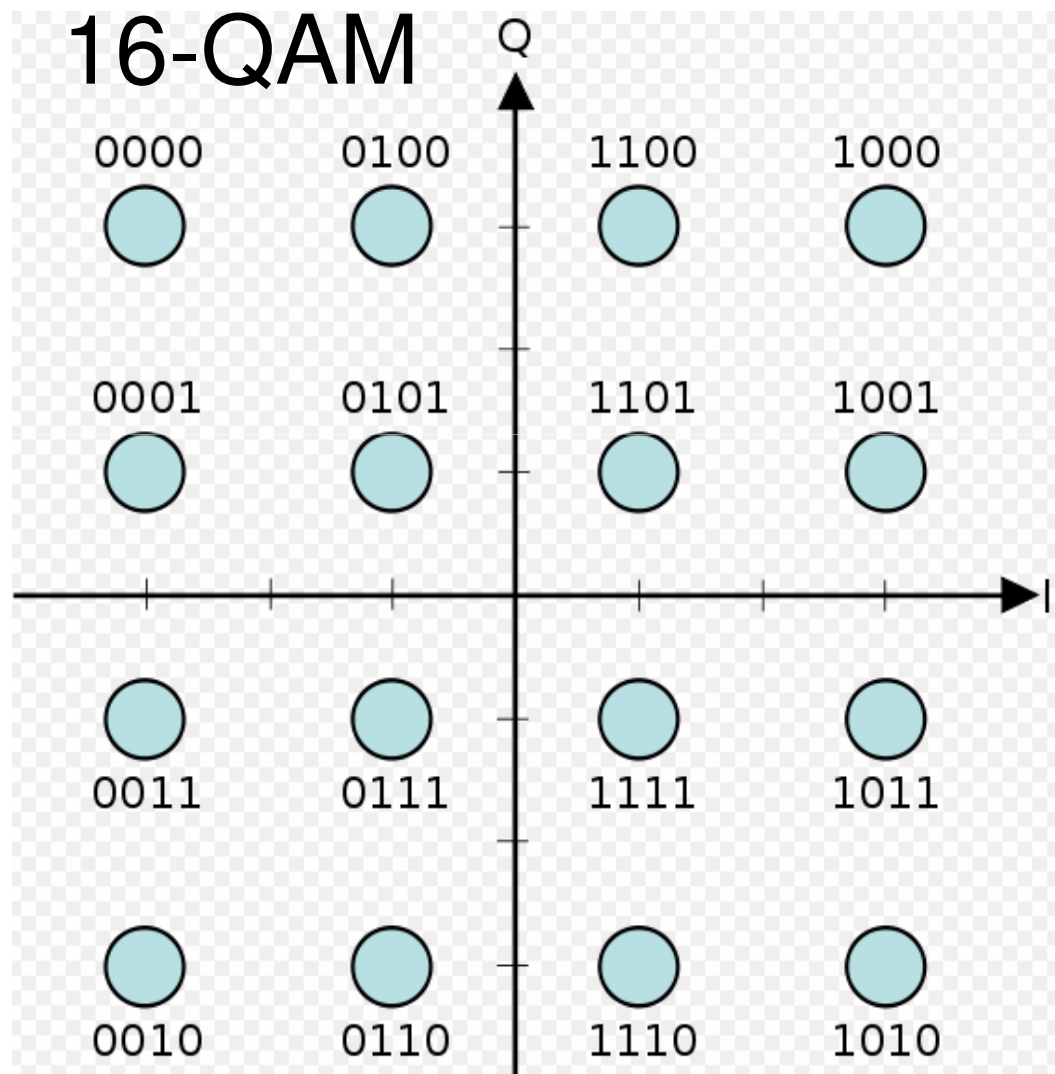


# Modulacijski formati



Mobitel d.d.,  
izobraževanje

14. 5. 2010,  
predavanje 9

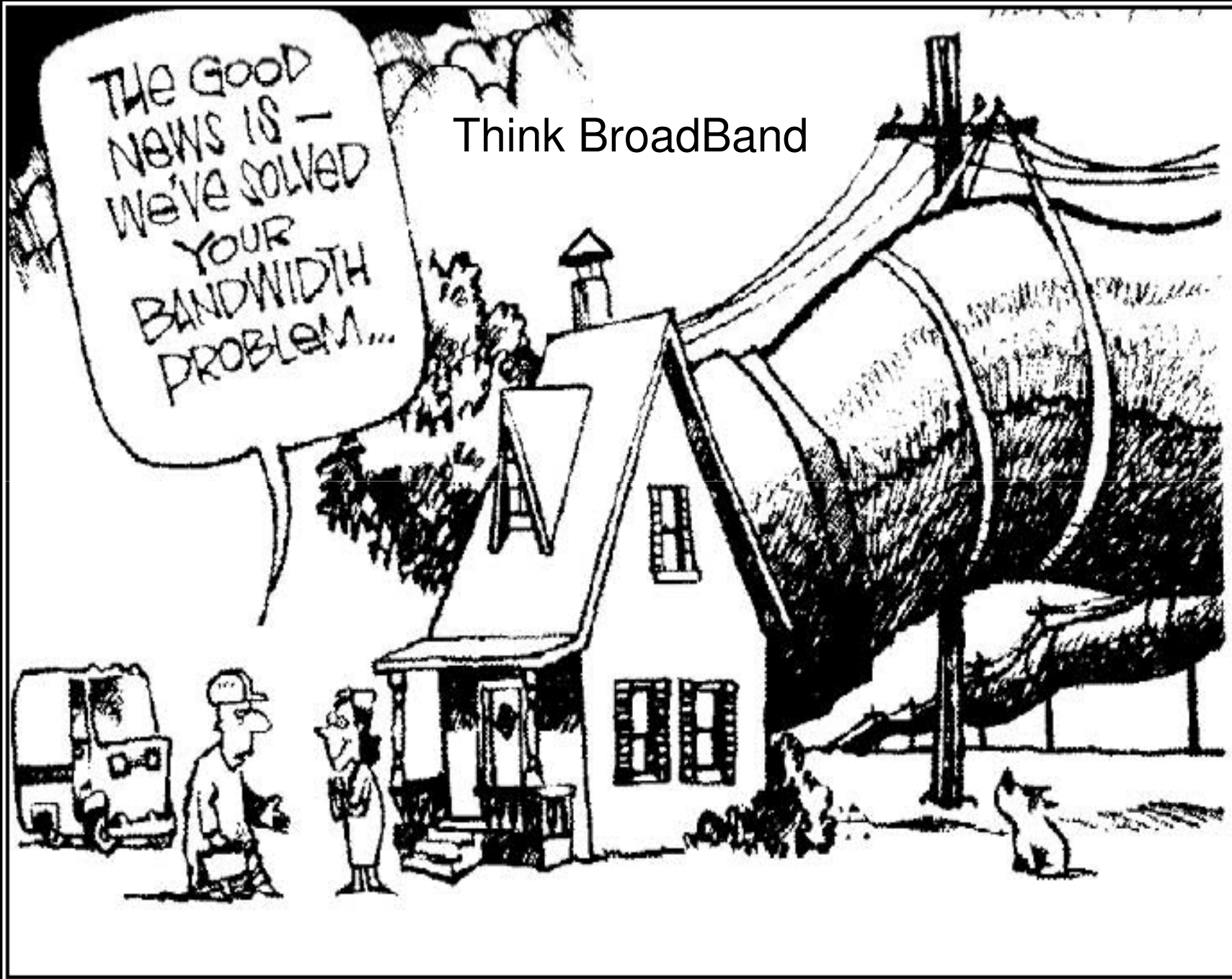
Prof. dr. Jožko  
Budin

# Vsebina

1. Vrste modulacij
2. Modulacijske definicije, biti in simboli
3. Parametri modulacijskih formatov
4. Vrste analogne modulacije in analogne impulzne modulacije ter digitalne intenzitetne modulacije RZ, NRZ
5. Vrste digitalnih modulacij:
  - ASK, FSK, PSK, QPSK, DPSK, DQPSK
  - (4-QAM), 16-QAM, 64-QAM in druge
6. C/N, BER in MER
7. Modulacija in kapaciteta kanala
8. Modulatorji digitalnih formatov
9. OFDM

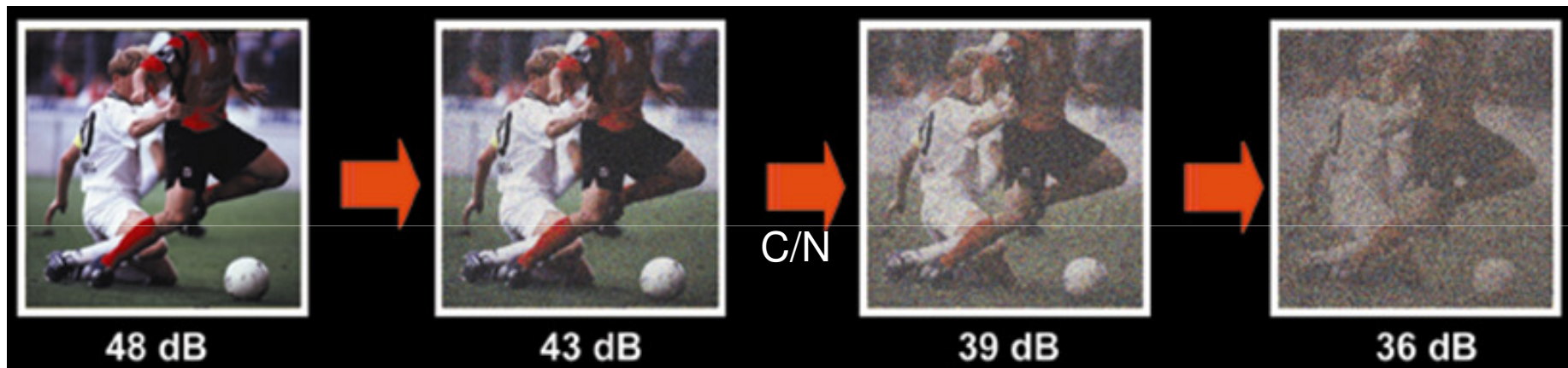
Think BroadBand

THE GOOD NEWS IS - WE'VE SOLVED YOUR BANDWIDTH PROBLEM...



# Zakaj digitalna modulacija?

- Za prenos **analogno** moduliranega slikovnega signala je potrebno visoko razmerje signala proti šumu in motnjam (FCC:  $C/N > 43$  dB min.). Primer slabšanja kakovosti slike pri upadajočem razmerju C/N (nosilnik/šum):



Prenos **digitalno** moduliranega signala ima dve prednosti:

- kvaliteta sprejema je skoraj neobčutljiva na šum in motnje, dokler signal ne pade pod določen prag, ko sprejem preneha.
- spektralni izkoristek dosega vrednost, ki se najbolj približa mejni vrednosti po Shannonu.

