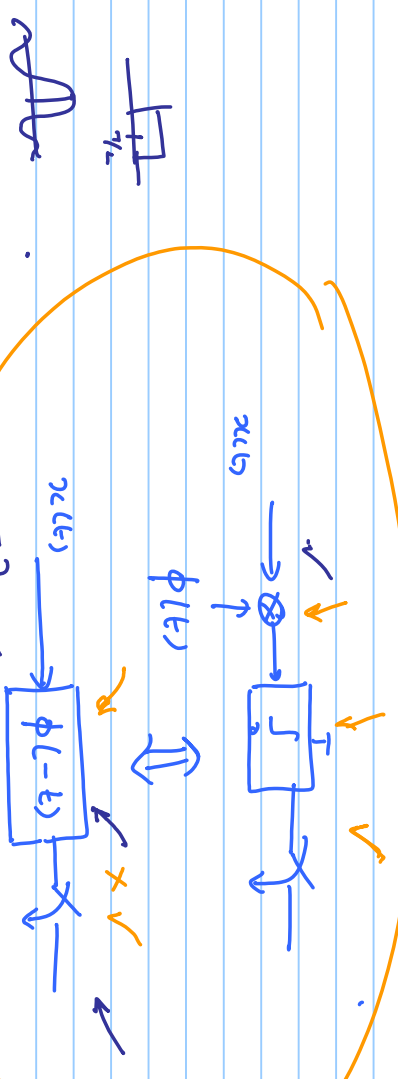
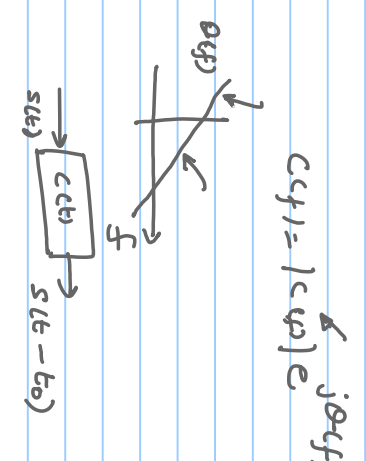
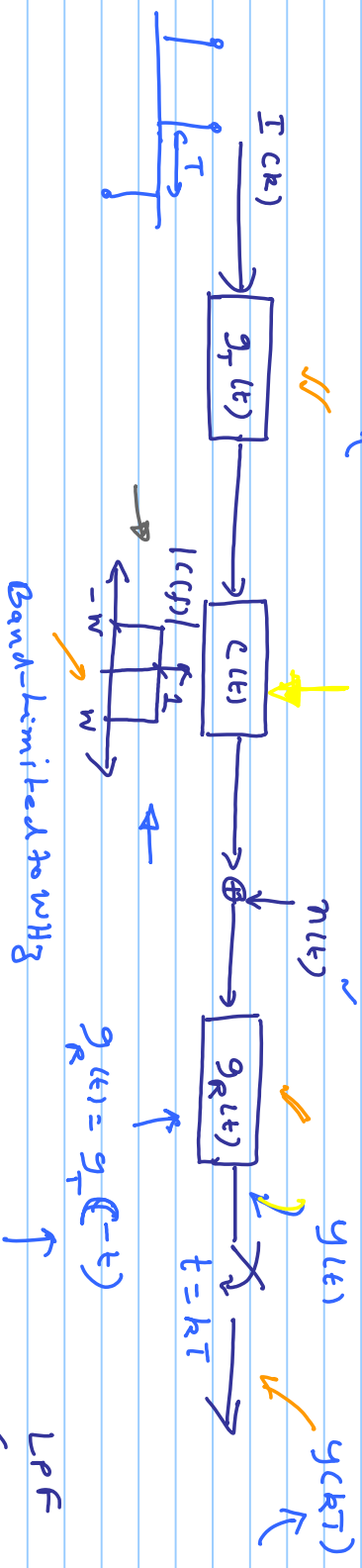


Lesson 3 -- Digital communications thro band-limited "flat" channels -- Symbol-by-symbol modulation based signal design for band-limited channels ✓
 (Nyquist criterion), partial response signaling

