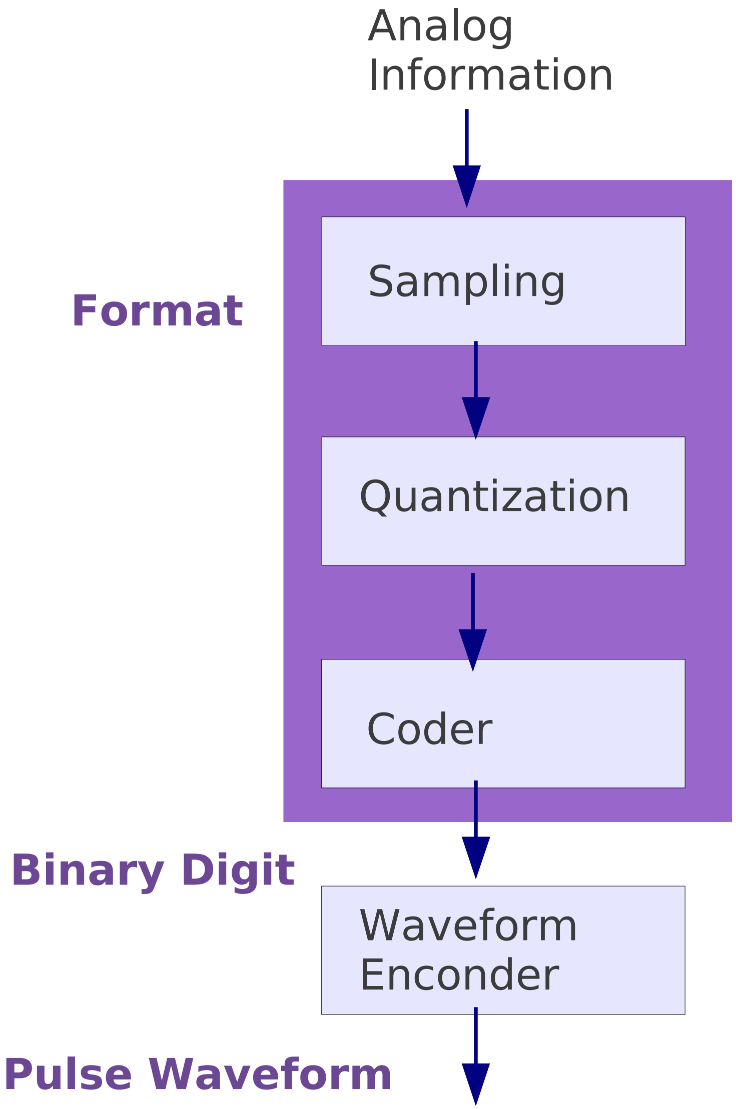
$$T = T_b \log_2 M$$

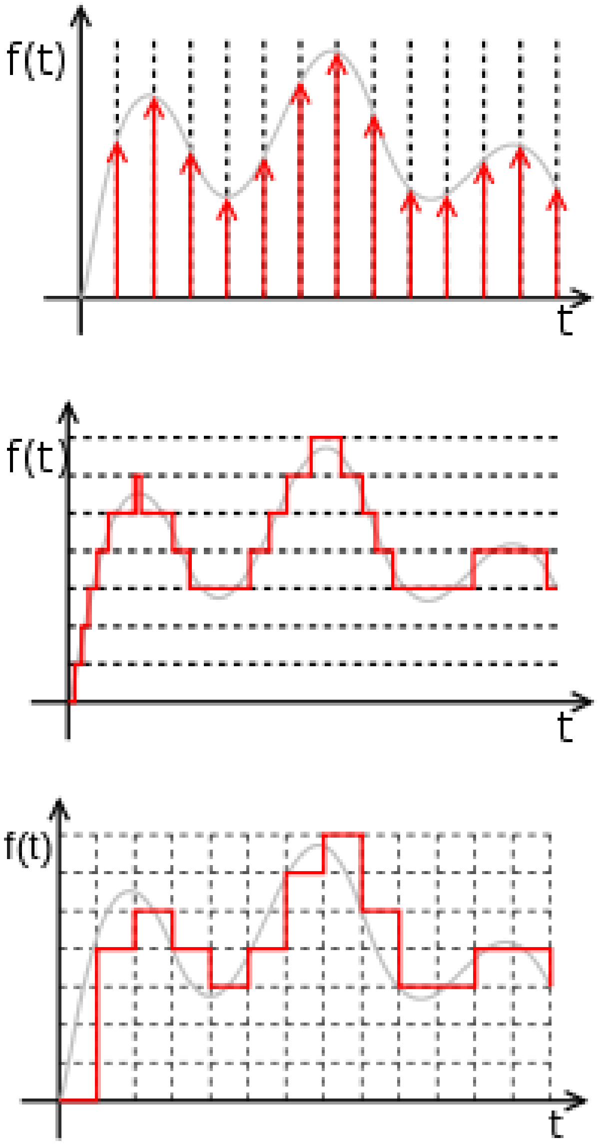
M possible amplitude level (M>2)
M symbols
Transmits sequence of symbols