# Cilji telekomunikacij in pogoji delovanja<sup>5</sup>

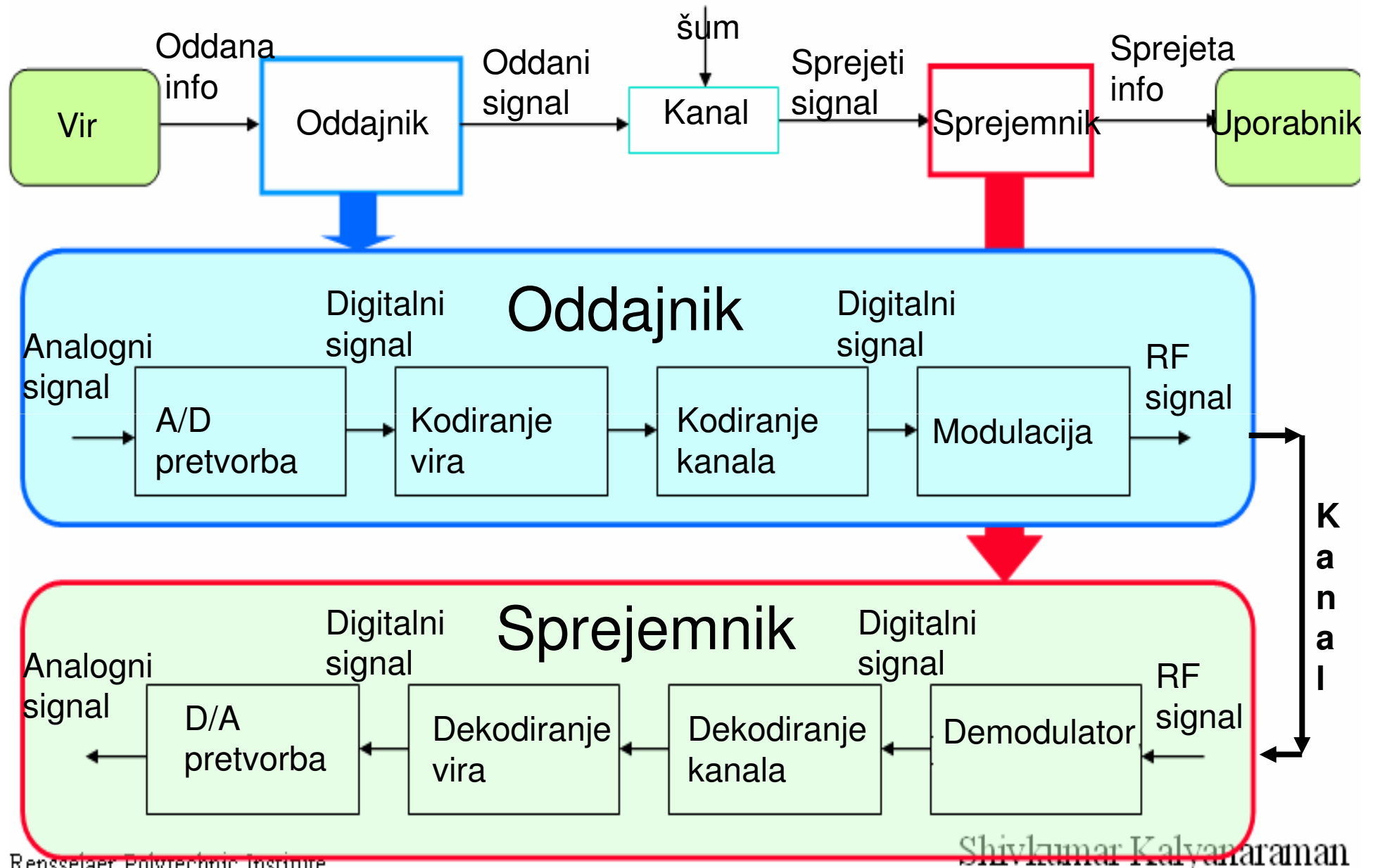
## Cilji in zahteve:

- prenos čim večje množine informacije na sekundo  $R$  (b/s) (bitni pretok, bitna hitrost) pod Shannonovo mejno kapaciteto kanala
- oz. čim višji spektralni izkoristek  $\eta = R/W$
- čim manjša verjetnost pogoška  $P_b$  oz. BE
- čim ožja širina uporabljenega frekvenčnega pasu  $W$  (Hz)
- zadostno razmerje energije bita  $E_b$  in šumne gostote moči  $N_0$  ( $E_b/N_0$ )
- čim večje število uporabnikov
- najmanjša tehnična zahtevnost in najnižji stroški.

## Pogoji:

- omejena širina frekvenčnega pasu  $W$
- omejeno razmerje signal/šum  $S/N$
- **Prenos bi lahko povečali z dvigom  $S/N$  ali širjenjem  $W$ . Način ni zelen zaradi motenja in drugih pojavov (npr. nelinearnosti)**

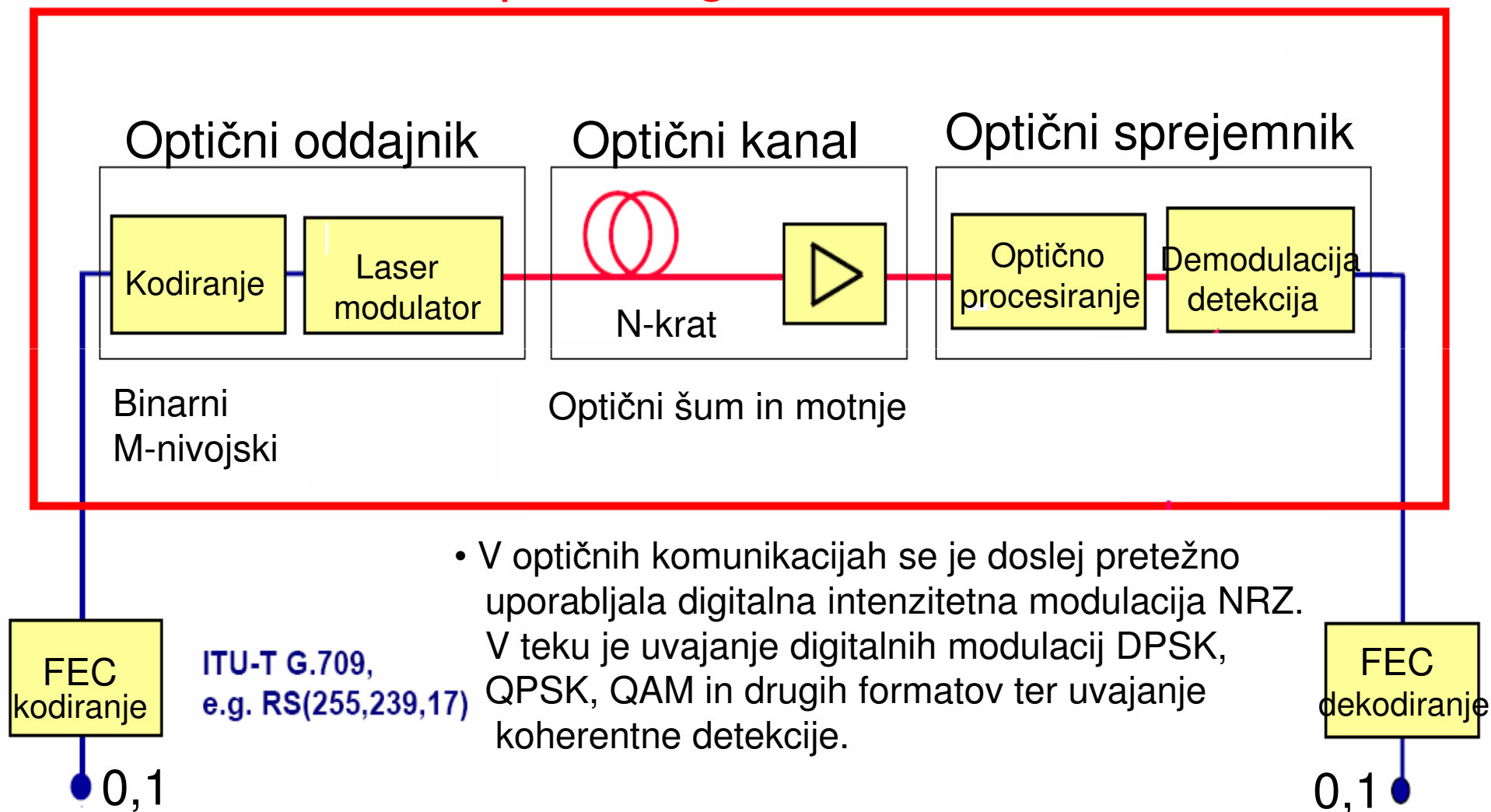
# Radijski digitalni komunikacijski sistem



# Optični digitalni komunikacijski sistem

7

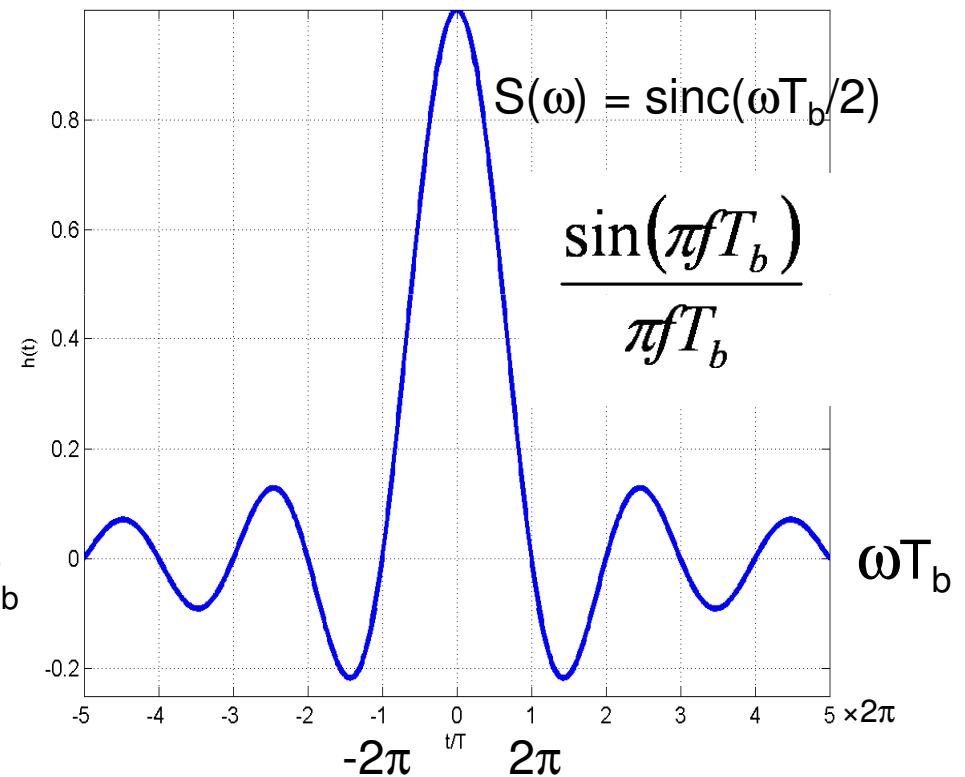
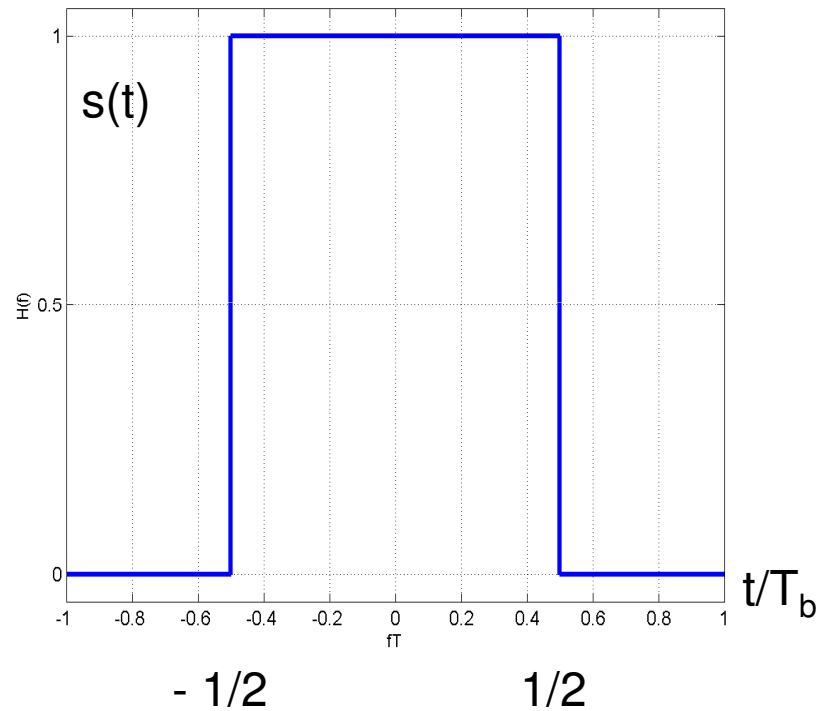
## Optični digitalni kanal



# Signal in spekter


Signal  $s(t) = F^{-1}(S(\omega))$

Spekter  $S(\omega) = F(s(t))$




Spekter je (direktna) Fourierjeva transformacija signala  
Signal je inverzna Fourierjeva transformacija spektra





*“Everything  
should be made  
as simple as possible,  
...but not simpler.”*



Albert Einstein

# Definicije, bitni in simbolni pretok

## Elementi digitalnega signala: čip, bit, simbol, paket

- bit  $b$ , število  $N$
- simbol  $S$ , število  $M = 2^k$
- število bitov  $k$  v simbolu
- bitni pretok  $R_b$  (b/s)
- kapaciteta kanala
- simbolni pretok  $R_s$  (S/s), Baud
- signal/šum  $S/N$
- nosilnik/šum  $C/N$
- kvaliteta modulacije MER
- verjetnost pogoška  $P_b$
- bitni pogrešek BER
- simbolni pogrešek SER
- vnaprejšnje kodiranje FEC

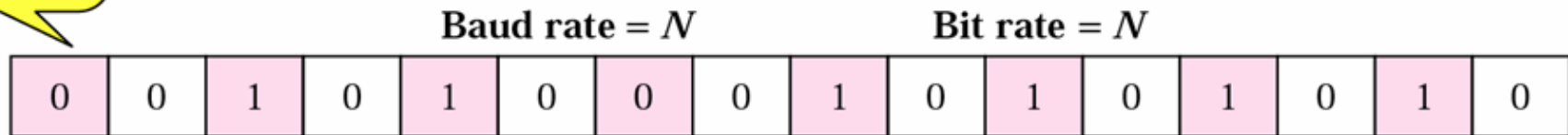
enota informacije, impulz 1, 0  
 signalni element, skupek  $k$  bitov  
 zapis konstelacije  
 pretok informacije, bitna hitrost  
 največji možni bitni pretok v kanalu  
 prenosna hitrost, simbolna hitrost

razmerje moč signala/moč šuma  
 razmerje moč nosilnika/moč šuma  
 analogija s  $S/N$  oz.  $C/N$