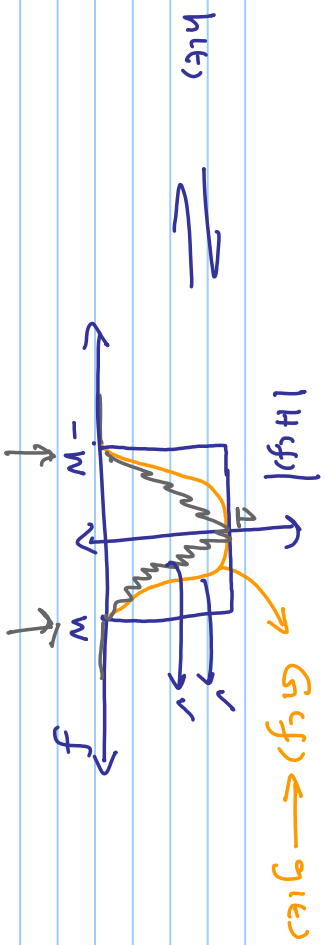
8/8/2017



$\phi_L(t) = g_L(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$
 $\phi_U(t) = g_U(t) \sin(2\pi f_c t)$

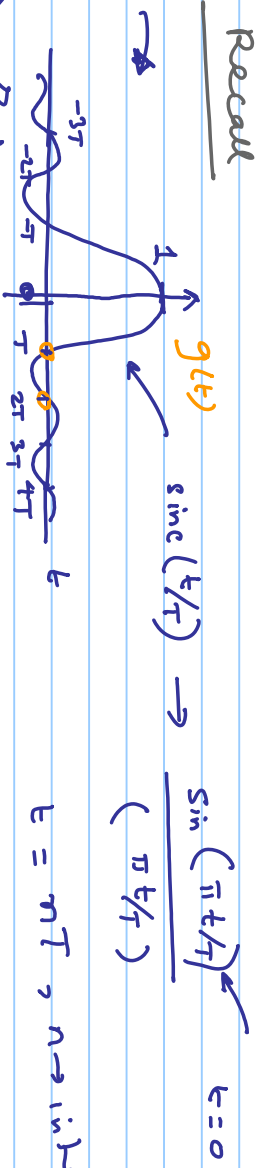
Rate $< W \cdot \log_2(1 + SNR)$

$$s(t) \approx 1$$



$$h(t) \approx$$

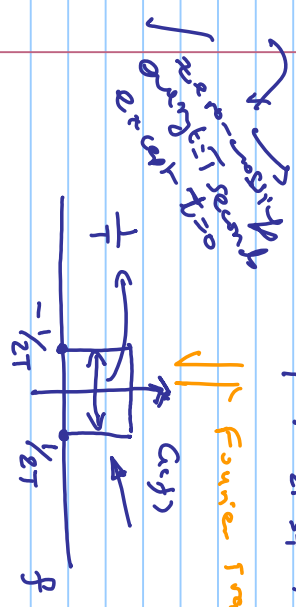
Recall



$$\text{sinc}(t/T) \rightarrow \frac{\sin(\pi t/T)}{(\pi t/T)} \quad t=0$$

$T = nT, n \rightarrow \text{integer}$

Fourier Transform



$$g(t) = \int_{-1/2T}^{1/2T} G(f) e^{j2\pi f t} df$$

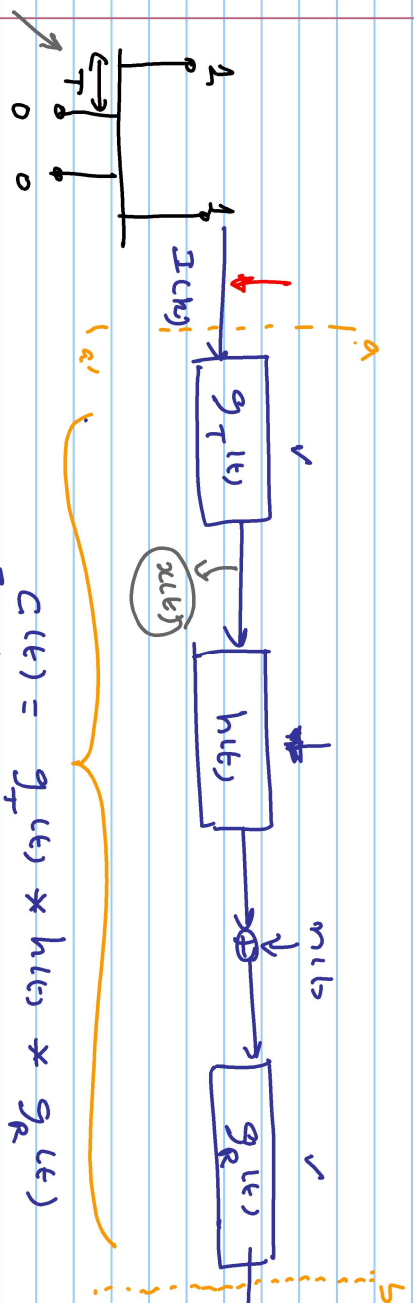
$$\int_{-1/2T}^{+1/2T} \frac{1 \cdot e^{j2\pi f t}}{j2\pi f} = \frac{\text{sinc}(\pi t/T)}{(\pi t/T)}$$