T: Symbol duration
1/T : Symbol rate

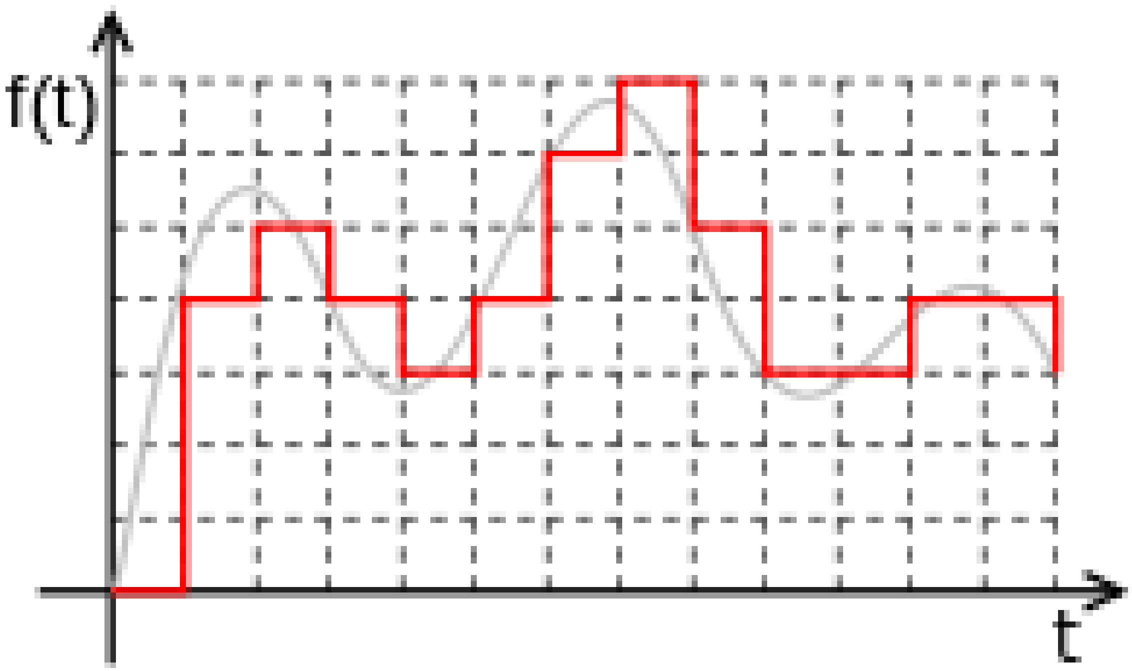
Binary PAM
Tb : Bit duration
1/Tb : Bit rate

Sampling and Quantization





PAM (Pulse Amplitude Modulation)