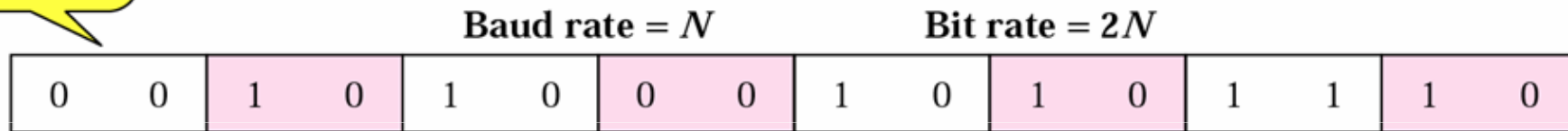
delež napačnih bitov  
 delež napačnih simbolov  
 kanalsko kodiranje

# Biti in simboli (znamenja)

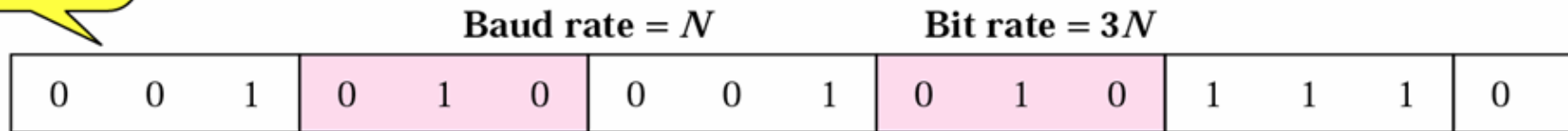
Bit



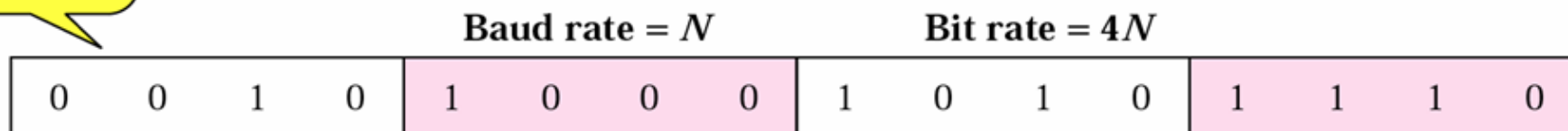
Dibit



Tribit



Quadbit



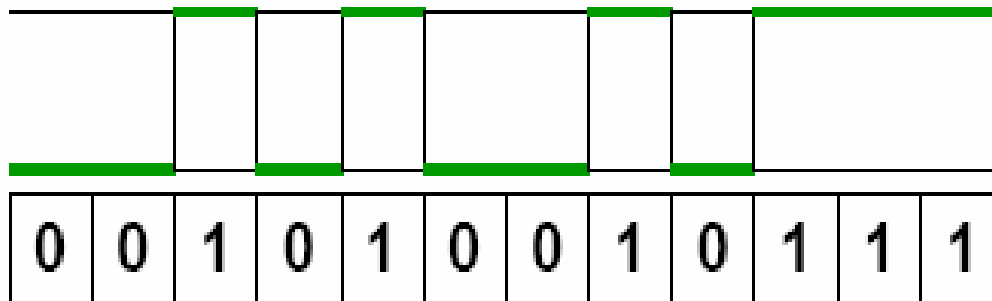
# Bitna hitrost (b/s) in simbolna hitrost (S/s) ali Baud (bod)

## Bitna hitrost:

Prenašana množina bitov na sekundo

**N bit/s**

**N Baud**



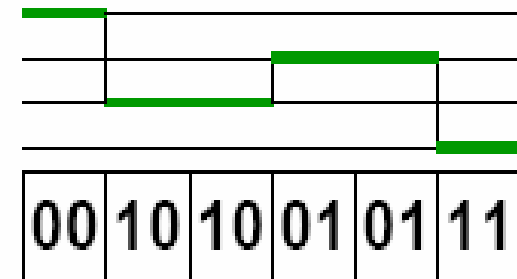
Biti in enobitni simboli

## Simbolna hitrost:

Prenašana množina simbolov na sekundo

**2N bit/s**

**N Baud**



Dvobitni simboli

# Vrste modulacij

## 1. Analogna modulacija

Sporočilni signal je analogen

- Amplitudna modulacija (AM)
- Frekvenčna modulacija (FM)
- Fazna modulacija (PM)
- Drugo

## 2. Digitalna modulacija

Sporočilni signal je digitalen

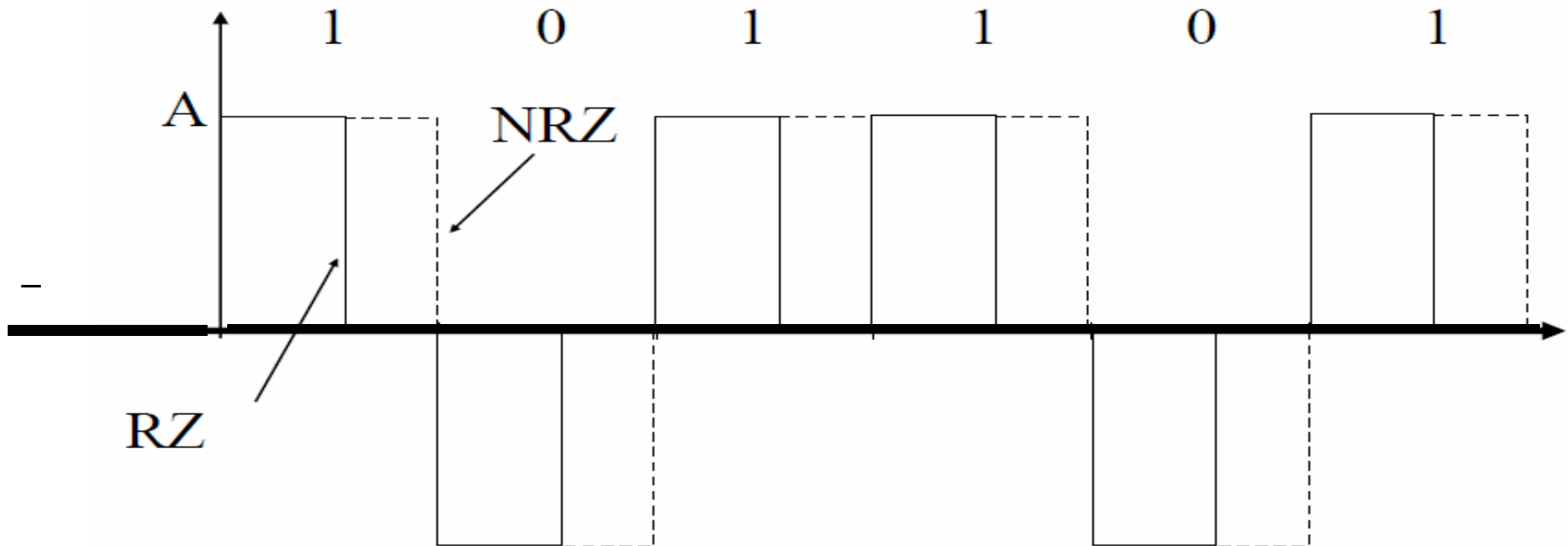
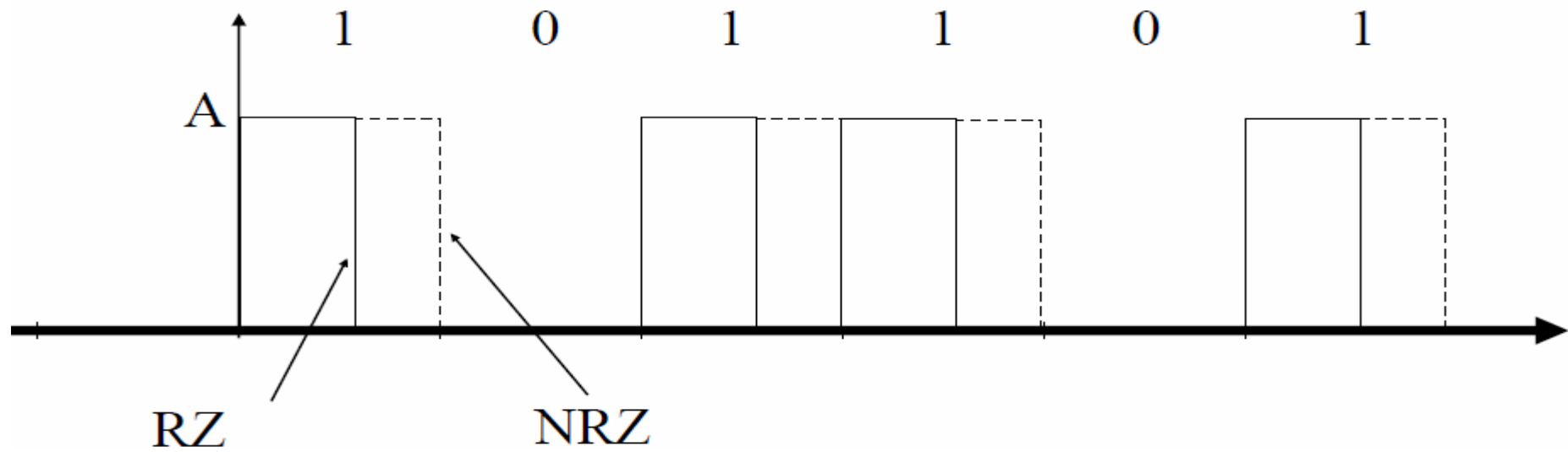
- Amplitudni preskok (ASK)
- Frekvenčni preskok (FSK)
- Fazni preskok (PSK)
- Amplitudno–fazni preskok (QAM), ASK-PSK, hibridni, drugo