then the signal goes thru the channel without any distortion

$$T \rightarrow \frac{1}{2T} \leq W$$

Nyquist Pulse Shaping

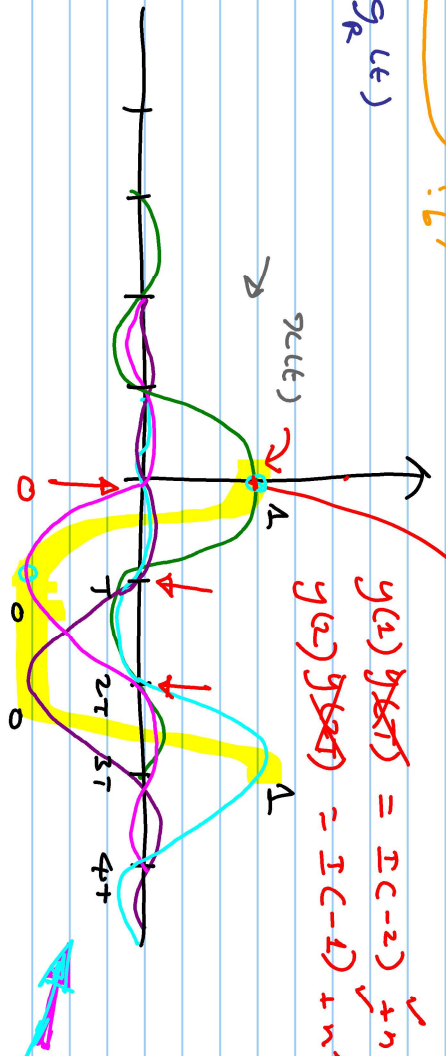
$g_T(t)$ → Sinc Pulse ✓
 → Any Nyquist Pulse → Square Root Raised Cosine ✓