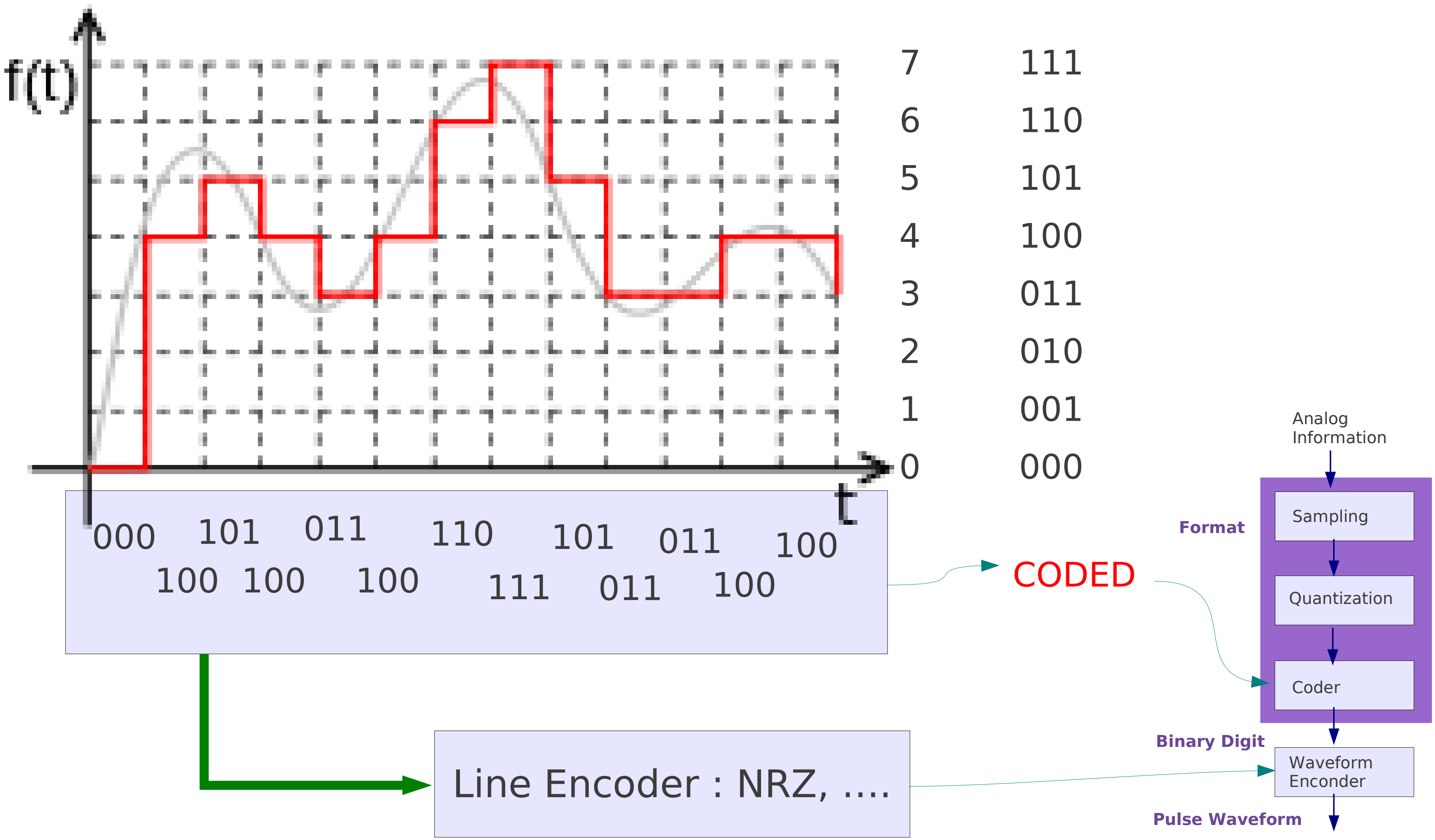


7	111
6	110
5	101
4	100
3	011
2	010
1	001
0	000

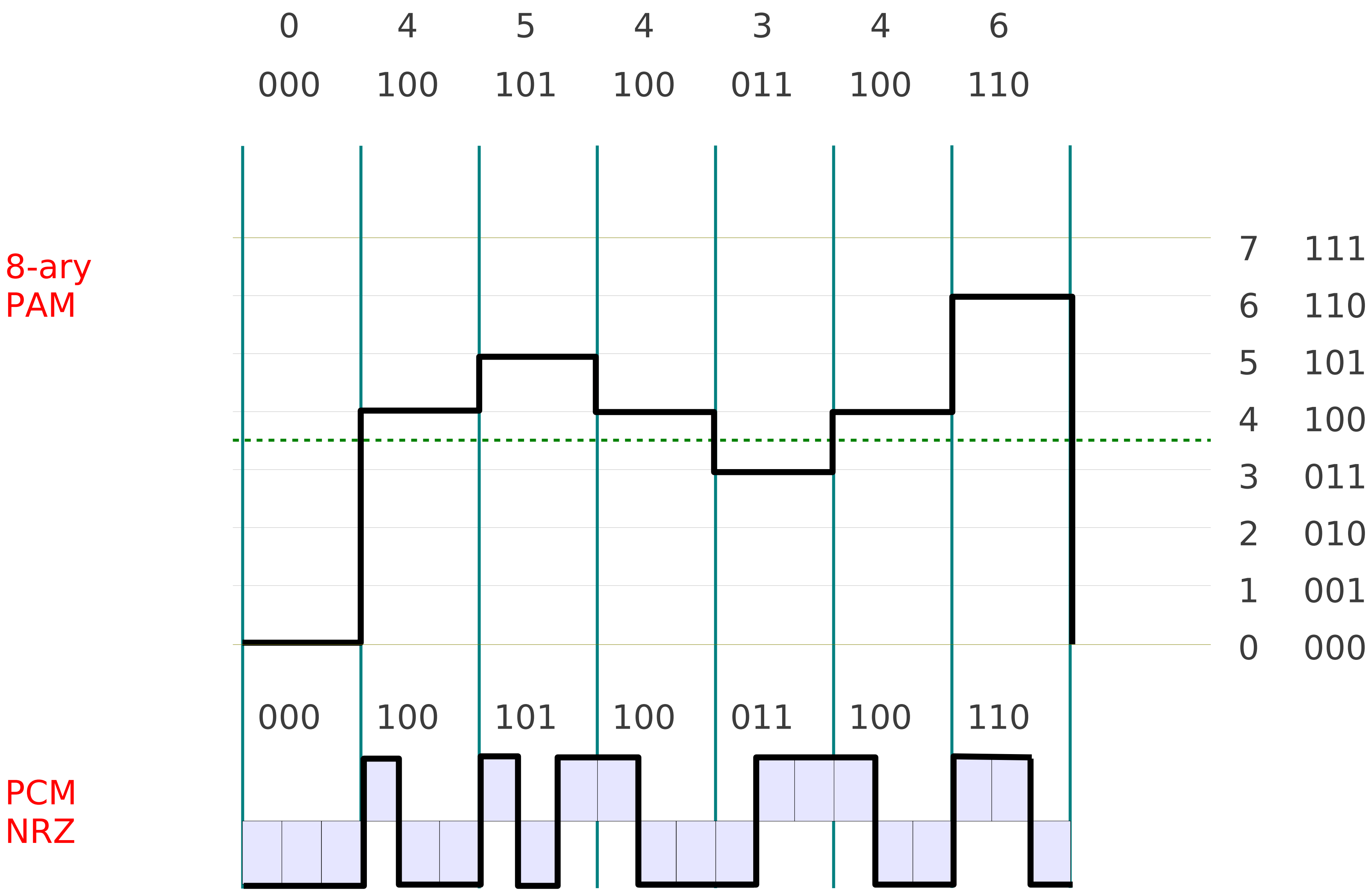
4-ary PAM **2-bit modulator** **4 levels :** -3, -1, +1, +3 volts

8-ary PAM **3-bit modulator** **8 levels :** -7,-5,-3,-1,+1,+3,+5,+7

PCM (Pulse Coded Modulation)