# Bitna hitrost in simbolna hitrost

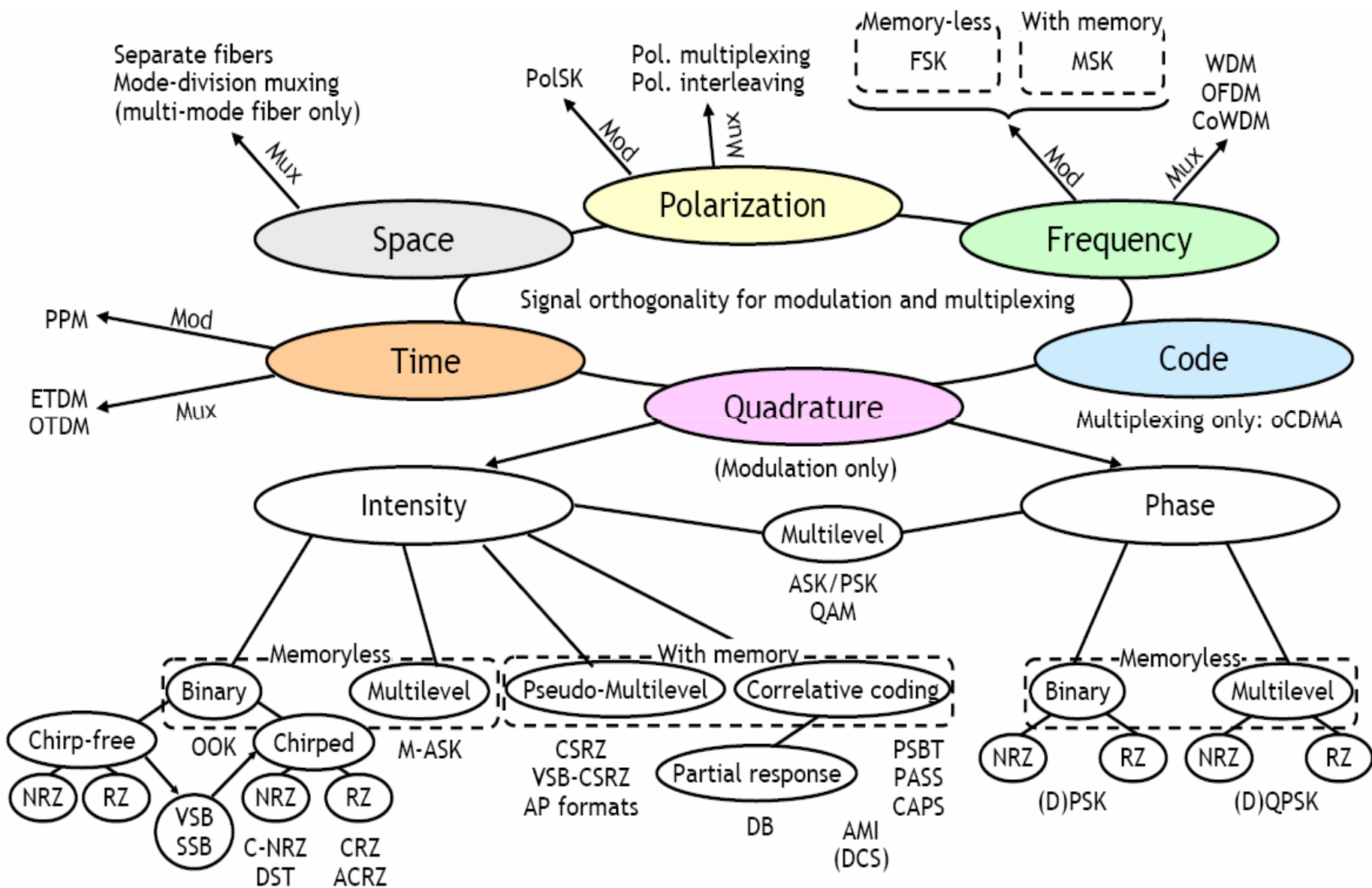
14

Modulacija	Enota	bit/s/ baud	baud	bit/s
<b>ASK, FSK, 2-PSK</b>	<b>Bit</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>4-PSK, 4-QAM</b>	<b>Dibit</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>2N</b>
<b>8-PSK, 8-QAM</b>	<b>Tribit</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>3N</b>
<b>16-QAM</b>	<b>Quadbit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>4N</b>
<b>32-QAM</b>	<b>Pentabit</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>5N</b>
<b>64-QAM</b>	<b>Hexabit</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>6N</b>
<b>128-QAM</b>	<b>Septabit</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>7N</b>
<b>256-QAM</b>	<b>Octabit</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>8N</b>

# Unipolarni in bipolarni RZ ter NRZ



# Parametri modulacijskih formatov (OK)<sup>16</sup>

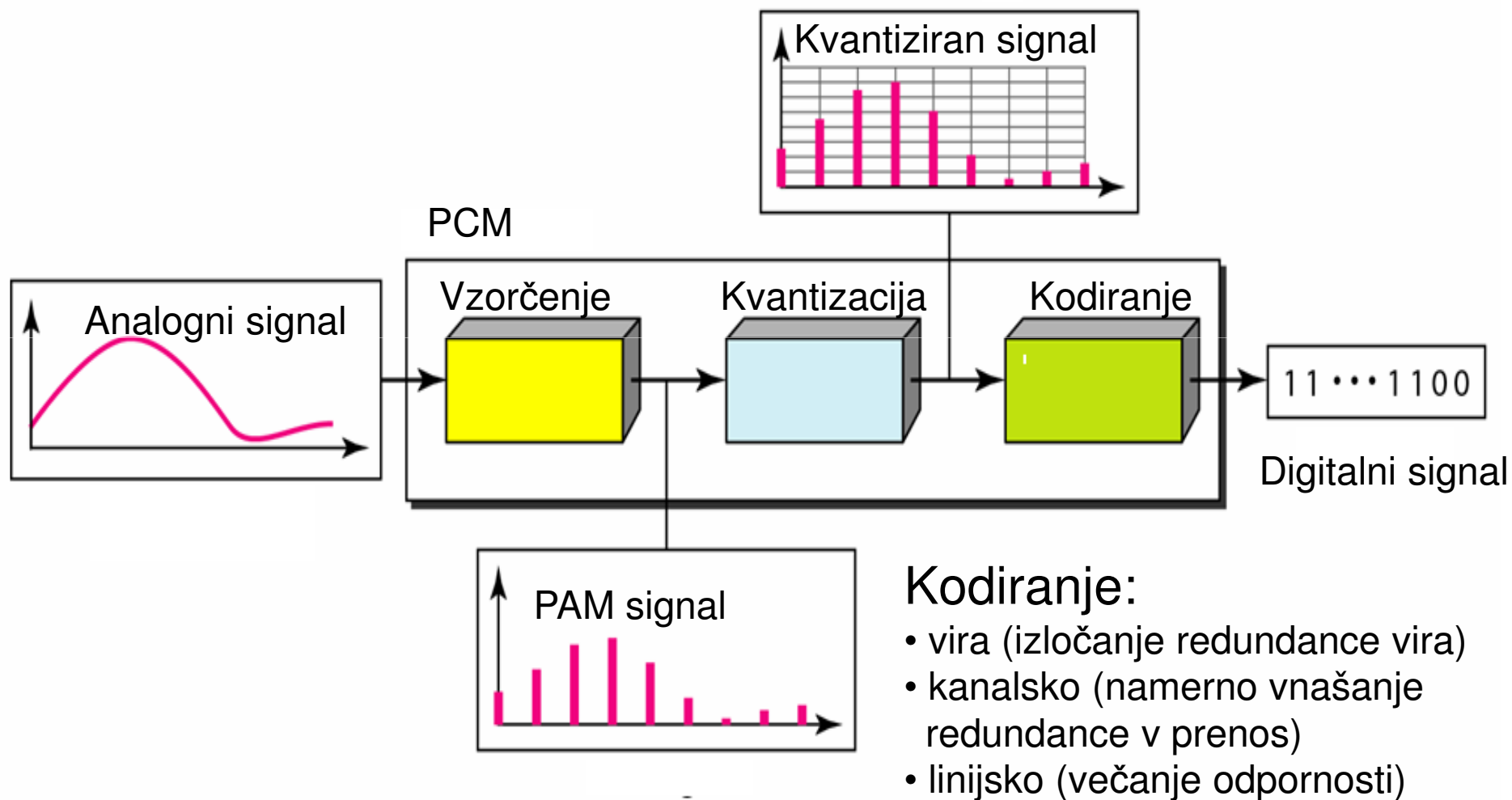




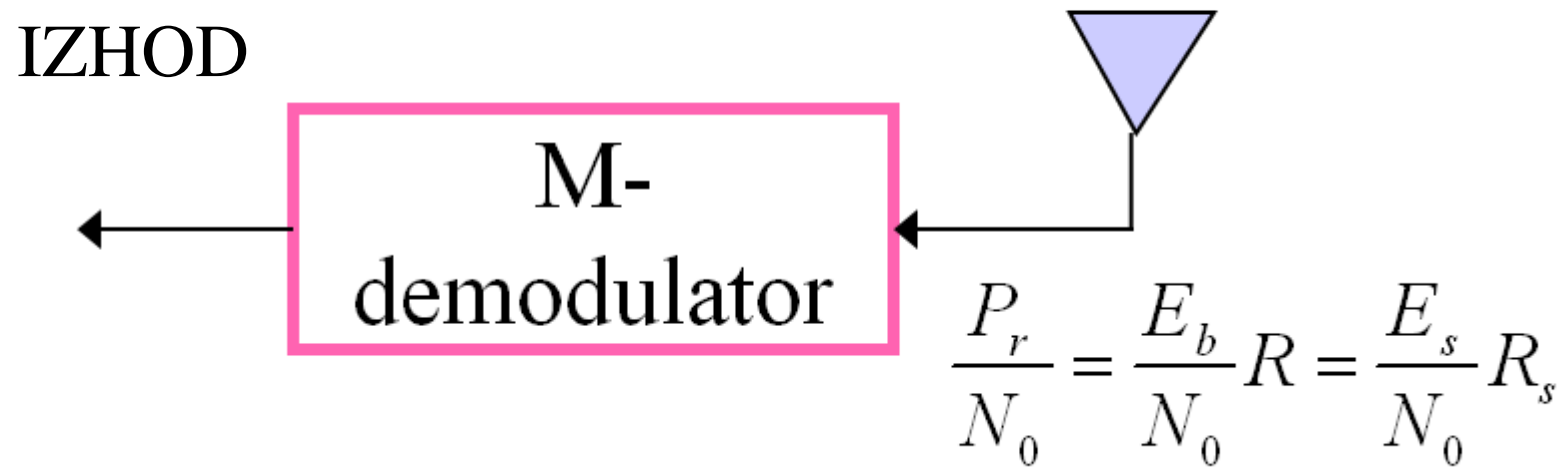
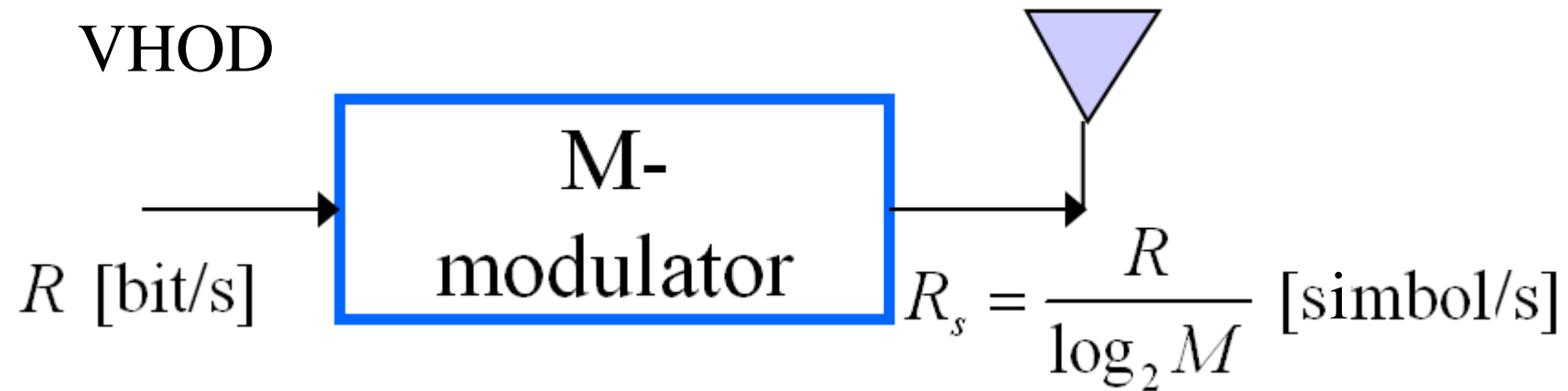
# Vzorčenje, kvantizacija, digitalizacija

17

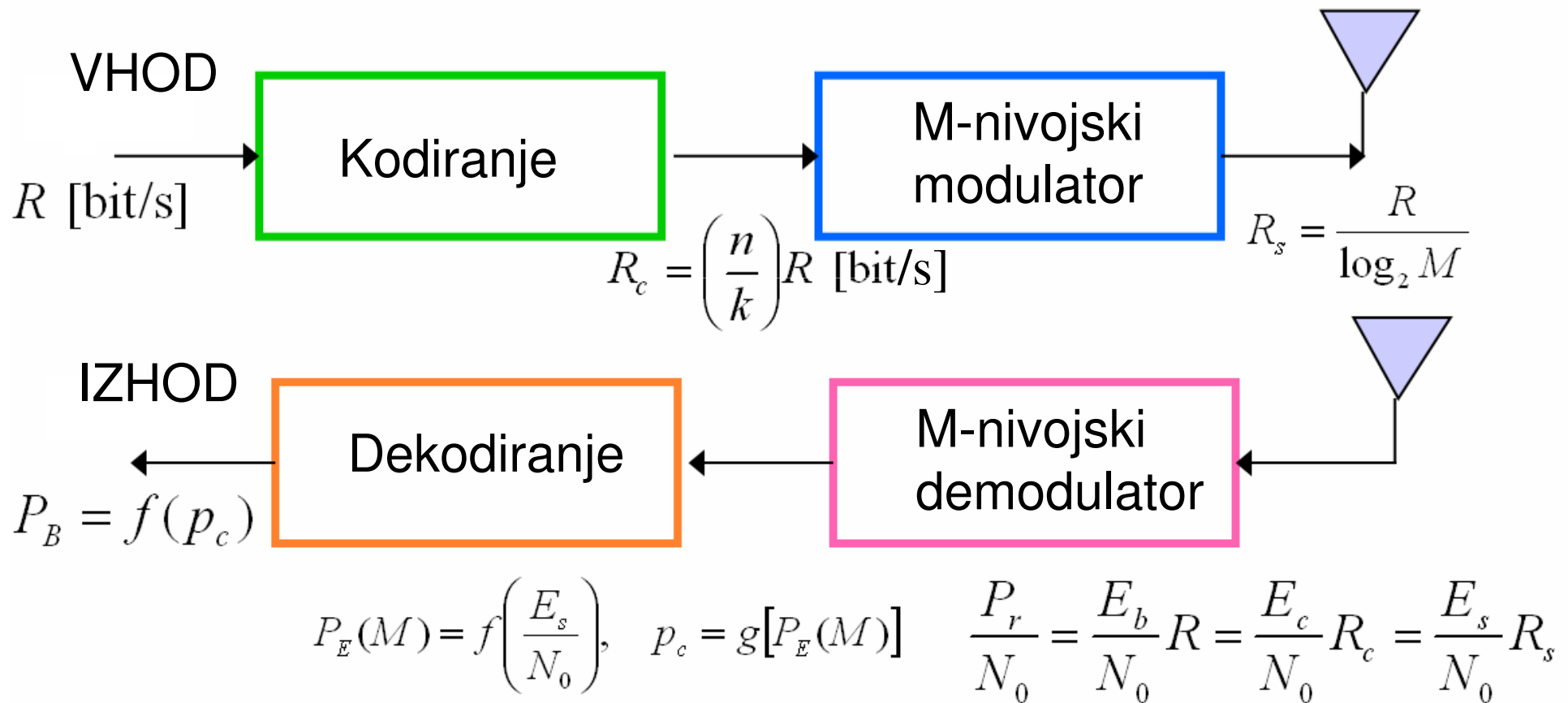
- A/D pretvorba



# Modulacija - demodulacija



# Kodiranje - modulacija



# Biti in simboli, bitna in simbolna hitrost<sup>20</sup>

$k$  ... število bitov v simbolu

$T_b(s)$  ... trajanje bita

$R_b(b/s)$  ... bitna hitrost

$M$  ... število simbolov v konstelaciji

$T_s(s)$  ... trajanje simbola

$R_s(\text{simboli}/s)$  ... simbolna hitrost

$$M = 2^k, \quad k = \log_2 M$$

$$R \text{ (bit/s)} = \frac{k}{T_s} = \frac{\log_2 M}{T_s}$$

$$T_b = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{T_s}{k} = \frac{1}{kR_s}$$

