



# Modulation and detection

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March 20, 2024

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## Connection between bits and symbols

$M \equiv$  number of elements in the constellation  $(\underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_2, \dots, \underline{a}_M)$

- The **number of bits per symbol** is

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$P_e \equiv$  probability of *symbol* error ( $\frac{\# \text{ erroneous symbols}}{\# \text{ symbols transmitted}} = \frac{v}{w}$ )

- Bit Error Rate (**BER**)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{worst-case scenario} \rightarrow BER = \frac{v \times m}{w \times m} = P_e \\ \text{best-case scenario} \rightarrow BER = \frac{v \times 1}{w \times m} = \frac{P_e}{m} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{P_e}{m} \leq BER \leq P_e$$

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## Premise

When an error happens we usually mistake a symbol for one of the adjacent ones.

# Gray mapping

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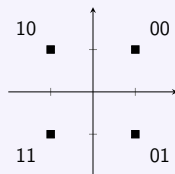
## Premise

When an error happens we usually mistake a symbol for one of the adjacent ones.

**Gray mapping:** assign sequences of bits that only differ in one bit to adjacent elements in the constellation

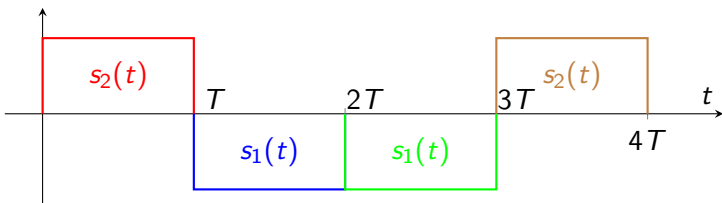


**Example:**  $M = 4, N = 2$



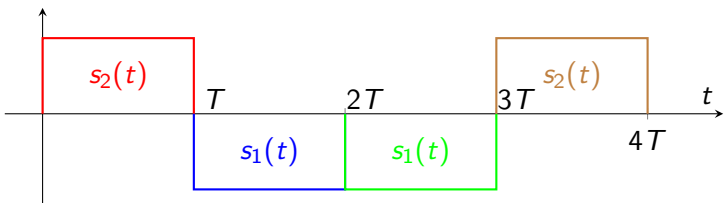
It is the **optimal** way of assigning sequences of bits to symbols.

# Transmission of a sequence of symbols





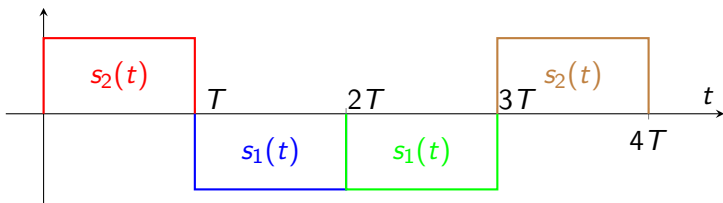
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$T \equiv$  symbol period

$$R_s = \frac{1}{T} \equiv \text{symbol rate} \left( \frac{\text{symbols}}{\text{second}} \text{ or } \textit{bauds} \right)$$

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$m \equiv$  number of bits per symbol

$$R_b = m \cdot R_s \equiv \text{bit rate} \left( \frac{\text{bits}}{\text{second}} \right)$$