

Digital Communication Systems

ECS 452

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6. Digital Modulation



Office Hours:

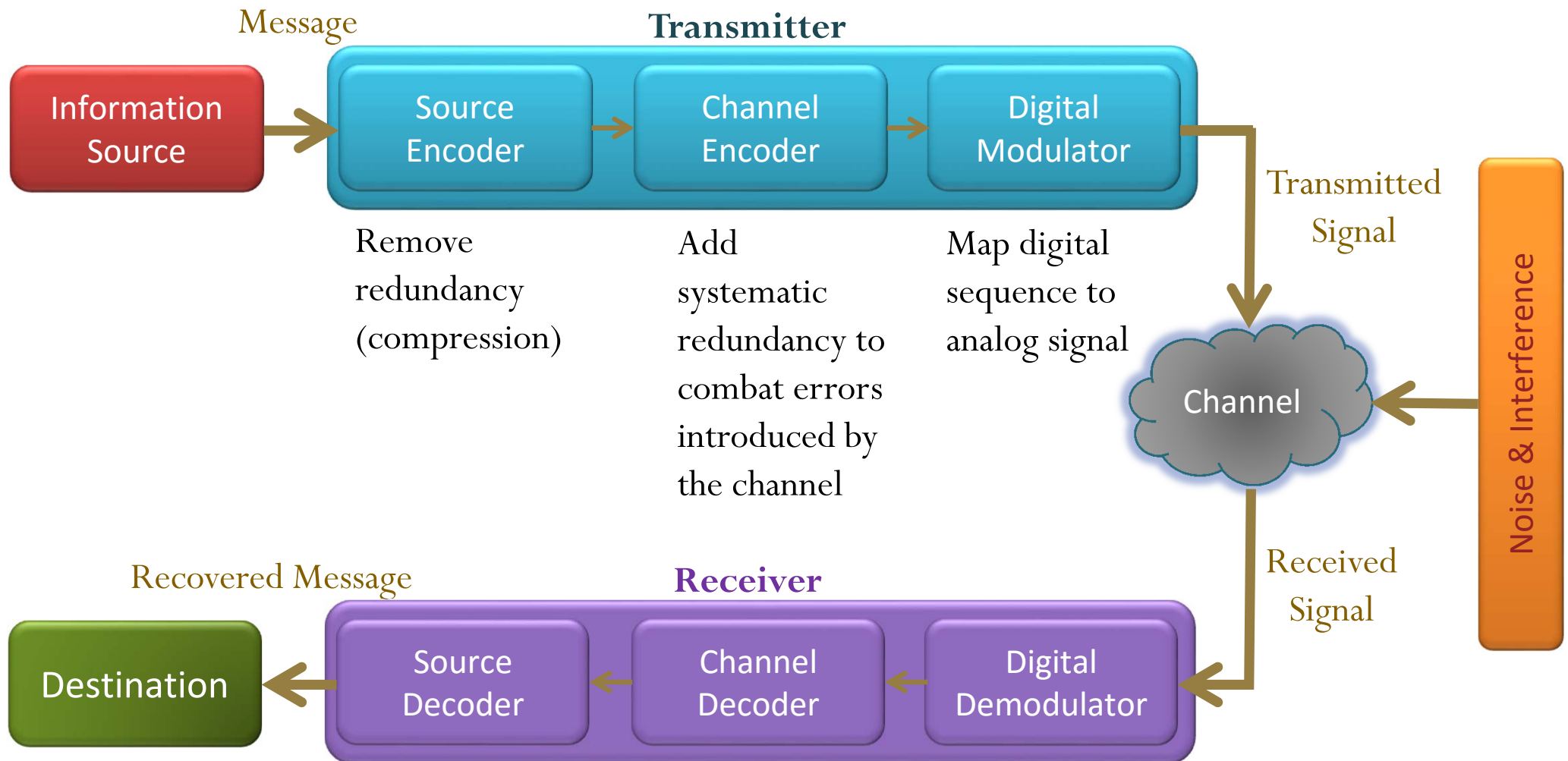
BKD, 4th floor of Sirindhralai building

Monday 14:00-16:00

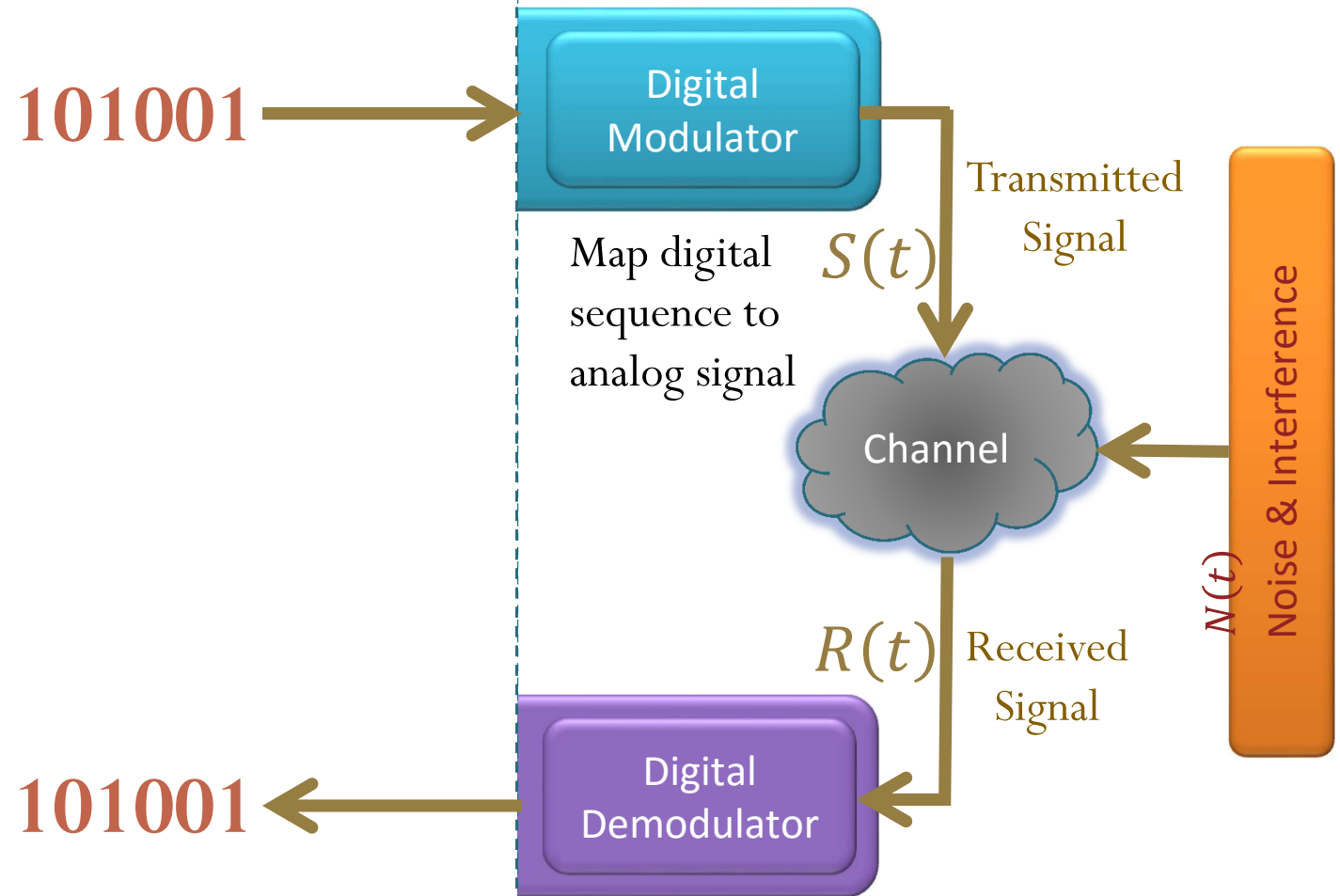
Thursday 10:30-11:30

Friday 12:00-13:00

Elements of digital commu. sys.



Digital Modulation/Demodulation



Energy and Power

- Consider a signal $g(t)$.
- Total (normalized) **energy**:

$$E_g = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |g(t)|^2 dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T |g(t)|^2 dt \stackrel{\text{Parseval's Theorem}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |G(f)|^2 df.$$

$$\Psi_g(f) = |G(f)|^2$$

ESD: Energy Spectral Density

- Average (normalized) **power**:

$$P_g = \left\langle |g(t)|^2 \right\rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |g(t)|^2 dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |g(t)|^2 dt.$$