$$c(t) = g_T(t) * h(t) * g_R(t)$$

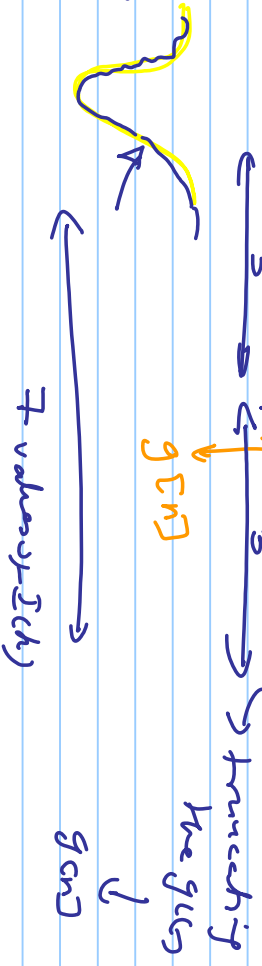
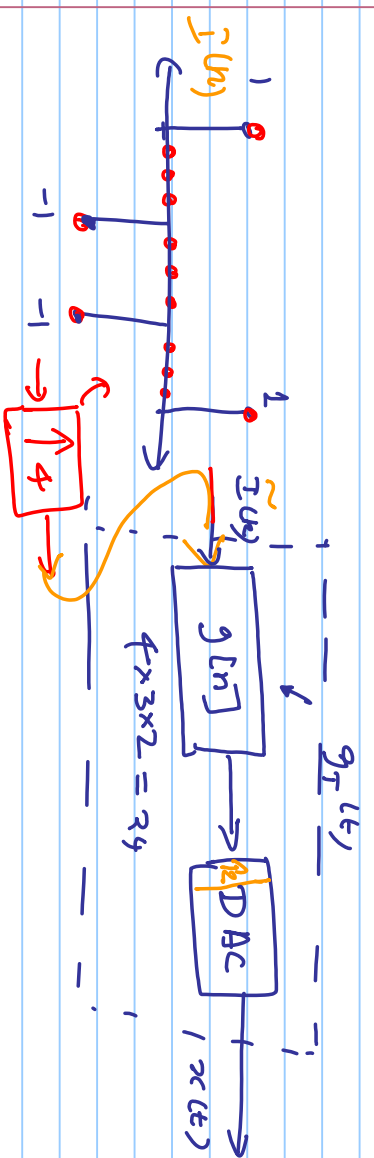
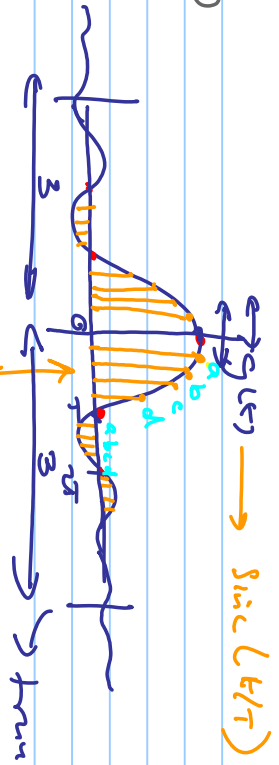
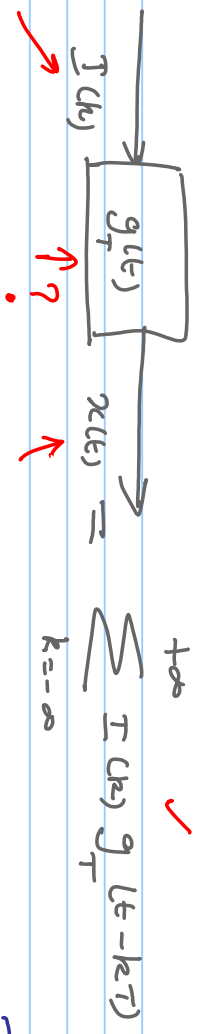
$$y(t) = c(t) * \{I_c(t)\}$$

$y(k) = I_c(k - \Delta)$
 $y(0) = I_c(-3)$
 $\Delta = 3T$
 group delay is the slope of the phase response



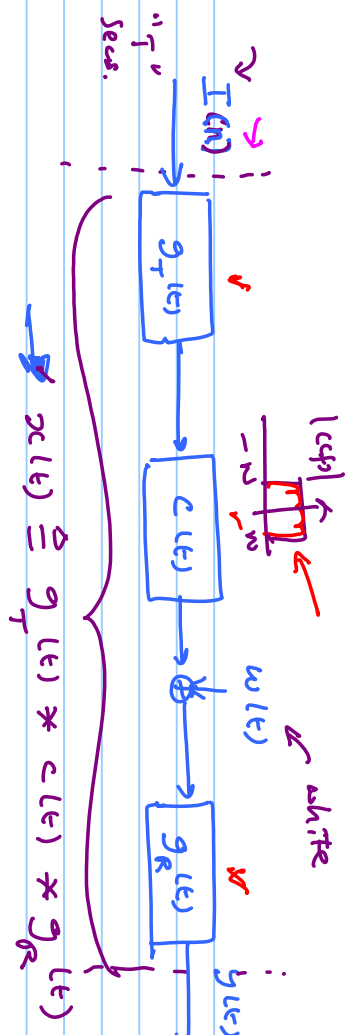
$$y(1) = I_c(-2) + n$$

$$y(2) = I_c(-1) + n'$$



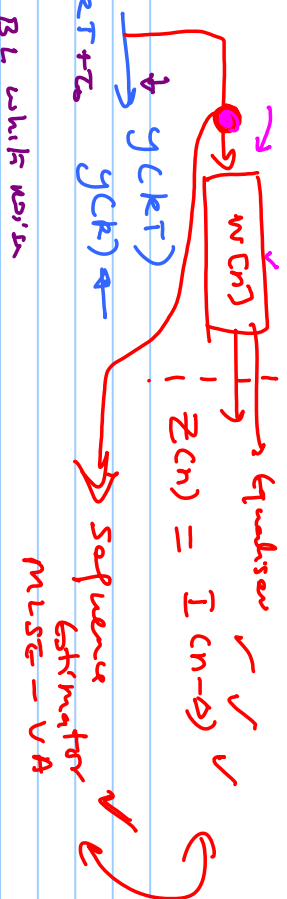
$$I(k+3) \quad I(k+2) \quad I(k+1) \quad I(k) \quad I(k-1) \quad I(k-2)$$