8-ary PAM vs PCM



Line Encode

Digital BaseBand Modulation

NRZ-L

NRZ-M

NRZ-S

Unipolar RZ

Bipolar RZ

RZ-AMI

Bi-Phi-L

Bi-Phi-M

Bi-Phi-S

Delay Modulation

Dicode NRZ

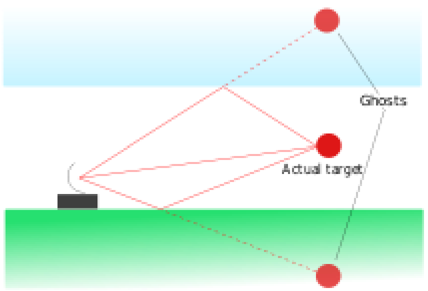
Dicod RZ

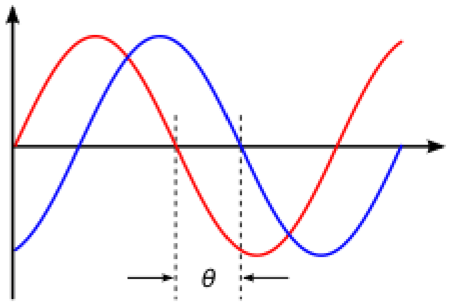
- DC component
- Self-Clocking
- Error Detection
- Bandwidth Compression
- Differential Encoding
- Noise Immunity

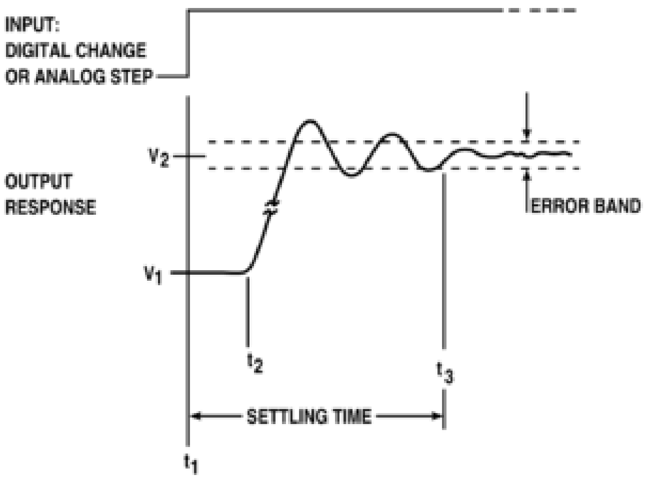
Inter-Symbol Interference

distortion of a signal
in which one symbol interferes with subsequent symbols.
multipath propagation
inherent non-linear filter → long tail, smear, blur …