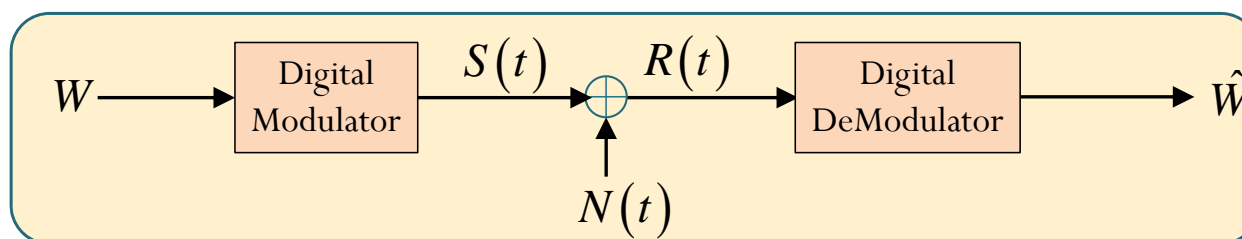
Modulator and Waveform Channel

Goal: Want to transmit the message (index) $W \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, M\}$

Prior Probabilities: $p_i = P[W = i]$

↑
M-ary Scheme

Waveform Channel:



M = 2: Binary
M = 3: Ternary
M = 4: Quaternary

M possible messages requires
 M possibilities for $S(t)$:

$$\{s_1(t), s_2(t), \dots, s_M(t)\}$$

$$R(t) = S(t) + N(t)$$

← Additive White Noise (Independent of $S(t)$)

↑ Received waveform ↑ Transmitted waveform

Transmission of the message $W = i$ is done by inputting the corresponding waveform $s_i(t)$ into the channel.

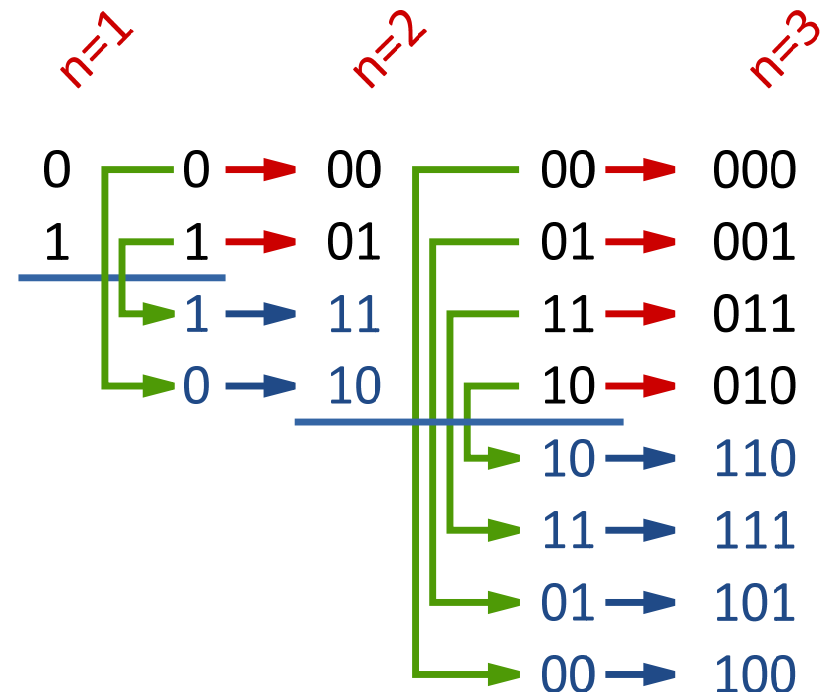
Prior Probabilities: $p_i = P[W = i] = P[S(t) = s_i(t)]$

Energy: $E_i = \langle s_i(t), s_i(t) \rangle$ $E_s = \sum_{i=1}^M p_i E_i = (\log_2 M) E_b$