$$R_s(\text{simbol/s}) = \frac{R}{\log_2 M}$$

# Modulacije

# Parametri signala

Izmenični signal amplitude  $A$ , frekvence  $\omega_c$  in faze  $\Phi$ :

$$x(t) = A \cos[\omega_c t + \Phi(t)] = \Re\{A e^{j[\omega_c t + \Phi(t)]}\}$$

$A$  oz.  $A(t)$  je konstantna ali spremenljiva amplituda nosilnika

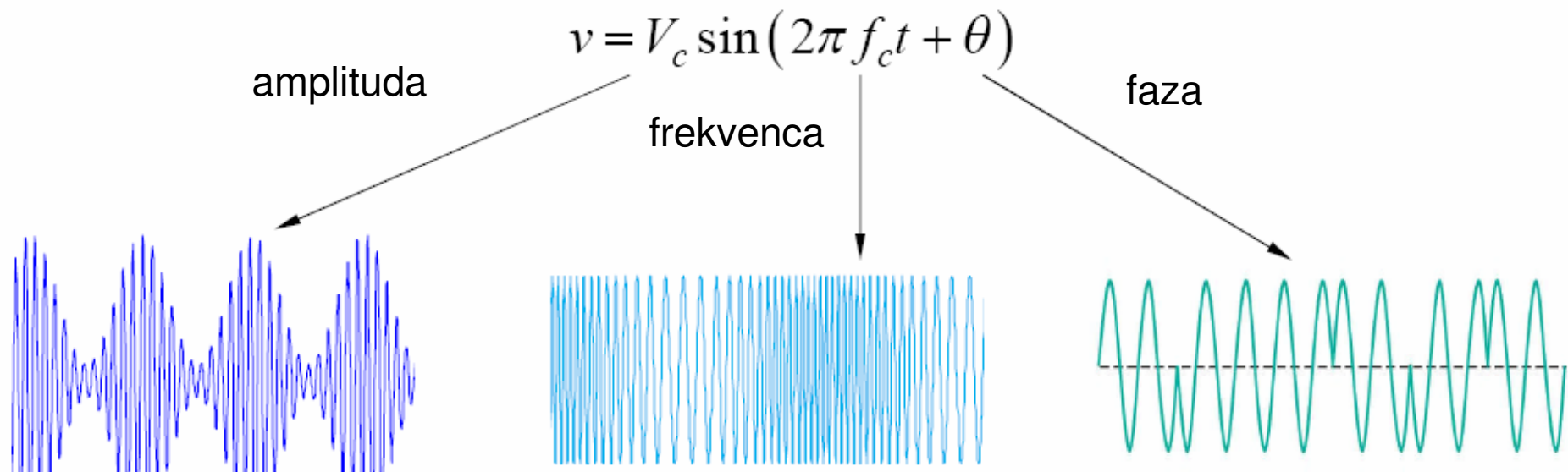
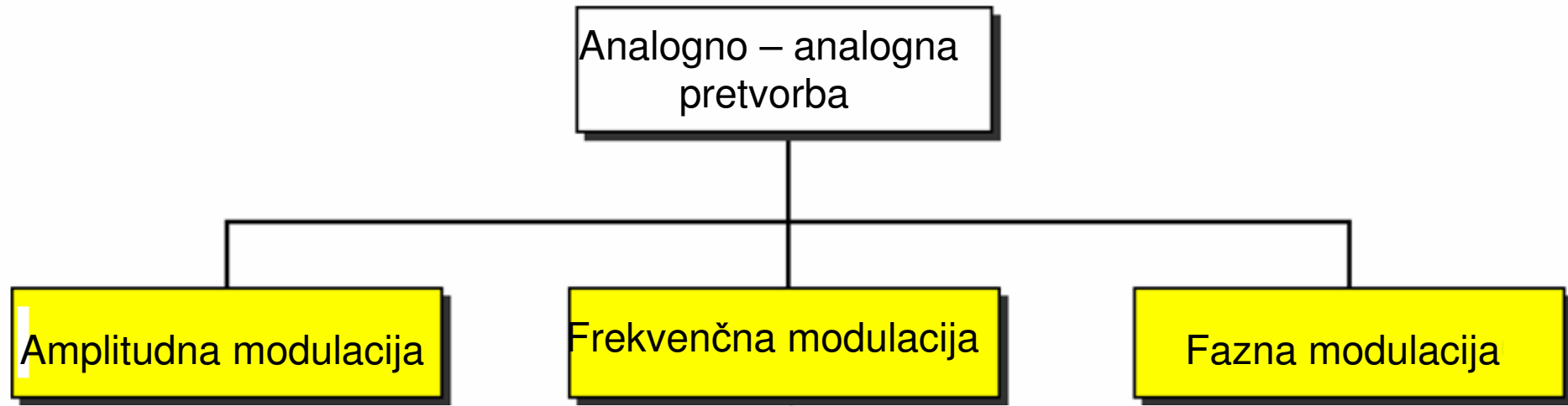
Trenutna faza nosilnika:

$$\Theta_i(t) = \omega_c t + \Phi(t),$$

Trenutna frekvenca nosilnika:

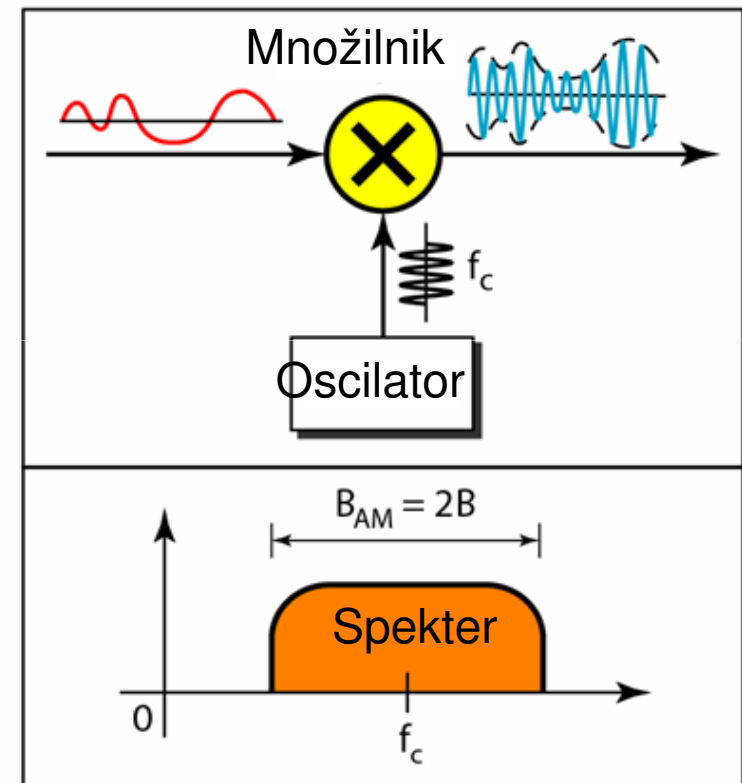
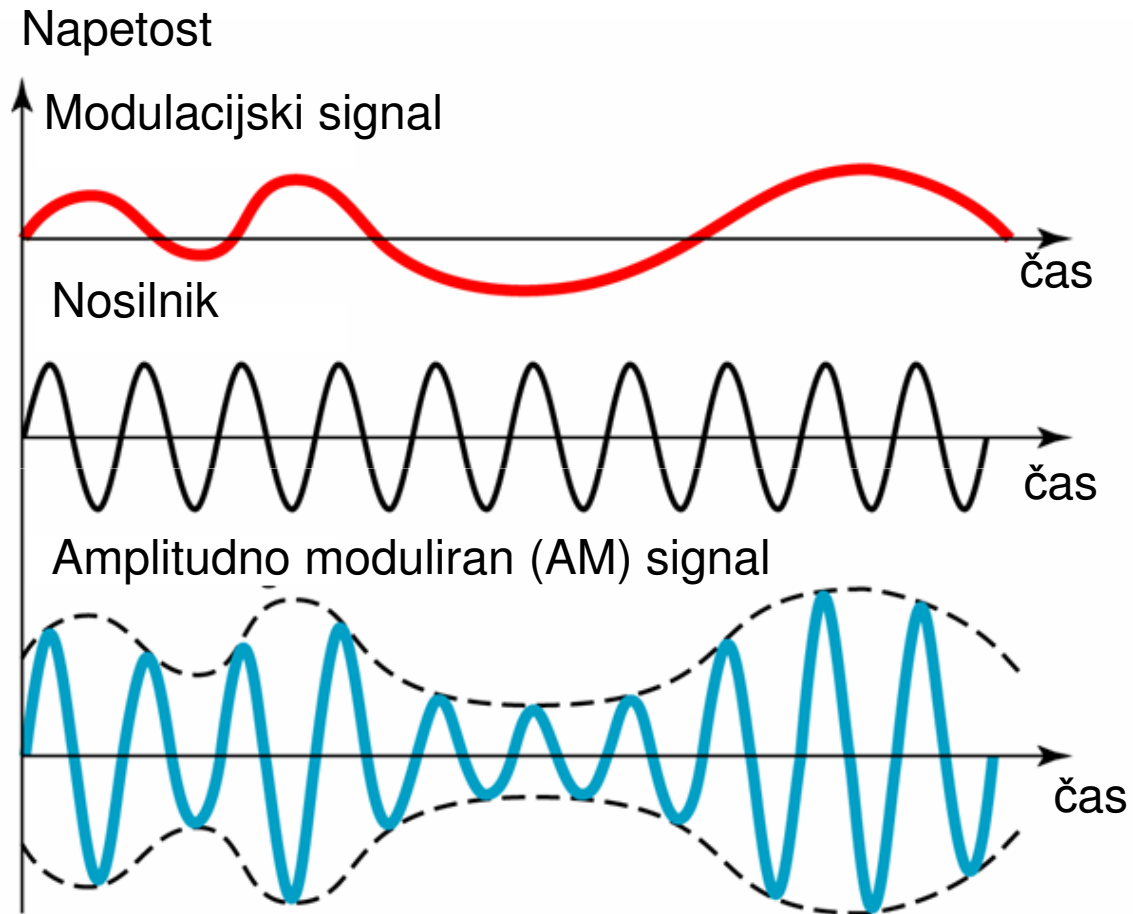
$$\omega_i(t) = \frac{d\Theta_i(t)}{dt} = \omega_c + \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt}$$