$$t \rightarrow 2 \quad t$$



$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} I(n) x(t-nT) + n(t)$$

$t = kT + \tau_0$ timing offset
 $n = 0$
 $kT \rightarrow k$

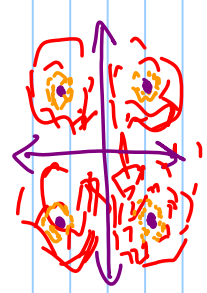


$$y_C(kT + \tau_0) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} I(n) x_C(kT - nT + \tau_0) + n_C(kT + \tau_0)$$

$$y(k) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} I(n) x_C(k-n) + n(k)$$

$$= \underbrace{I(k) x_C(0)}_{\text{desired symbol}} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} I(n) x_C(k-n)}_{\text{Inter-symbol Interference (ISI)}} + \underbrace{n(k)}_{\text{noise}}$$

$x_C(0) = 1$



$$I_C(n) x_C(0) + I_C(n-1) x_C(1) + \dots$$

Nyquist Condition for zero ISI

Given $g_r(t)$, $g_T(t)$ and band-limited $c(t)$ (with unit gain between $-W$ & W Hz), choose

$$\rightarrow x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x(t) \stackrel{!}{=} x(f)$$

Theorem: The necessary & sufficient condition for $x(t)$ to satisfy $\textcircled{1}$ is that $X(f)$ must satisfy $\rightarrow \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f + \frac{m}{T}) = T \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$ \leftarrow "folded spectrum" is constant (or flat)

Proof: $x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{j2\pi f t} df$

$$\Rightarrow x(nT) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{j2\pi f nT} df = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{\frac{2m-1}{2T}}^{\frac{2m+1}{2T}} X(f + \frac{m}{T}) e^{j2\pi f nT} df$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{+\frac{1}{2T}} B(f) e^{j2\pi f nT} df \quad \text{where } B(f) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f + \frac{m}{T}); \quad \textcircled{3}$$

Since $B(f)$ is periodic with $\frac{1}{T}$, its Fourier series expansion is given by

$$B(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} b_n e^{j2\pi n f T} \rightarrow \textcircled{4}$$

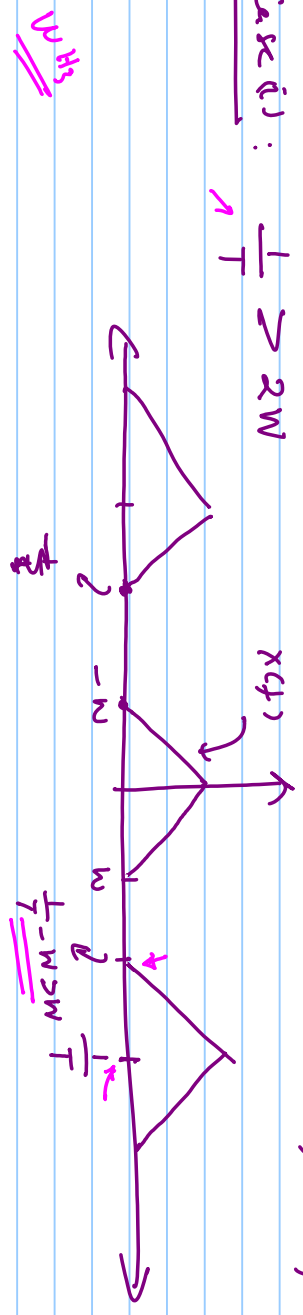
where $b_n = T \cdot \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} B(f) e^{-j2\pi n f T} df \rightarrow \textcircled{5}$

Comparing $\textcircled{3}$ & $\textcircled{5}$ $b_{-n} = T x(nT) \Rightarrow b_n = \begin{cases} T, & n=0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$

using this result in $\textcircled{4} \Rightarrow B(f) = \sum x(nT) \delta(f - \frac{n}{T}) = T x(f) \stackrel{\text{red}}{\cong} x(f)$