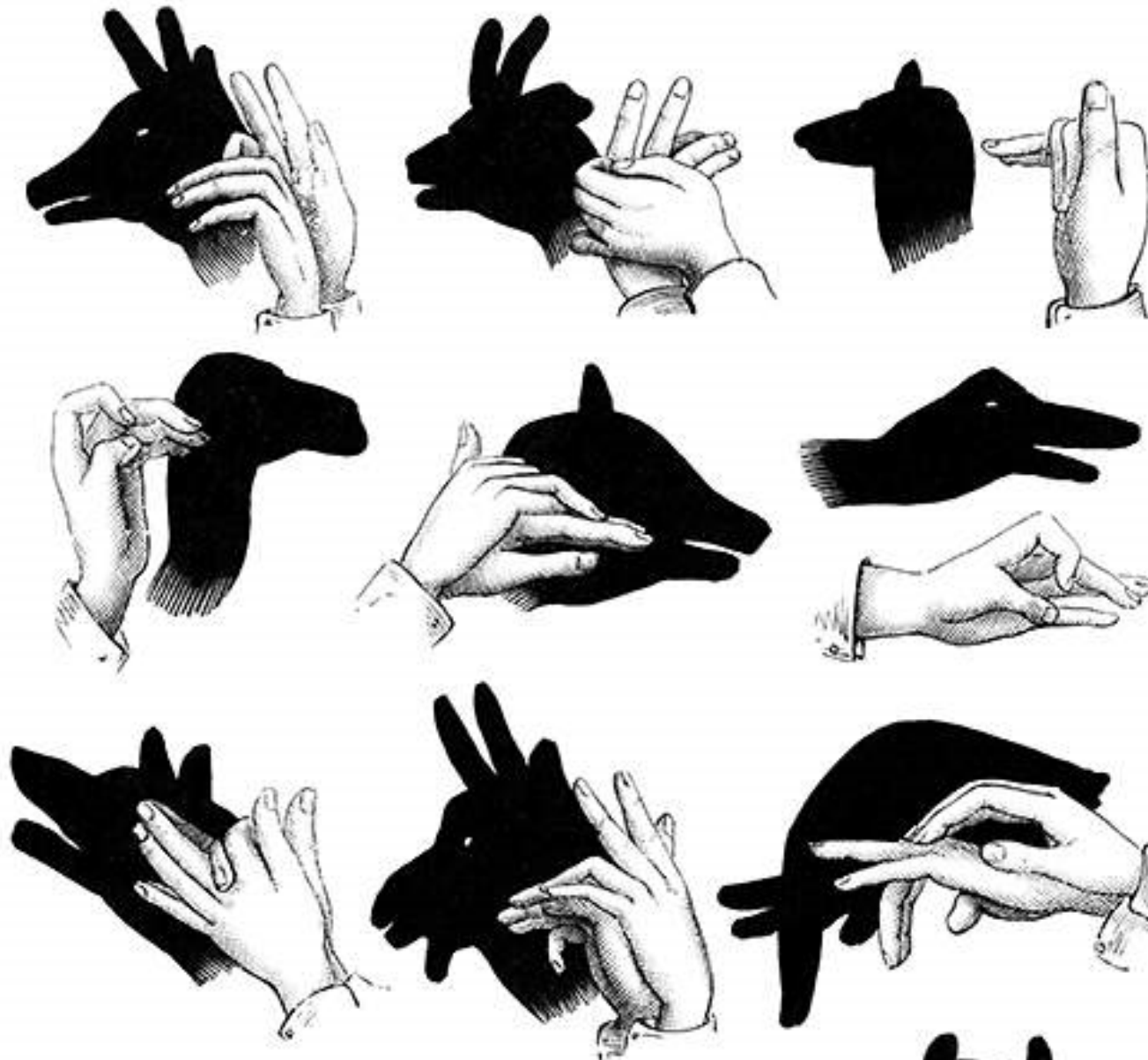


Gray Code

- Reflect-and-prefix method for 1-D Gray code construction
- Gray code list for n bits can be generated recursively from the list for $n - 1$ bits by
 - reflecting the list (i.e. listing the entries in reverse order),
 - concatenating the original list with the reversed list,
 - prefixing the entries in the original list with a binary 0, and then prefixing the entries in the reflected list with a binary 1.