# Analogna modulacija



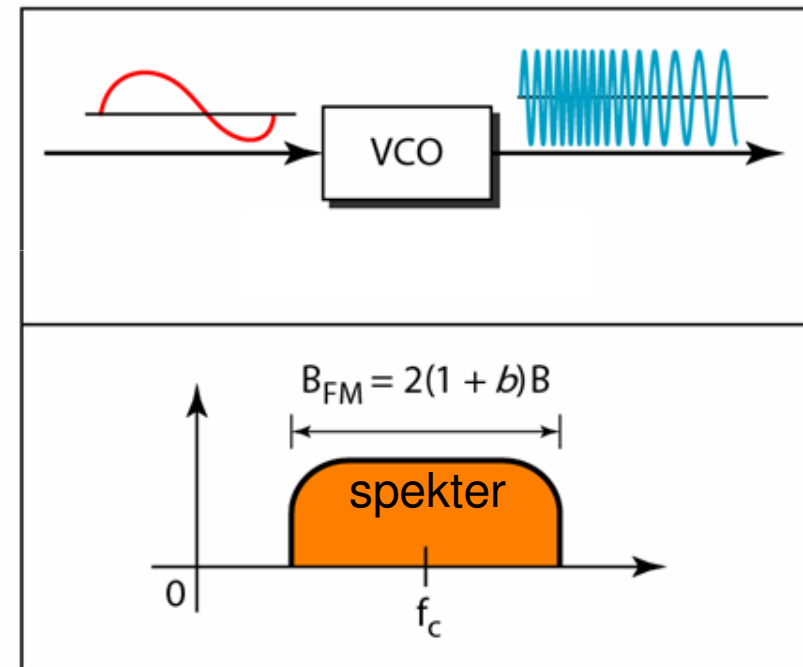
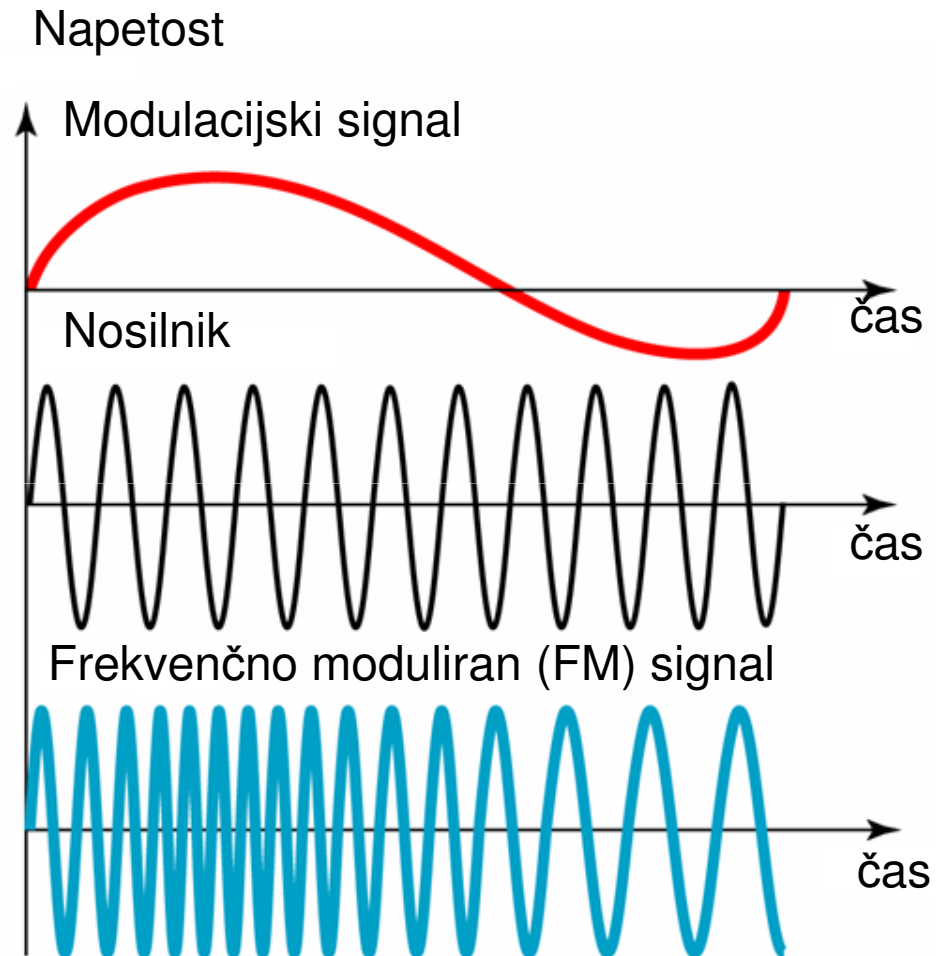
# Analogna amplitudna modulacija

24





# Analogna frekvenčna modulacija

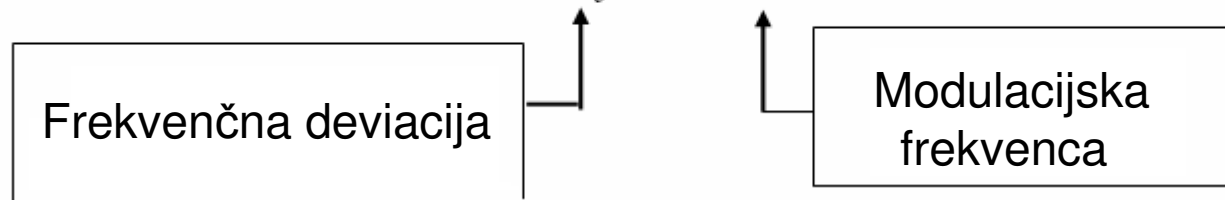


# Analogna FM, modulacijski pas

- Širina spektra Frekvenčno Moduliranega (FM) signala

**Signal:**  $v_{FM}(t) = v(t) = A \cos \left[ \omega_c t + \left( \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega_{\text{mod}}} \right) \sin(\omega_{\text{mod}} t) \right]$

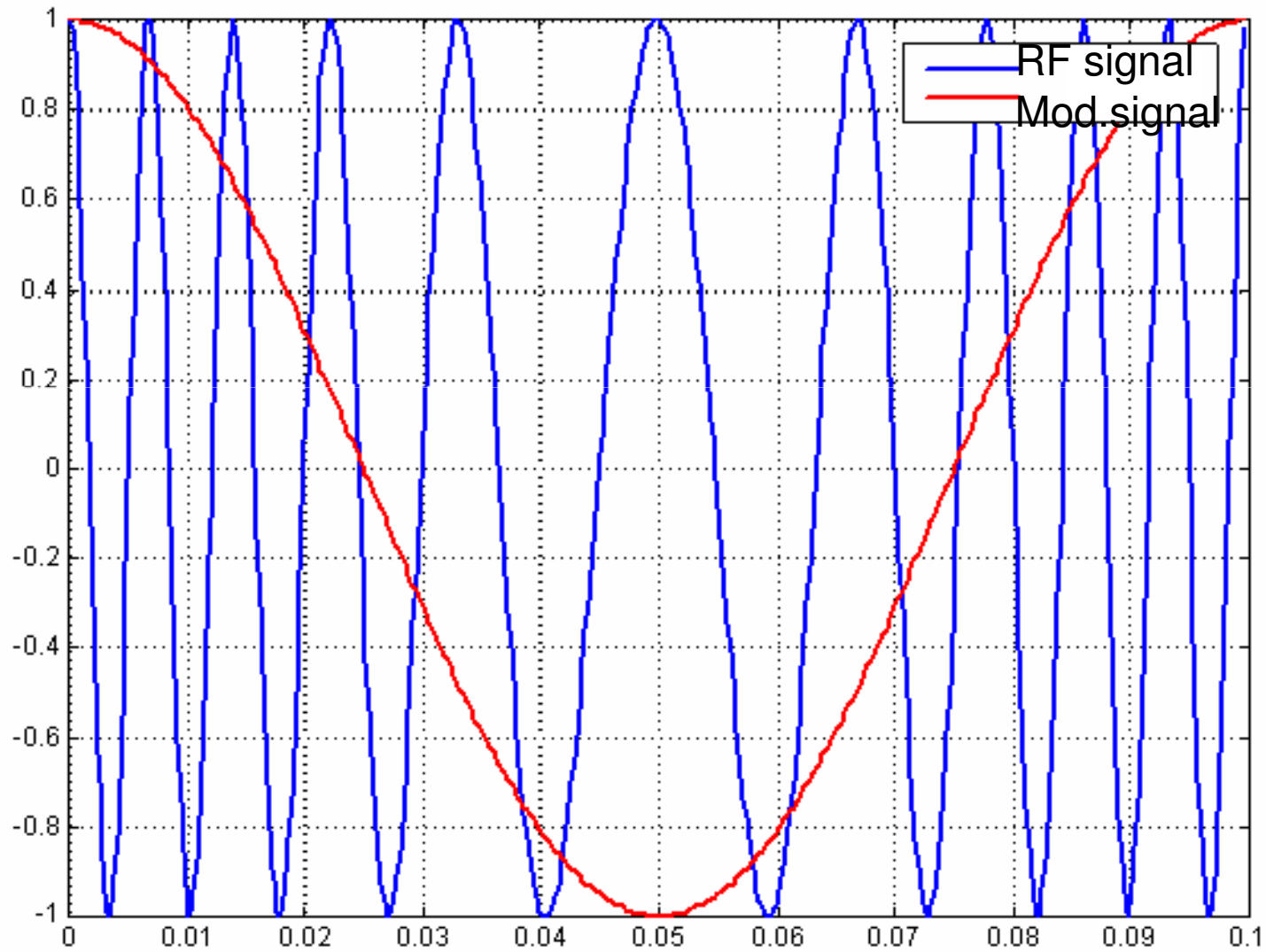
**Carsonovo pravilo:**  $B = 2(\Delta_f + f_{\text{mod}})$



**Praktični pas:**  $B = 2(\Delta_f + f_{\text{max}})$

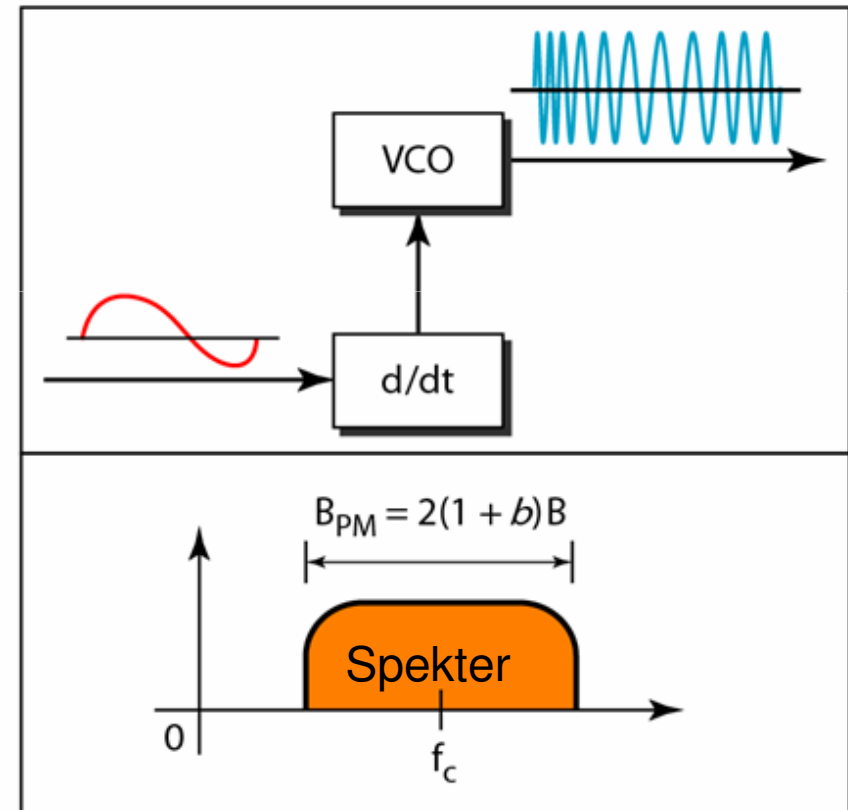
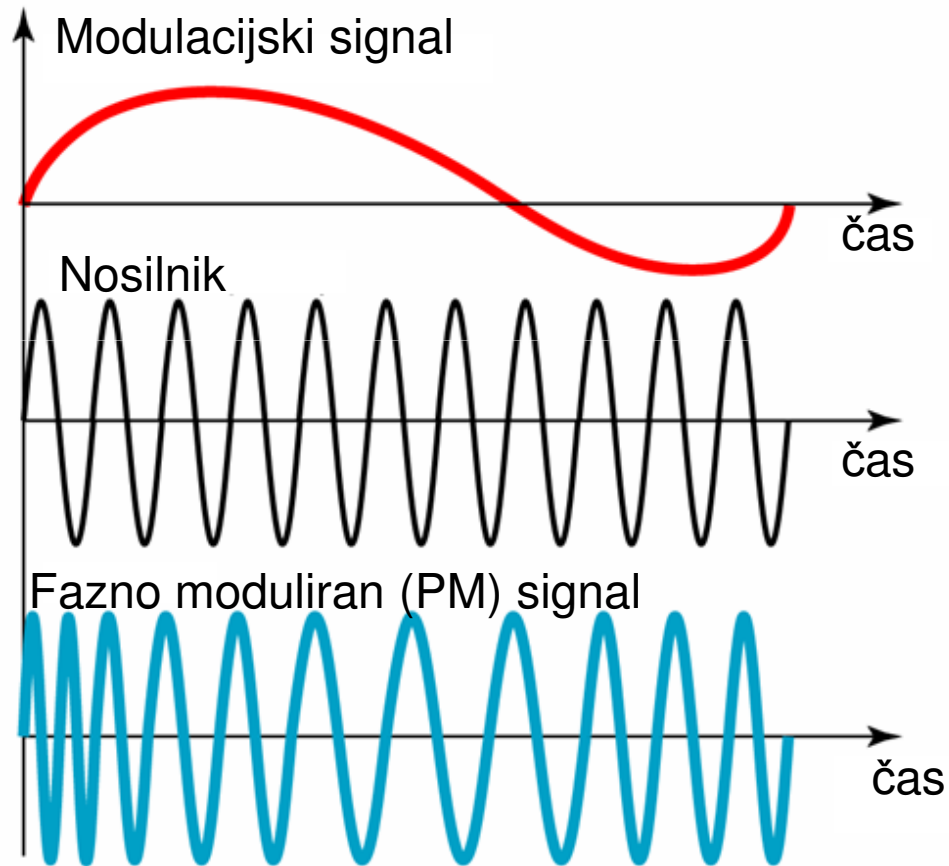