- adaptive equalization
- error correcting codes

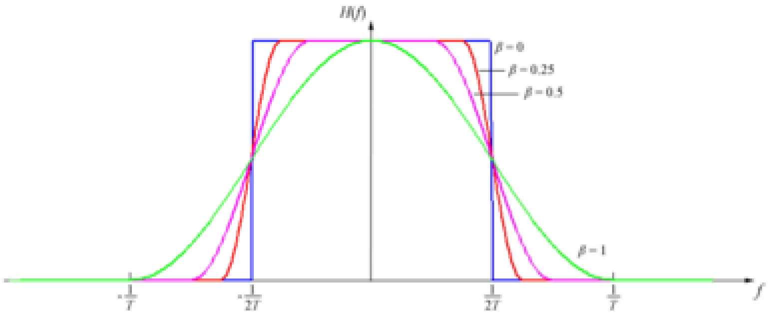




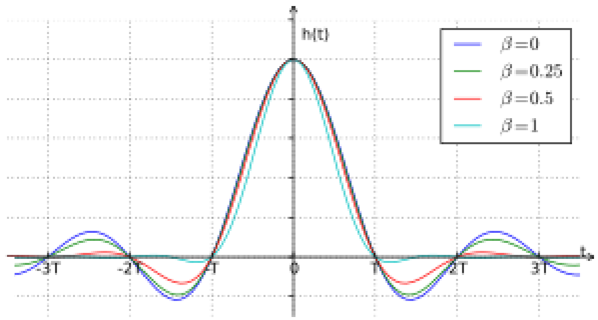


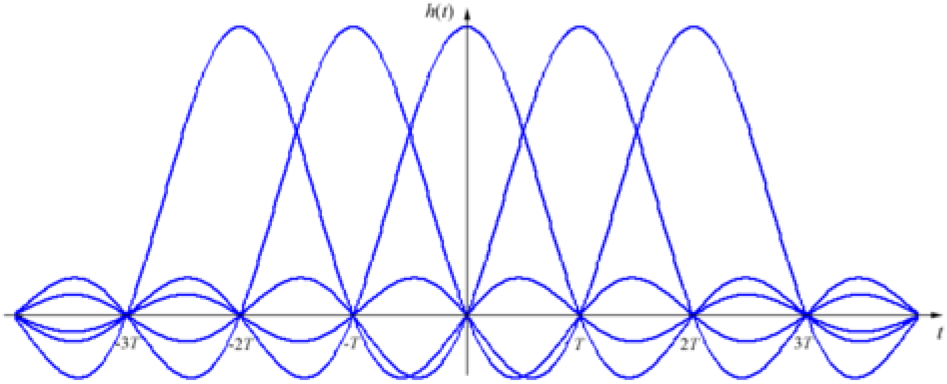
Pulse Shaping

Changing the waveform of transmitted p
Bandwidth constraints
Control ISI (inter-Symbol Interference)



- Sinc Filter
- Raised Cosine Filter
- Gaussian Filter





Signal Space

N-dim orthogonal space

Characterized by a set of N linearly independent functions

Basis functions $\Psi_j(t)$

Independent → not interfering in detection

$$\int_0^T \Psi_j(t)\Psi_k(t)\,dt = K_j \delta_{jk} \qquad 0 \le t \le T \qquad j, k = 1, \cdots, N$$

Kronecker delta functions

$$\delta_{jk} = \begin{cases} 1 & for\ j = k \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

N-dim orthonormal space $K_j = 1$

$$E_j = \int_0^T \Psi_j^2(t)\,dt = K_j$$

Linear Combination

Any finite set of waveform $\{s_i(t)\}$ $i = 1, \cdots, M$

Characterized by a set of N linearly independent functions

$$s_1(t) = a_{11}\Psi_1(t) + a_{12}\Psi_2(t) + \cdots + a_{1n}\Psi_N(t)$$

$$s_2(t) = a_{21}\Psi_1(t) + a_{22}\Psi_2(t) + \cdots + a_{2n}\Psi_N(t)$$

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$

$$s_M(t) = a_{M1}\Psi_1(t) + a_{M2}\Psi_2(t) + \cdots + a_{MN}\Psi_N(t)$$

$$s_1(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij}\Psi_j(t) \qquad i = 1, \cdots, M$$

$$N \le M$$

Linear Combination

Any finite set of waveform $\{s_i(t)\}$ $i = 1, \cdots, M$

Characterized by a set of N linearly independent functions

$$s_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} \Psi_j(t) \qquad i = 1, \cdots, M$$

$$N \leq M$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{1}{K_j} \int_0^T s_i(t) \Psi_j(t)\, dt \qquad i = 1, \cdots, M \qquad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$j = 1, \cdots, N$$