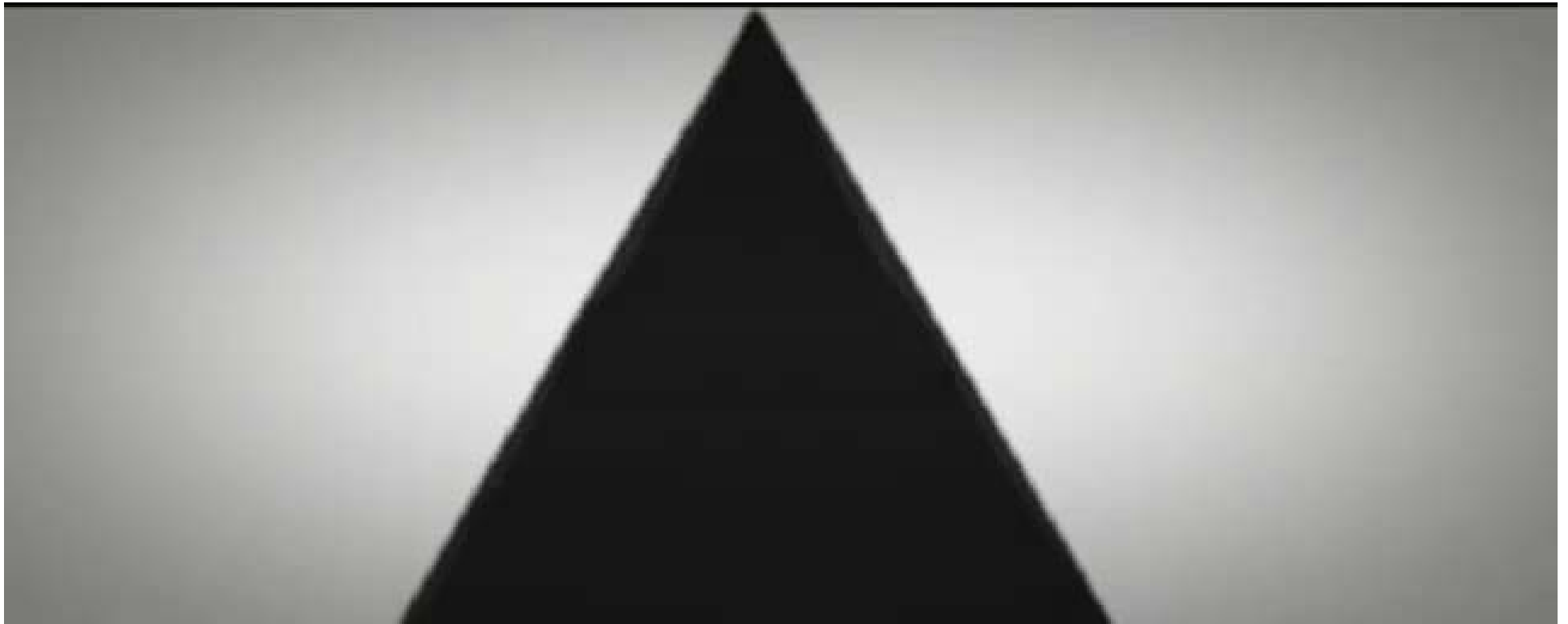
Projection: Hand Shadow



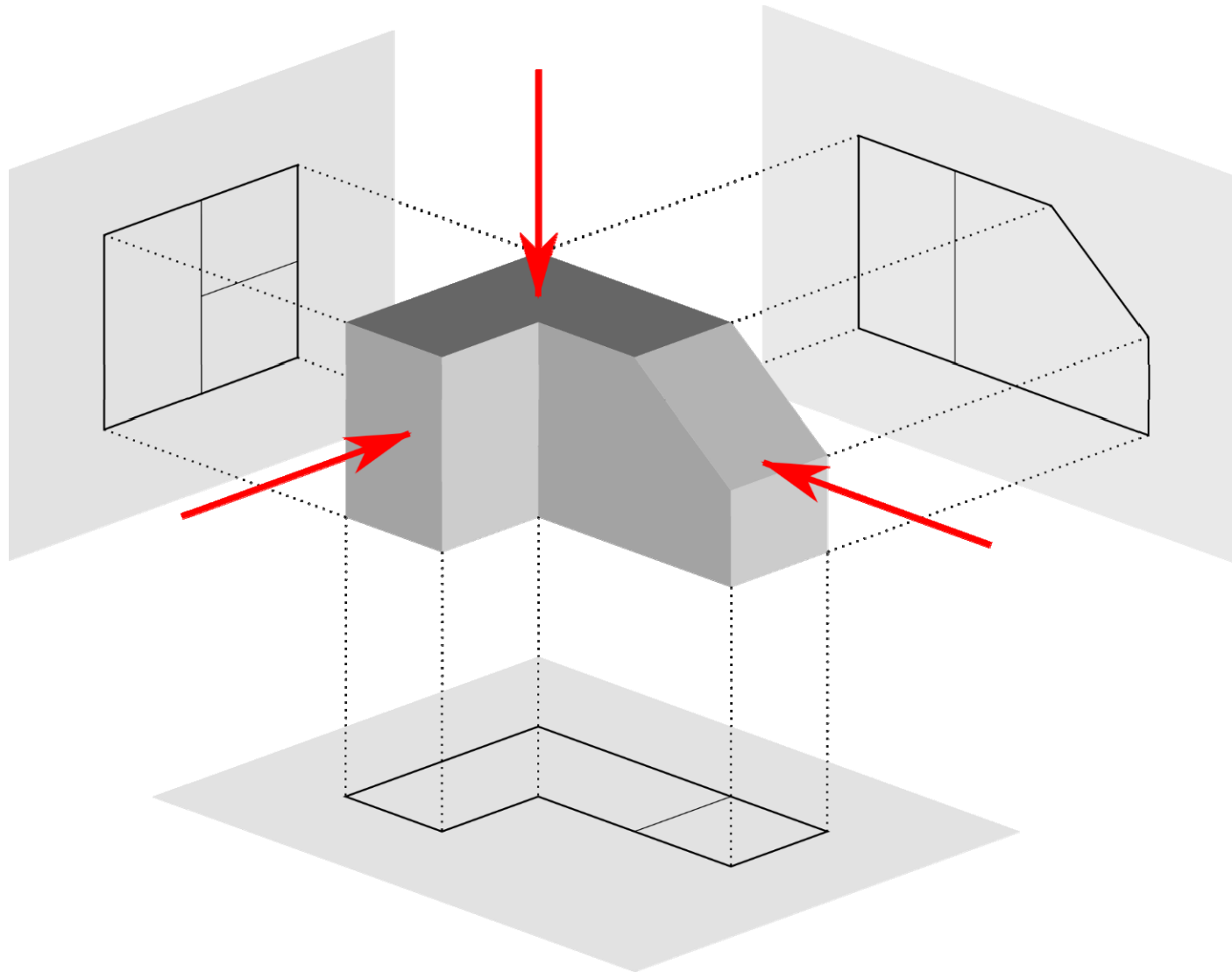
Projection: Shadow Art



Projection: Hand Shadow



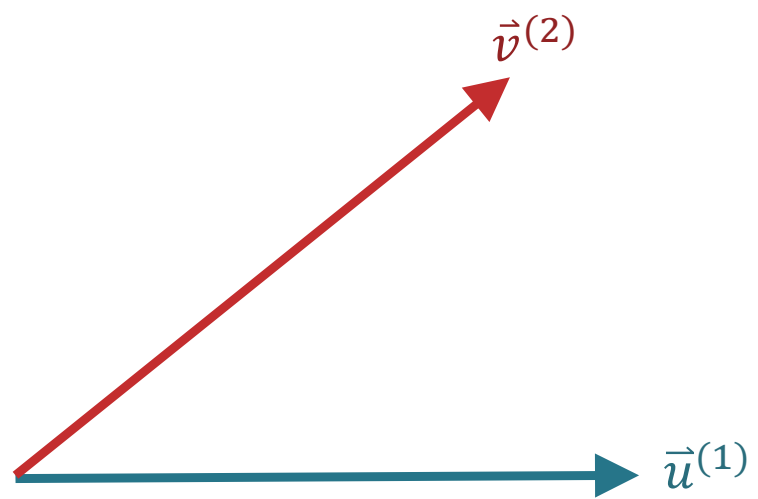
Projection: Engineering drawing



GSOP

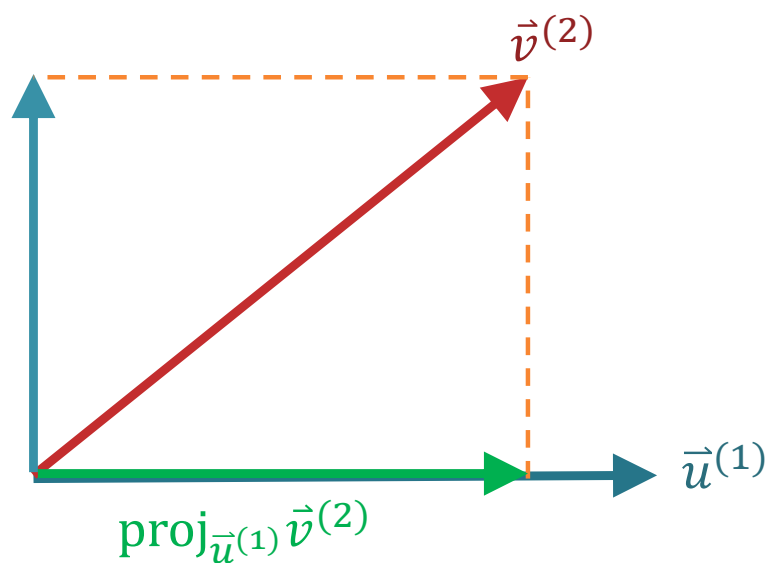
A diagram illustrating the relationship between vectors. It features a horizontal line with two arrows pointing to the right. The first arrow is yellow and labeled $\vec{e}^{(1)}$ below it. The second arrow is red and labeled $\vec{u}^{(1)} = \vec{v}^{(1)}$ to its right. The two arrows are positioned such that they appear to be part of a single continuous vector, indicating that $\vec{u}^{(1)}$ and $\vec{v}^{(1)}$ are equal to $\vec{e}^{(1)}$.