\rightarrow signaling rate = $\frac{1}{T}$ symbols/sec $T \rightarrow$ symbol duration

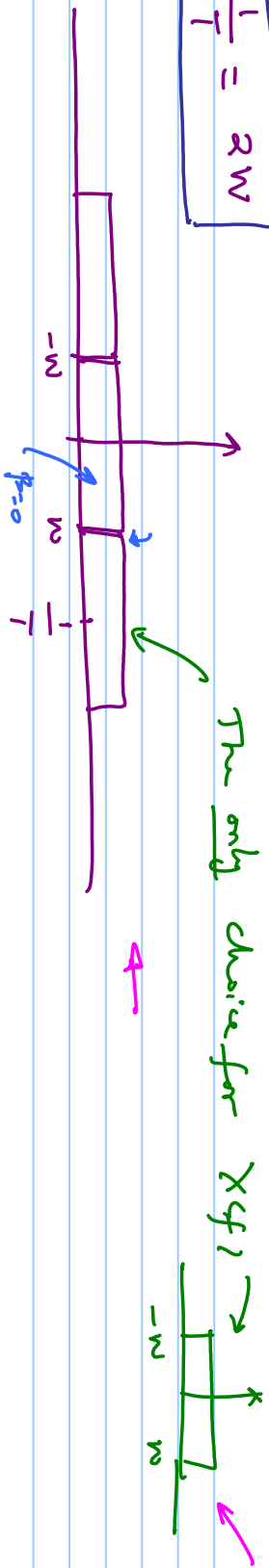
Case (i): $\frac{1}{T} \rightarrow 2W \quad x(f) \cong x(f) \quad B(f) \neq \text{const.} \quad \text{ISI}$



$\therefore \text{ISI} \neq 0$

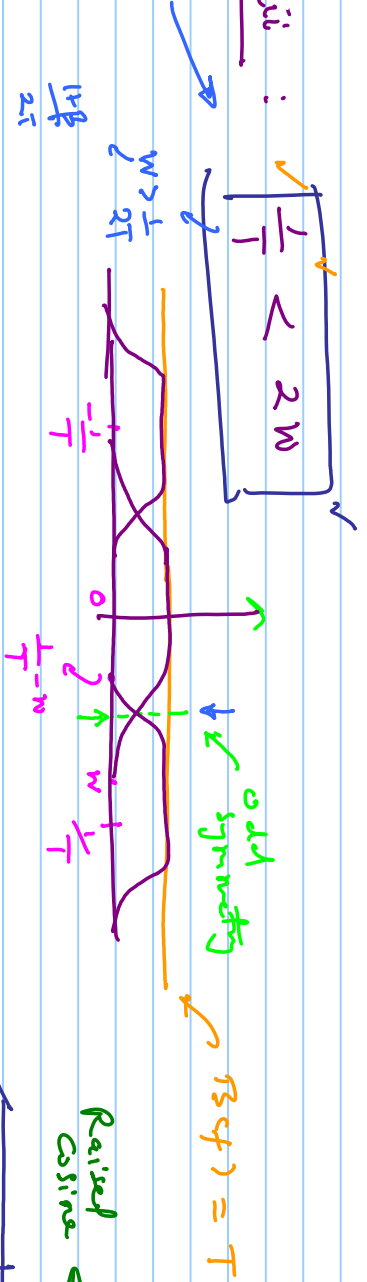
WHS

Case ii: $\boxed{\frac{1}{T} = 2W}$



Case iii:

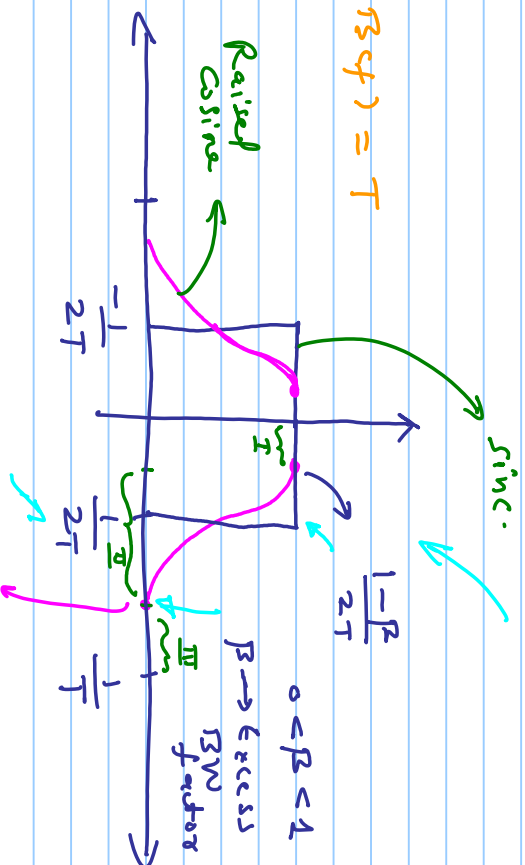
$\frac{1}{T} < 2W$



Raised Cosine Family

Family

$$X_{rc}(f) = \begin{cases} T, & 0 \leq |f| \leq \frac{1-\beta}{2T} \\ \frac{T}{2} \left[1 + \cos \frac{\pi T}{\beta} \left(|f| - \frac{1-\beta}{2T} \right) \right], & \frac{1-\beta}{2T} \leq |f| \leq \frac{1+\beta}{2T} \\ 0, & |f| > \frac{1+\beta}{2T} \end{cases}$$



part (b)

$$x(t) = \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\pi t}{T}\right) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(\pi \beta t / T) \cdot \frac{1 - (4\beta^2 t^2 / T^2)}{1 - (4\beta^2 t^2 / T^2)} dt$$

$\frac{4\beta^2 t^2}{T^2} \rightarrow 1$

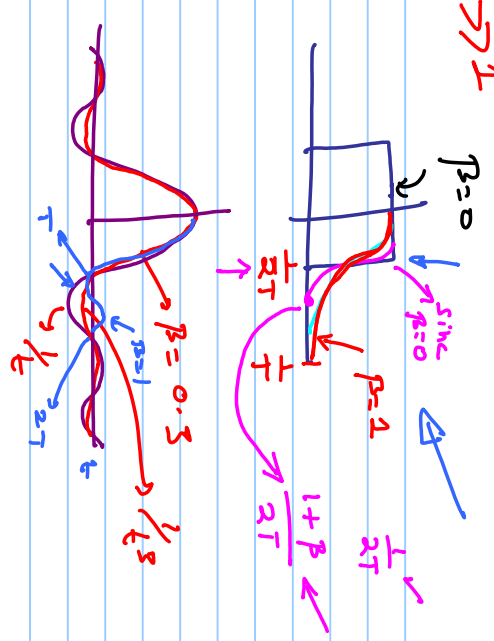
Choose $X_{RC}(f) = G_T(f) \cdot C(f) \cdot G_R(f)$

$$\Rightarrow G_T(f) = \sqrt{|X_{RC}(f)|} e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$$

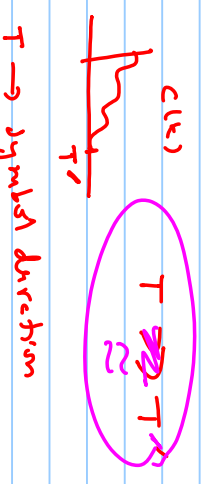
matched filter $\rightarrow G_R(f) = \sqrt{|X_{RC}(f)|} e^{j2\pi f t_0}$

filter $\rightarrow G_T(f) = \sqrt{|X_{RC}(f)|} e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$

$G_T(f) = G_T^*(f)$



zero (ISI) \rightarrow rate \rightarrow needs filter



$T \rightarrow$ signal duration \rightarrow Pseudo-Binary Signalling

Correlative coding

Controlled ISI

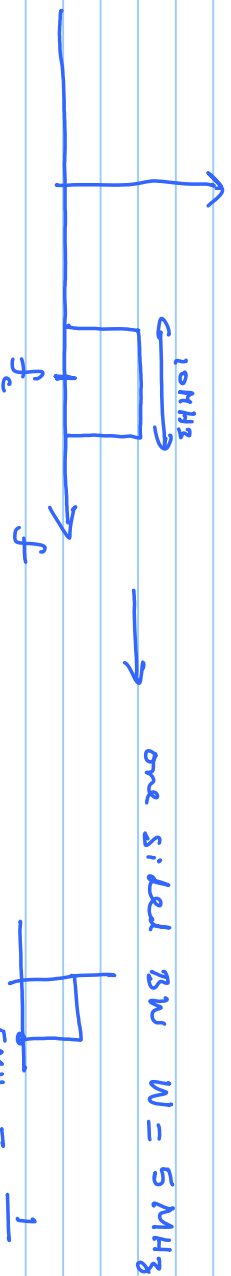
$2N = \frac{1}{1}$

~~$\frac{1}{2T}$~~

Question: What is the bit-rate if 16-QAM symbols are used over a 10 MHz (RF) channel?