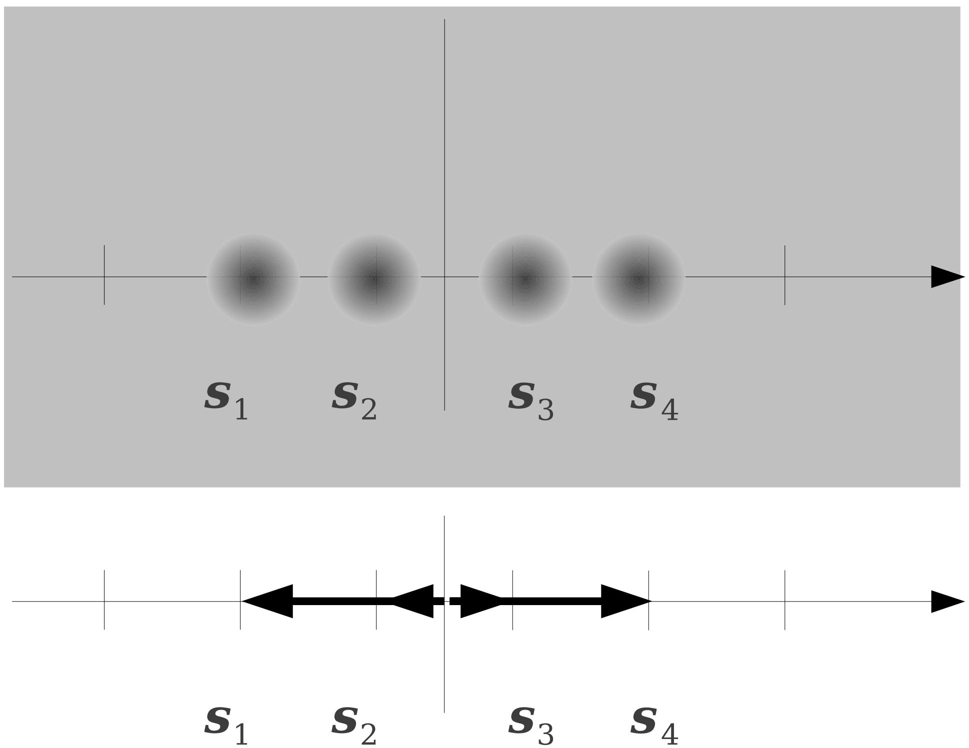
$$\{s_i(t)\} \Longleftrightarrow \{\boldsymbol{s}_i\} = \{a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \cdots, a_{iN}\} \qquad i = 1, \cdots, M$$

Signals and Noise

Any finite set of waveform $\{s_i(t)\}$ $i = 1, \cdots, M$

Characterized by a set of N linearly independent functions

$$\{s_i(t)\} \Longleftrightarrow \{\mathbf{s}_i\} = \{a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \cdots, a_{iN}\} \quad i = 1, \cdots, M$$



4-ary PAM

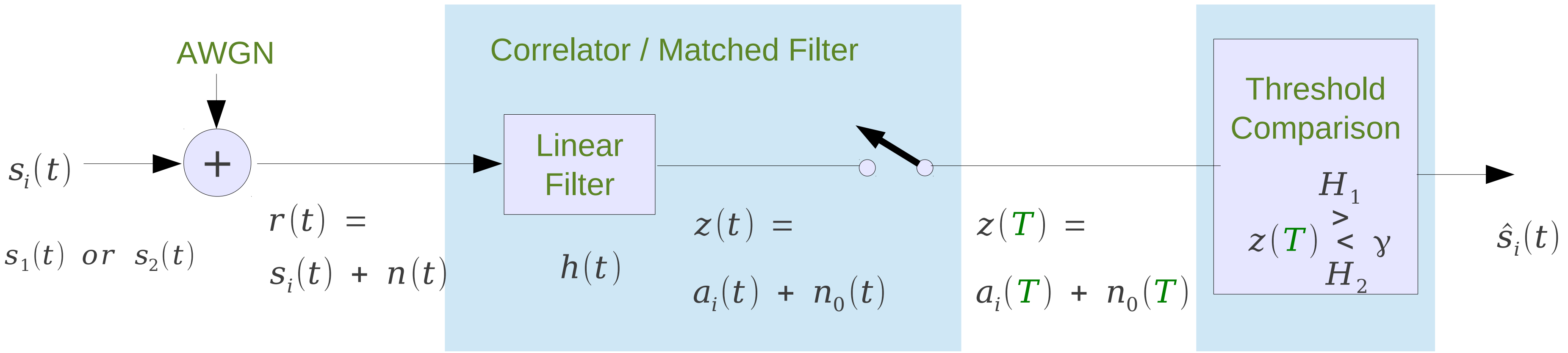
Detection of Binary Signals

Transmitted Signal

$$s_i(t) = \begin{cases} s_1(t) & 0 \le t \le T \quad \text{for a binary } 1 \\ s_2(t) & 0 \le t \le T \quad \text{for a binary } 0 \end{cases}$$