GSOP

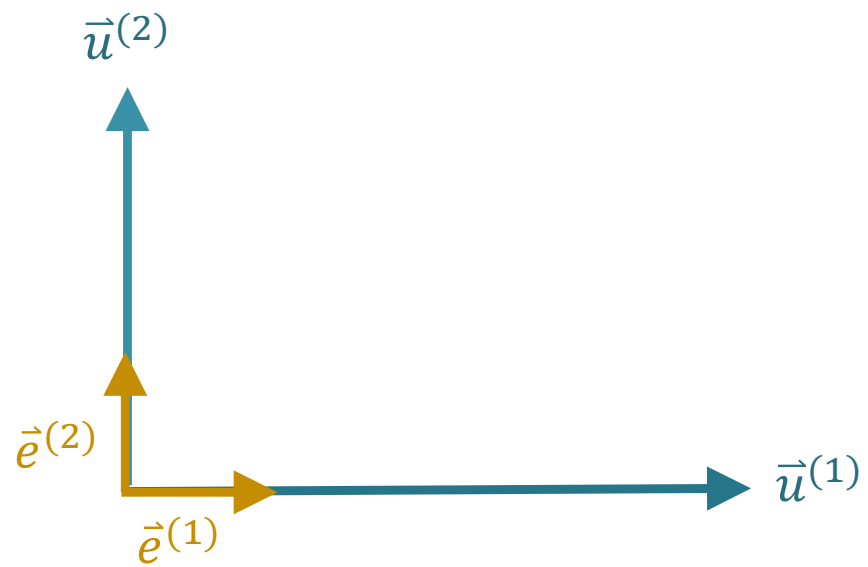


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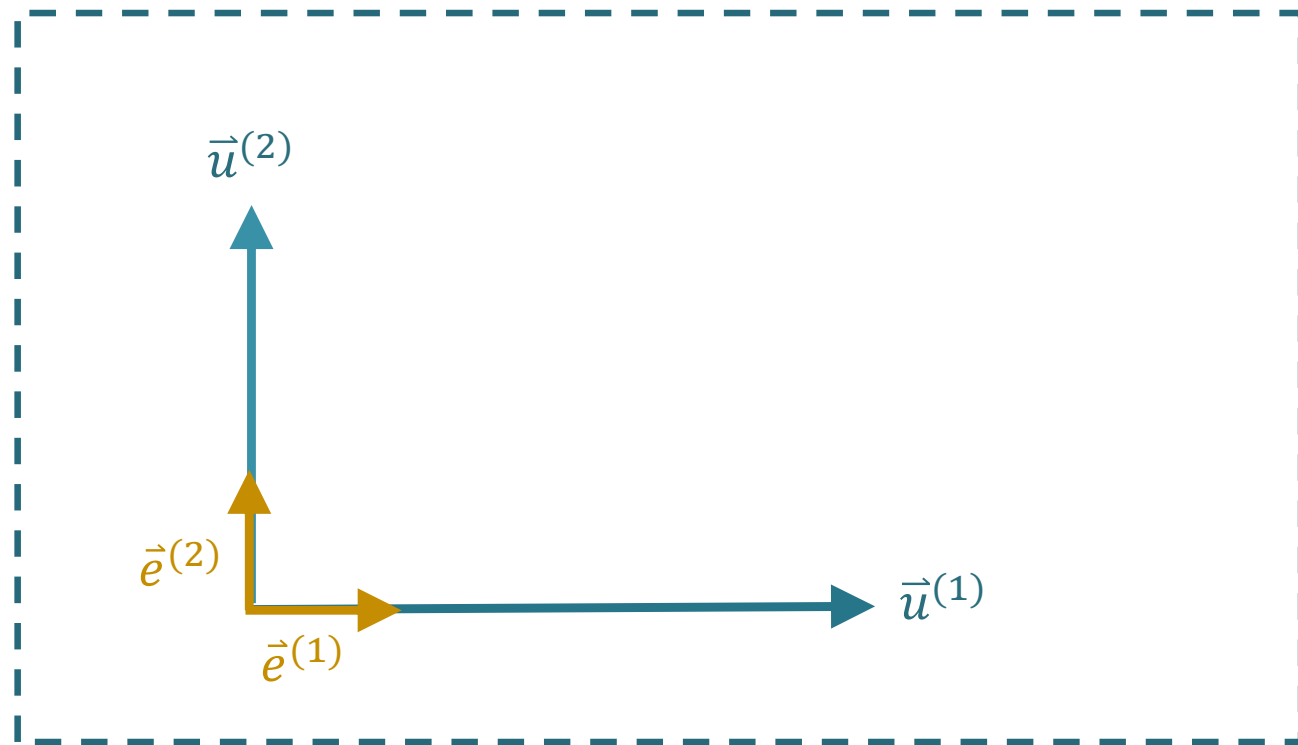
$$\vec{u}^{(2)} = \vec{v}^{(2)} - \text{proj}_{\vec{u}^{(1)}} \vec{v}^{(2)}$$