# FM signal

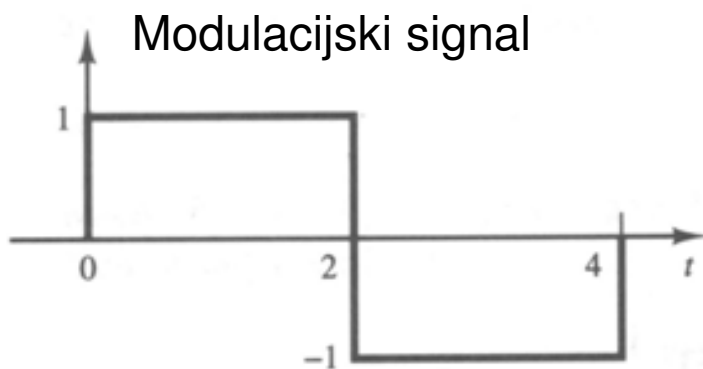


# Analogna fazna modulacija

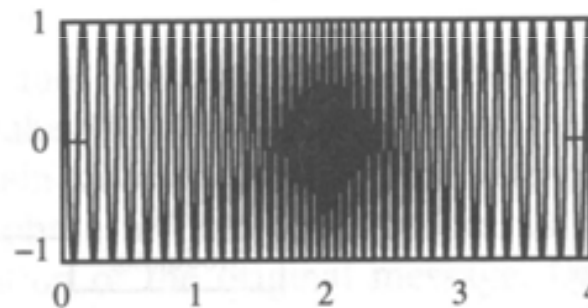
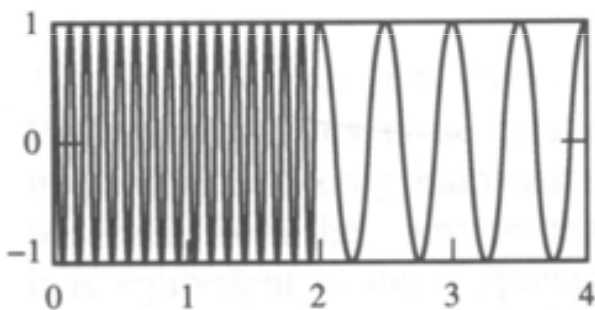
Napetost



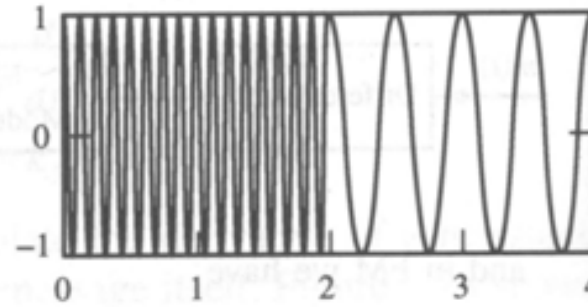
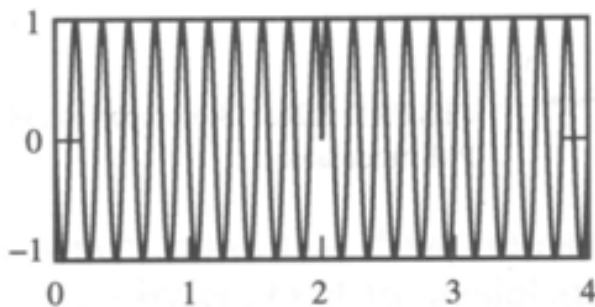
# Kotna modulacija z nesinusnim signalom <sup>29</sup>