Received Signal

$$r(t) = s_i(t) + n(t) \qquad i = 1,2; \qquad 0 \le t \le T$$



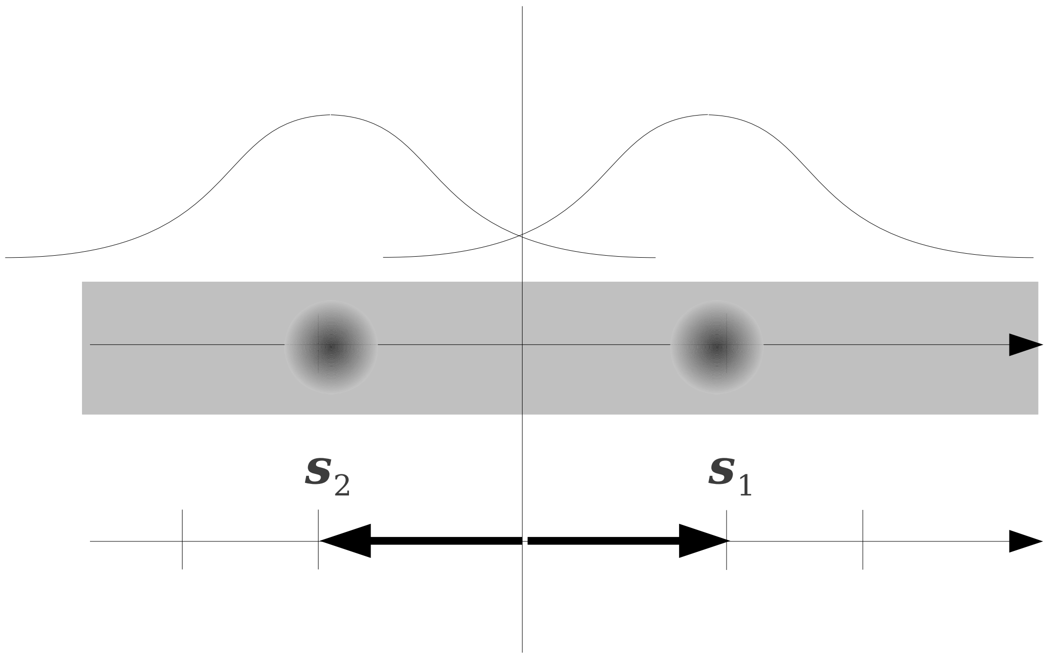
Detection of Binary Signals

$$z(T) = a_i(T) + n_0(T) \Rightarrow z = a_i + n_0$$

$$p(n_0) = \frac{1}{\sigma_0\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{n_0}{\sigma_0}\right)^2\right]$$

$$p(z|s_1) = \frac{1}{\sigma_0\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z-a_1}{\sigma_0}\right)^2\right]$$

$$p(z|s_2) = \frac{1}{\sigma_0\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z-a_2}{\sigma_0}\right)^2\right]$$



$$z(T) \underset{H_2}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \gamma$$

$$\frac{p(z|s_1)}{p(z|s_2)} \underset{H_2}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \frac{P(s_2)}{P(s_1)}$$

$$\frac{p(z|s_1)}{p(z|s_2)} \underset{H_2}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \frac{a_1+a_2}{2} = \gamma_0$$

Signals and Noise

ISI

Autocorrelation of Random and Power Signals

Time Averaging and Ergodicity

Autocorrelation of Random and Power Signals

Time Averaging and Ergodicity

References

[1] http://en.wikipedia.org/
[2] http://planetmath.org/
[3] B. Sklar, "Digital Communications: Fundamentals and Applications"