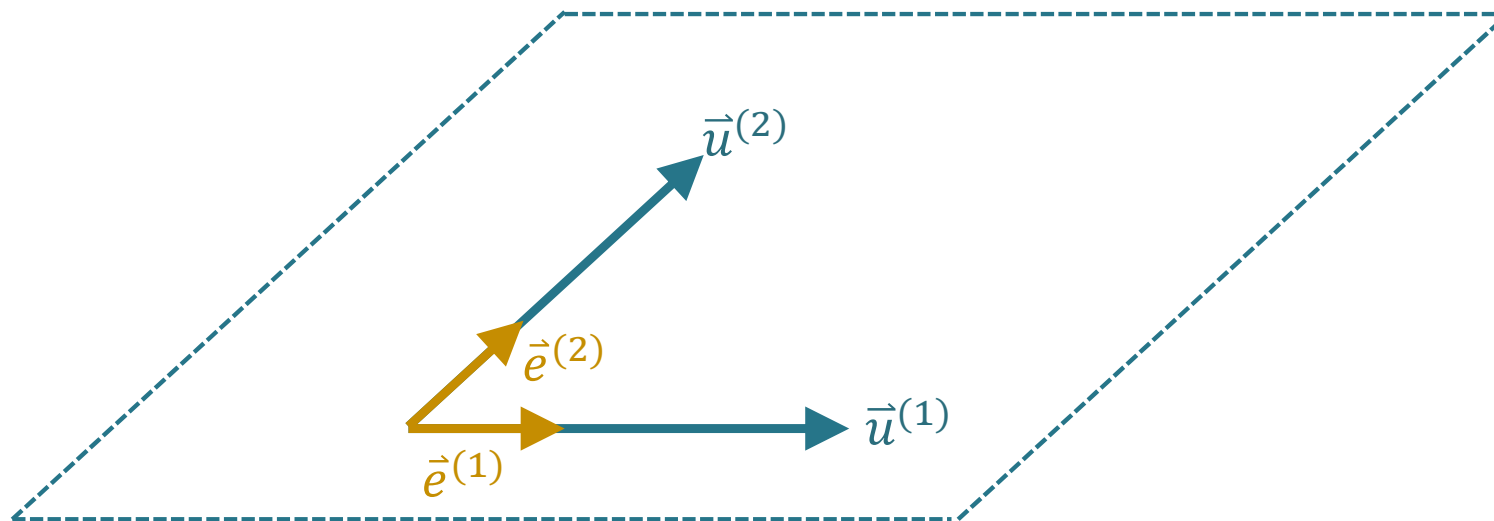
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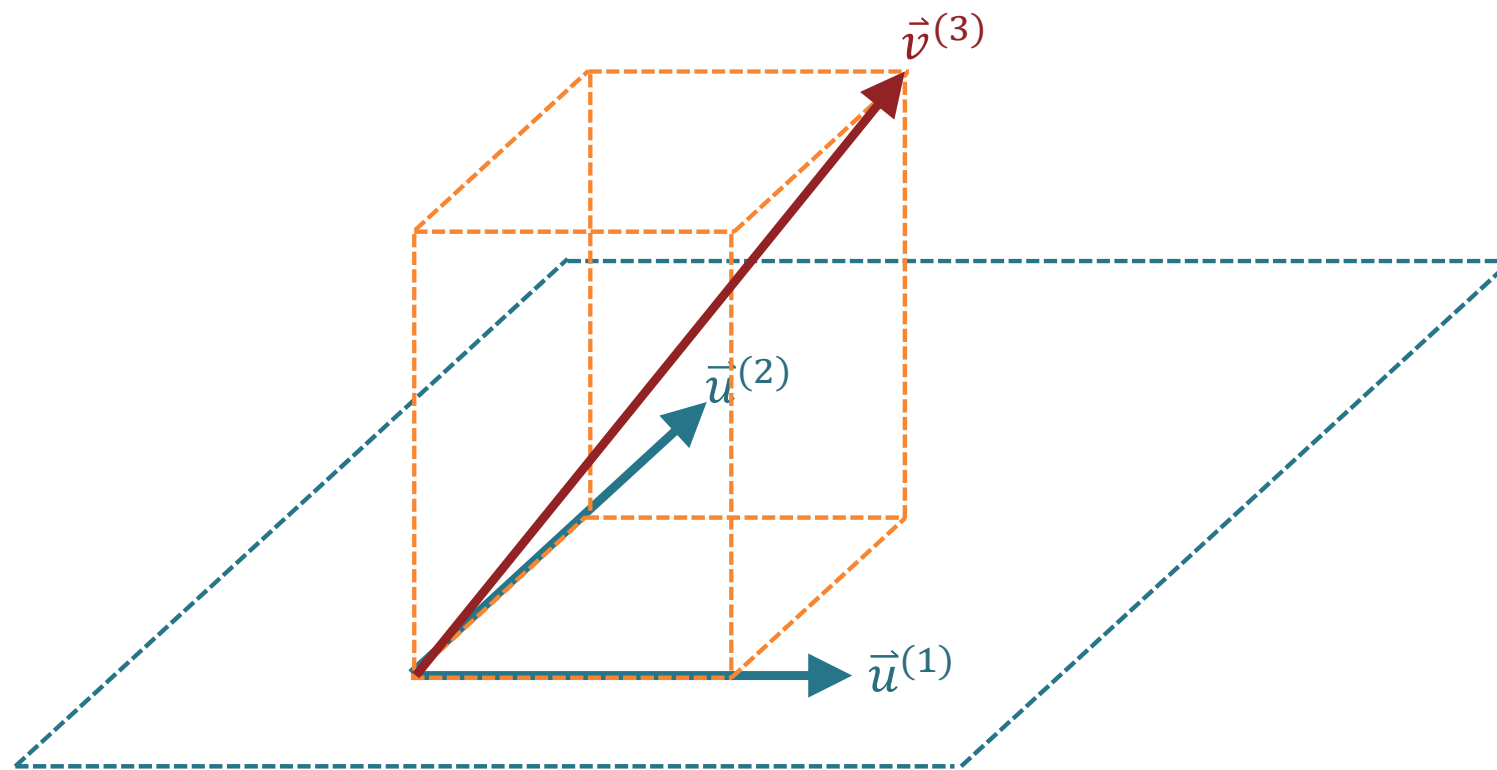
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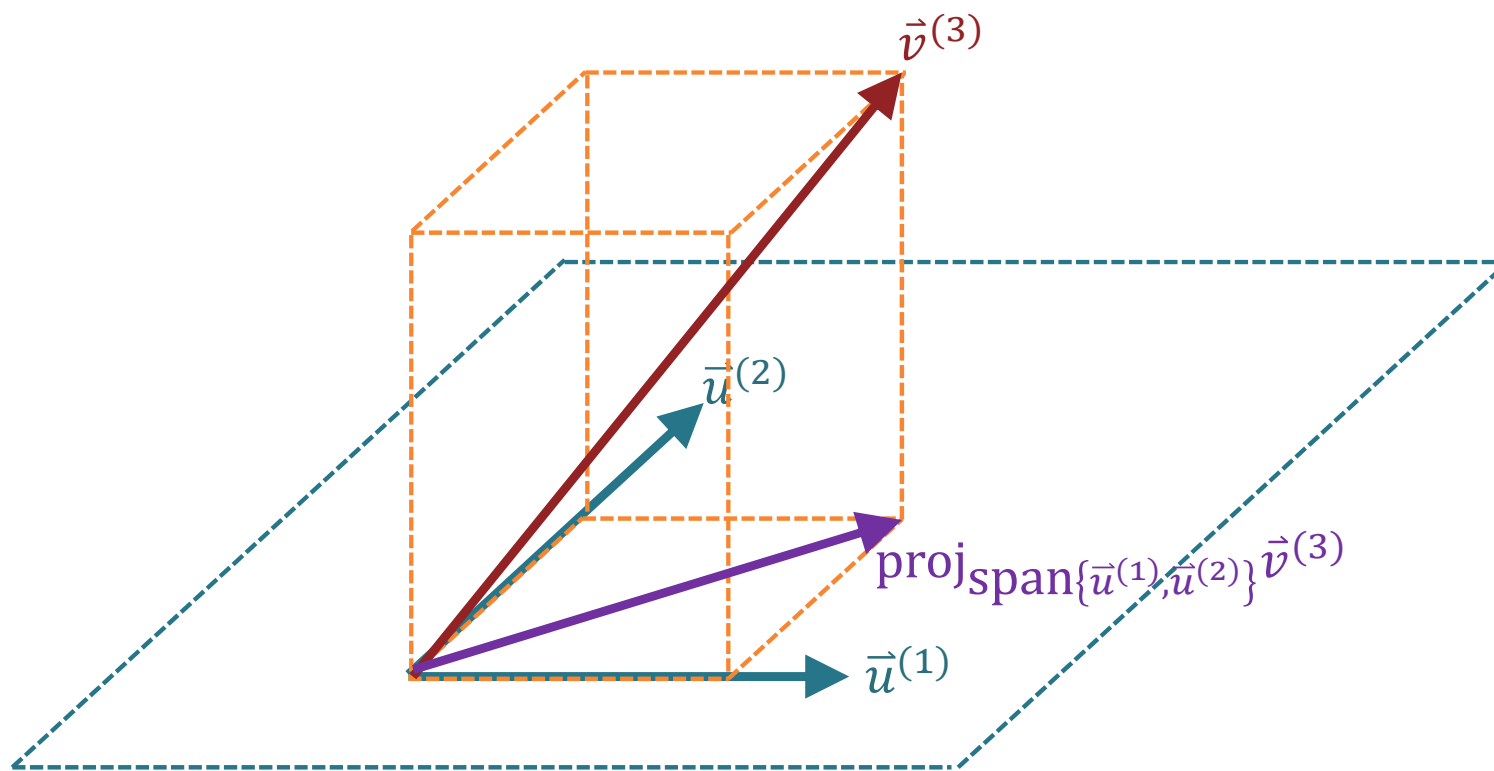