(a) For $\beta = 0$

(b) For $\beta = 0.5$



(a) $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} = 10 \text{ MHz}$

$\Rightarrow 10 \text{ Msymbols/sec}$ ✓ symbol rate

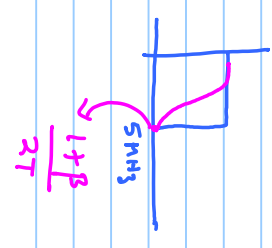
\Rightarrow For 16-QAM (4 symbols \rightarrow 4 bits) $\Rightarrow 10 \times 4 \Rightarrow 40 \text{ Mbit/sec}$ ✓

$5 \text{ MHz} = \frac{1}{T}$

$\beta \rightarrow$ excess BW factor

$0 \leq \beta \leq 1$

(b)



$\frac{1+\beta}{2T} = 5 \text{ MHz}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1.5}{2T} = 5 \text{ MHz}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} = \frac{2 \times 5 \times 2}{3} = \frac{20}{3} = 6.66 \text{ MHz}$

\Rightarrow Symbol rate = 6.66 M symbols/sec

\Rightarrow bit rate $6.66 \times 4 \approx 26 \text{ Mbit/sec}$

Allowed
Controlled ISI
Dist. space

$M \rightarrow$ for best-rate use sync. fn. ($\beta=0$)
 $W \rightarrow$ am symbols/sec
bits

zero-ISI

practically, reduce the rate and use RC fns.
 $W \rightarrow \frac{2W}{(1+\beta)}$ symbols/sec
bits

1G \rightarrow AMPS
2G \rightarrow D-AMPS $\beta=0.33$
ANSI-136
V. fast
V. 32 bits

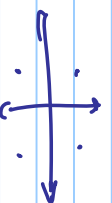
$$y(k) = x_0 I(k) + x_1 I(k-1) + n(k)$$

$$y(k+h) = x_0 I(k+h) + x_1 I(k) + n(k+h)$$

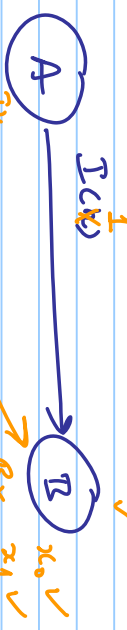
$$y(k) = x_0 I(k) + n(k)$$

$$z(k) = \frac{y(k)}{x_0} \approx I(k)$$

Controlled ISI
Partial-Response signaling
Duo-Binary Signaling



Decision Feedback



$$y(z) = x_0 I(z) + x_1 I(z) + n(z)$$

$$y(z) - x_1 I(z) = \tilde{z}(z)$$

$$\tilde{z}(z) / x_0 = \tilde{z}(z)$$

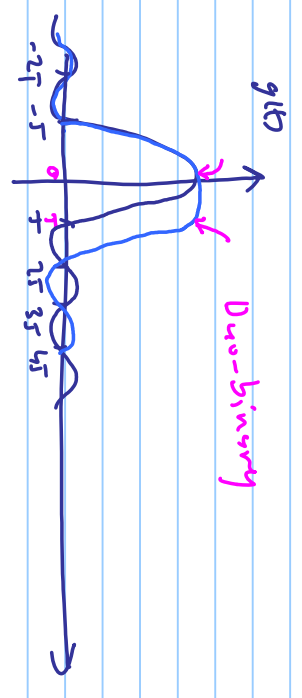
$$y(z) = x_0 I(z) + x_1 I(z) + n(z)$$

$\hat{I}(z) \neq I(z)$
 $y(z) = x_1 \hat{I}(z)$

Decision Feedback \rightarrow to the transmitter!!
 using a precoder



Alber



$$y(k) = \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} f_l I(k-l) + n(k)$$

\leftarrow ISI Model
 \leftarrow Sequence Estimation