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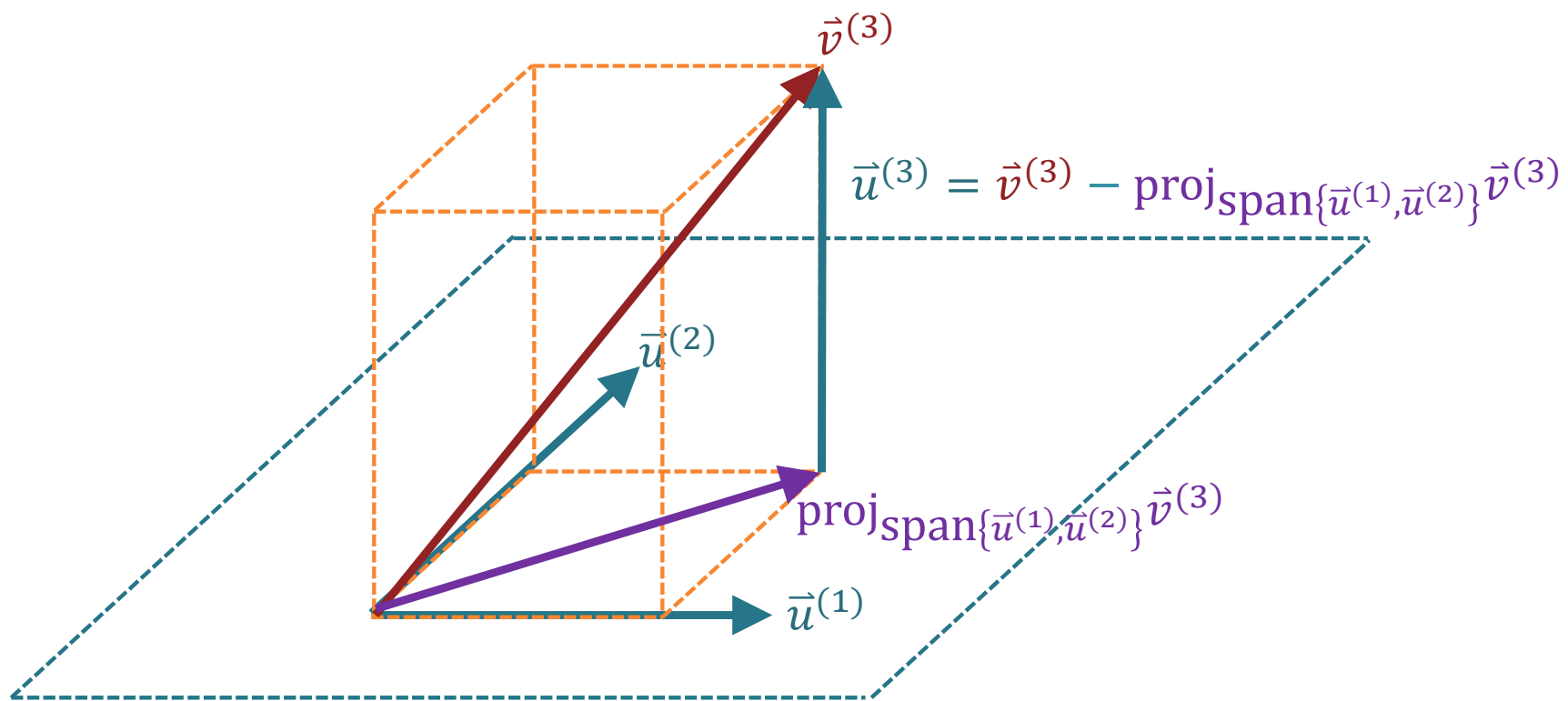
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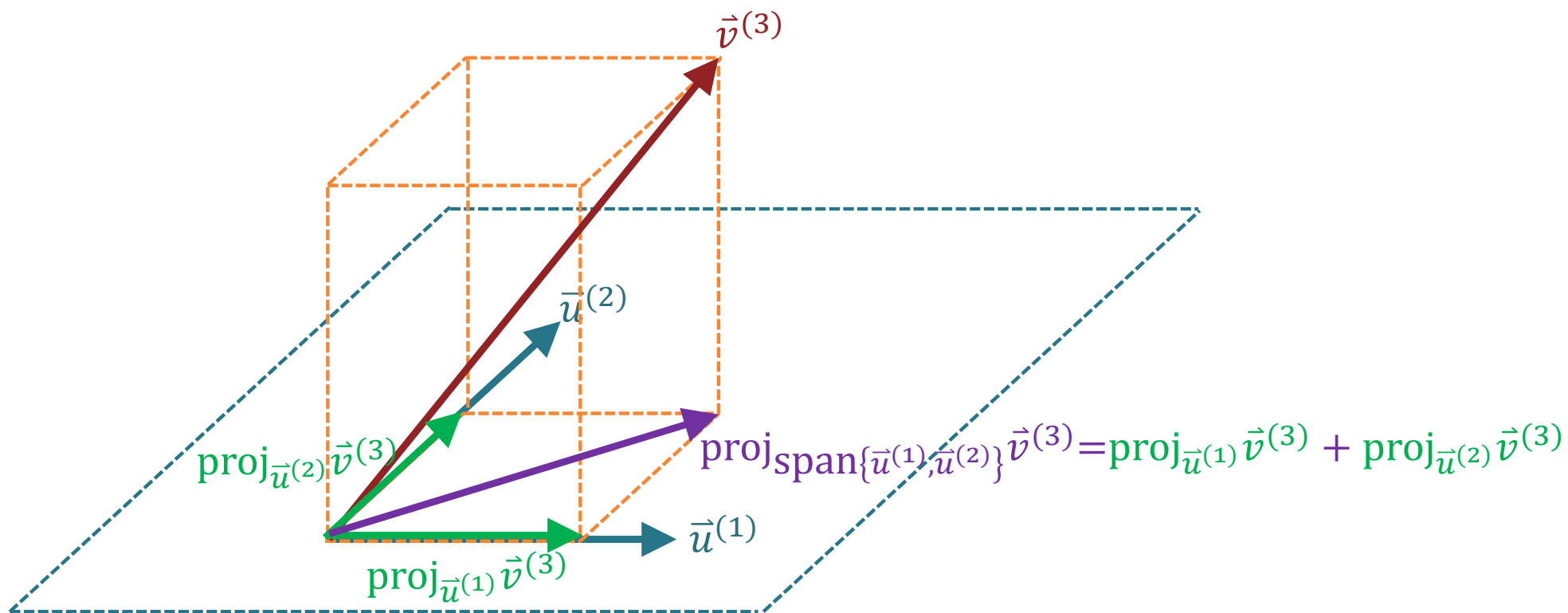
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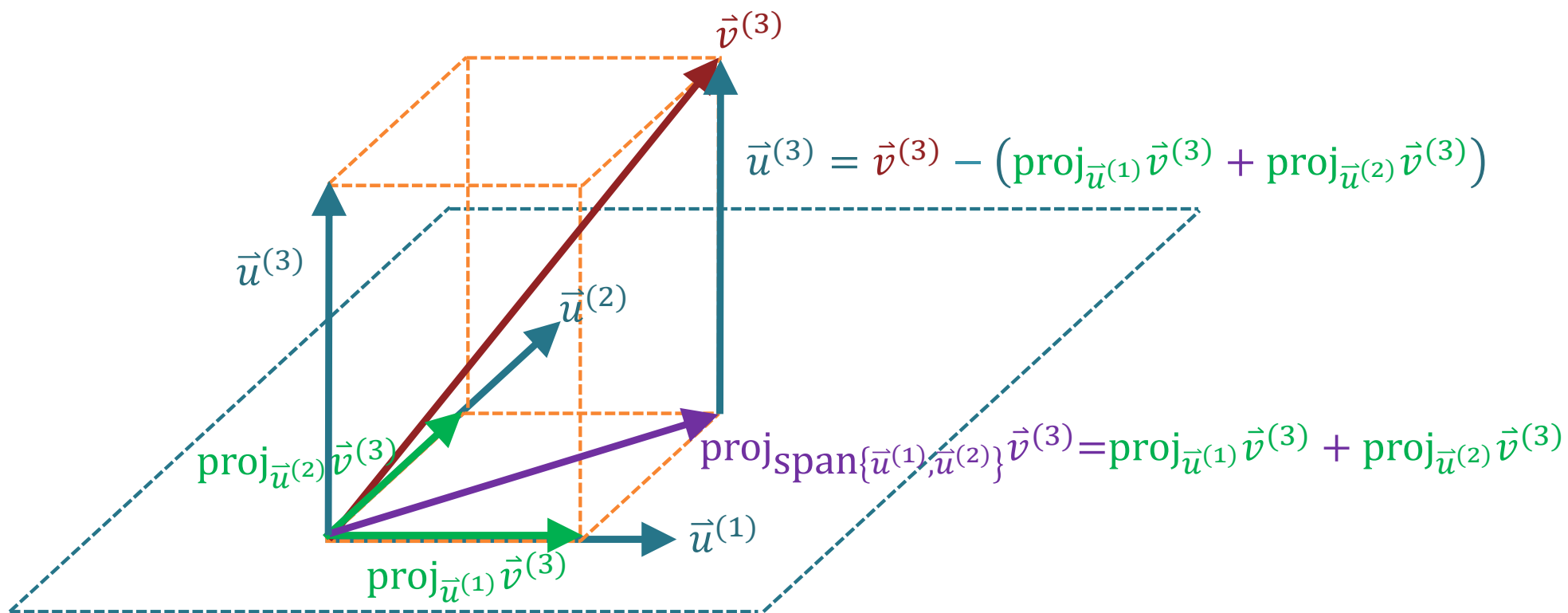
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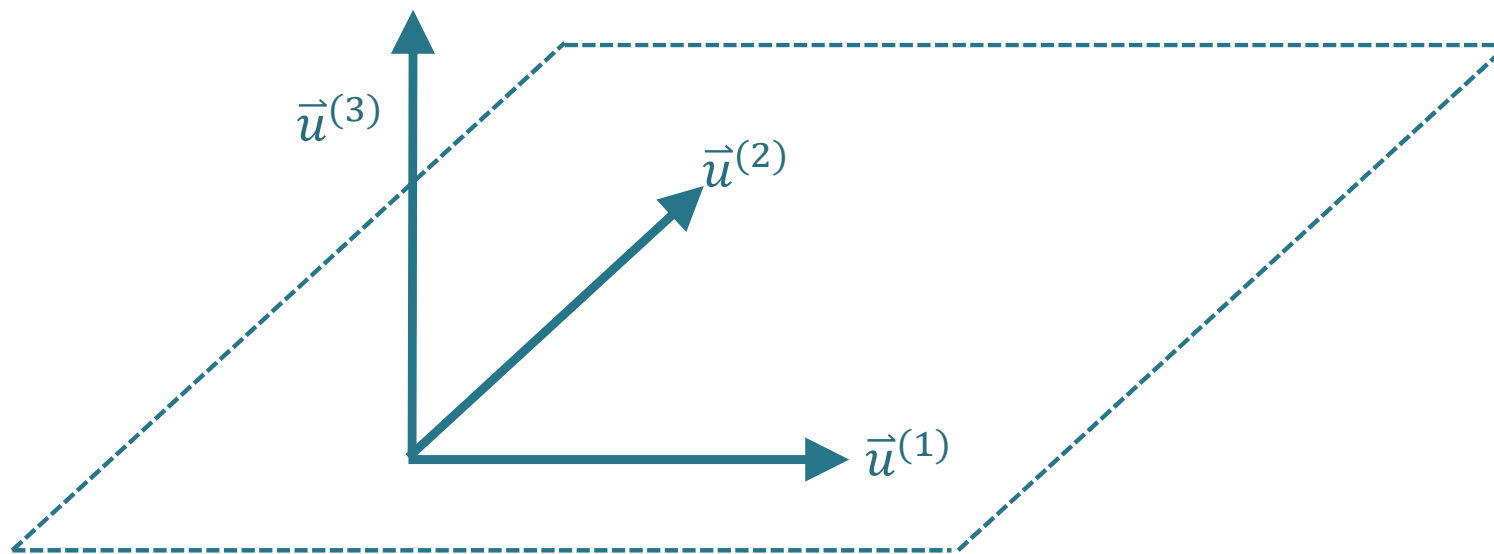
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