FM

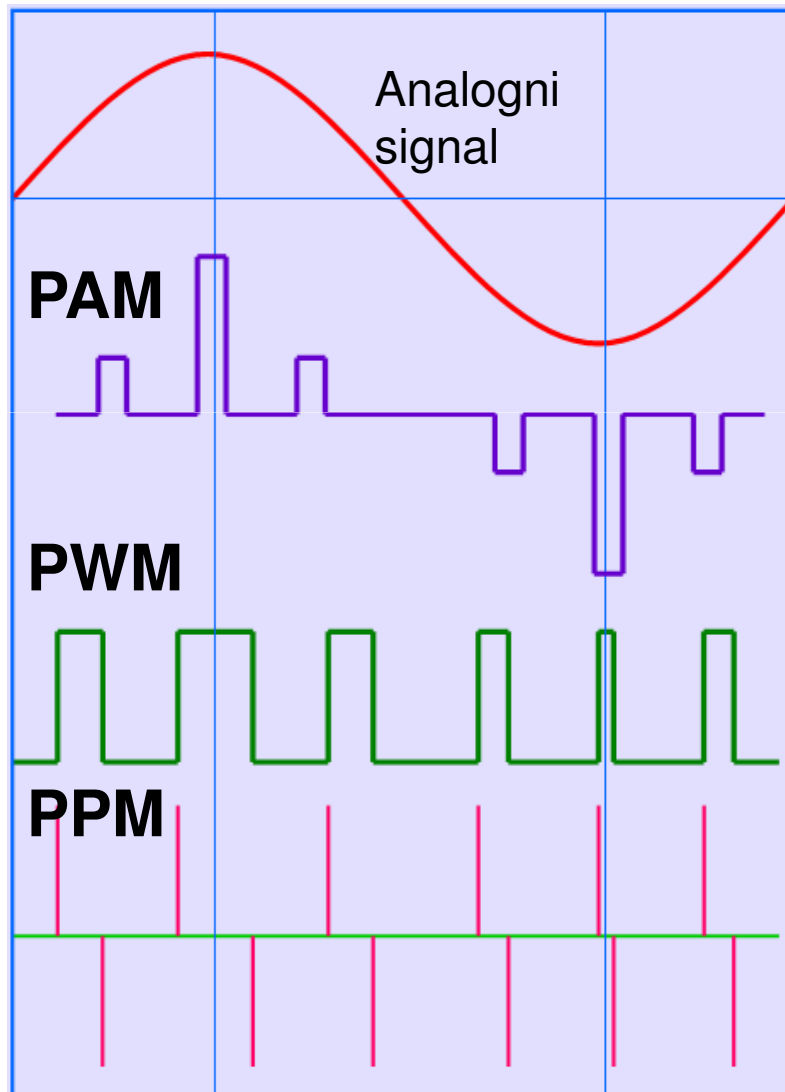


PM

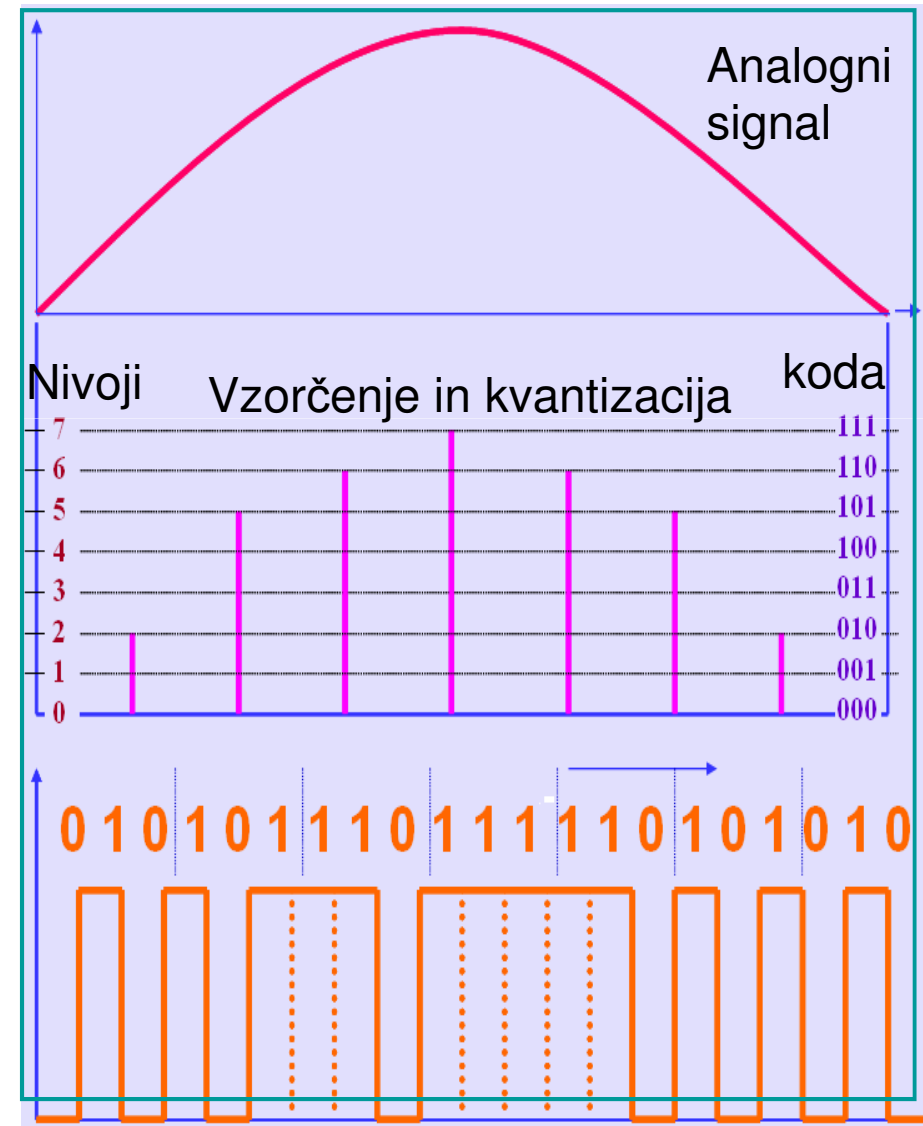


# Analogna in digitalna impulzna modulacija

- analogna modulacija

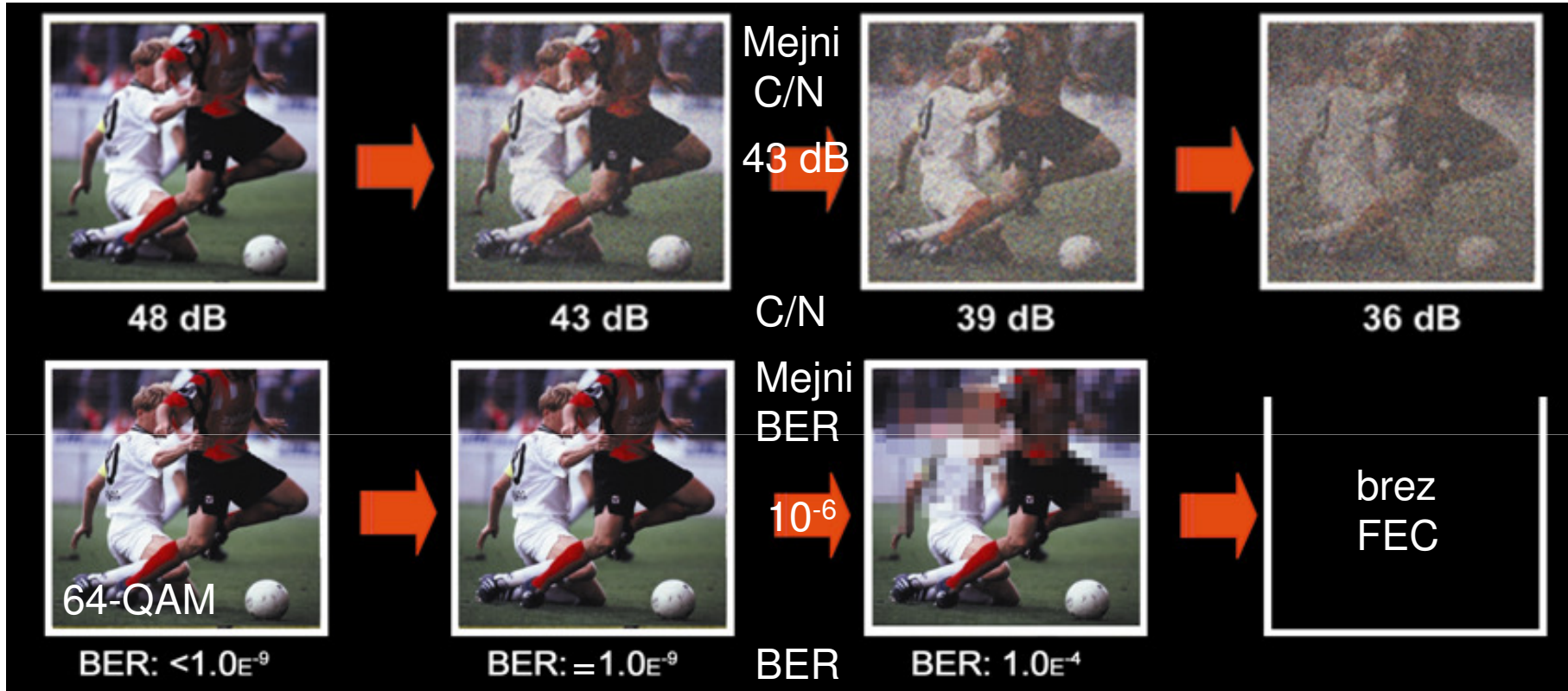


- Kodirana (numerična, digitalna) modulacija



# C/N, BER in MER

Primerjava upadanja kakovosti pri analogni in digitalni modulaciji



CONSTELLATION			
QAM-64 CH 100			
MER			
31.2 dB			
estimated BER			
PRE			
1.3E-7			
POST			
<math>1.0E^{-9}</math>			

64-QAM

CONSTELLATION			
QAM-64 CH 100			
MER			
25.3 dB			
estimated BER			
PRE			
1.7E-7			
POST			
<math>1.0E^{-9}</math>			

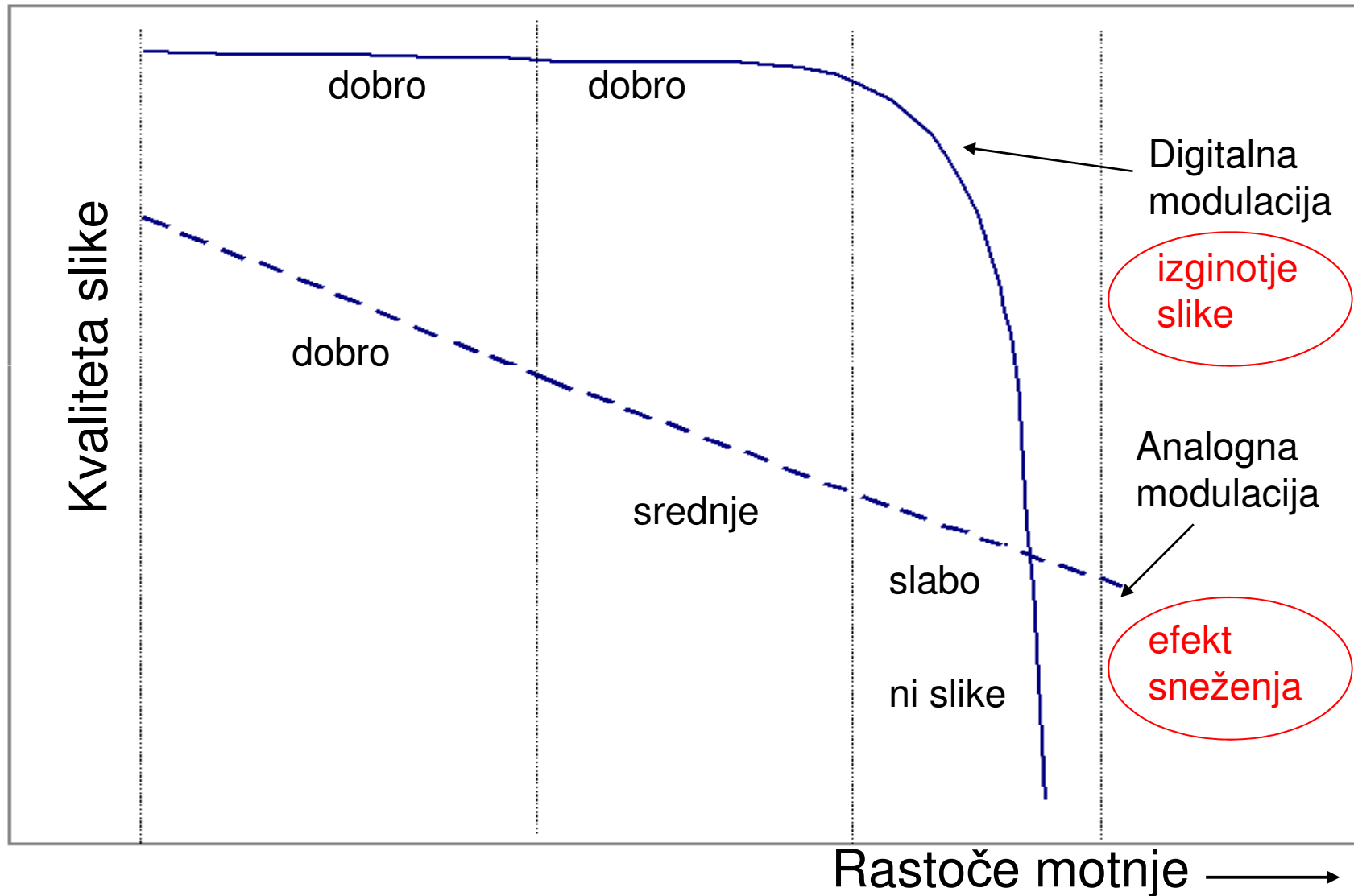
MER

CONSTELLATION			
QAM-64 CH 100			
MER			
23.4 dB			
estimated BER			
PRE			
7.0E-7			
POST			
<math>1.0E^{-9}</math>			

CONSTELLATION			
QAM-64 CH 100			
MER			
22.0 dB			
estimated BER			
PRE			
1.4E-4			
POST			
1.4E-8			

# Motnje in kvaliteta slike

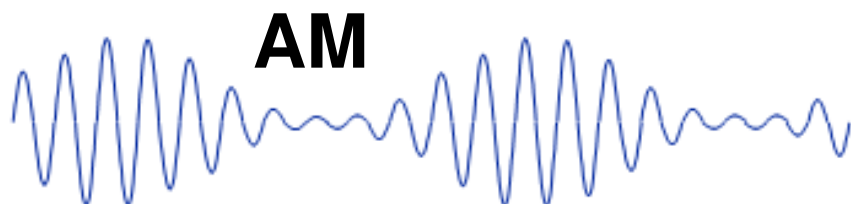
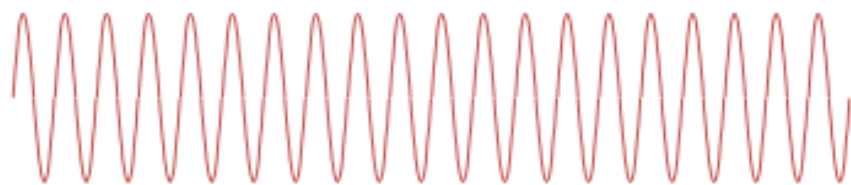
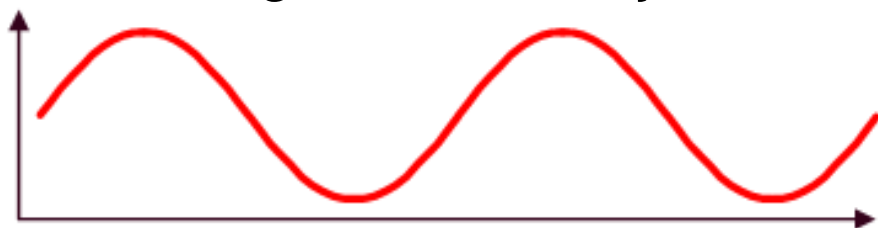
- Digitalna modulacija je pri dobrem signalu najprej neobčutljiva na rastoče motnje, nad določenim pragom motenj pa ima nenaden ("prepadni") padec kvalitete slike



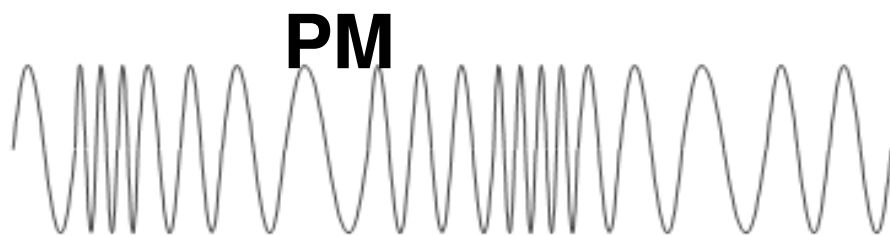
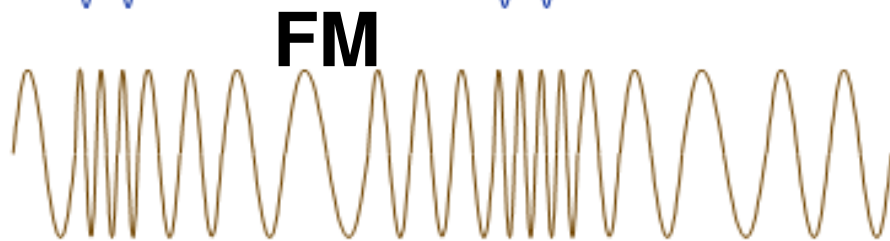


# Pregled: analogne in digitalne modulacije <sup>33</sup>

- Analogne modulacije



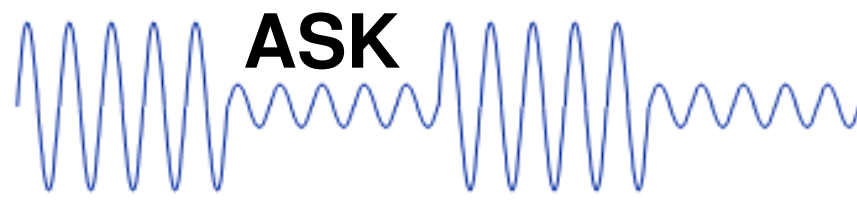
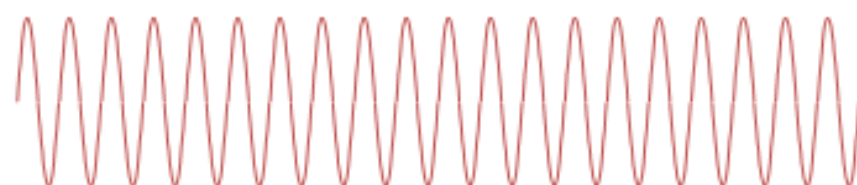
**AM**



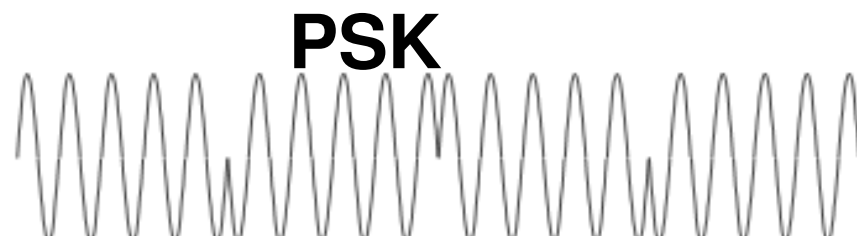
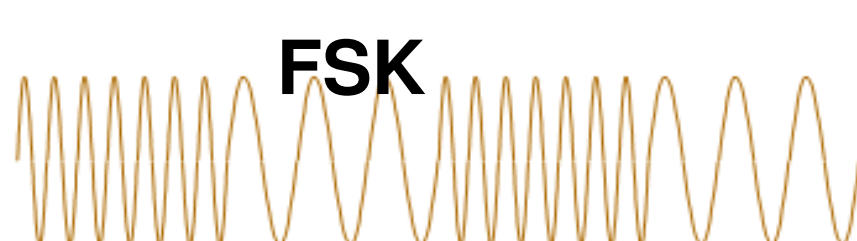
**FM**

**PM**

## Digitalne enonivojske modulacije



**ASK**



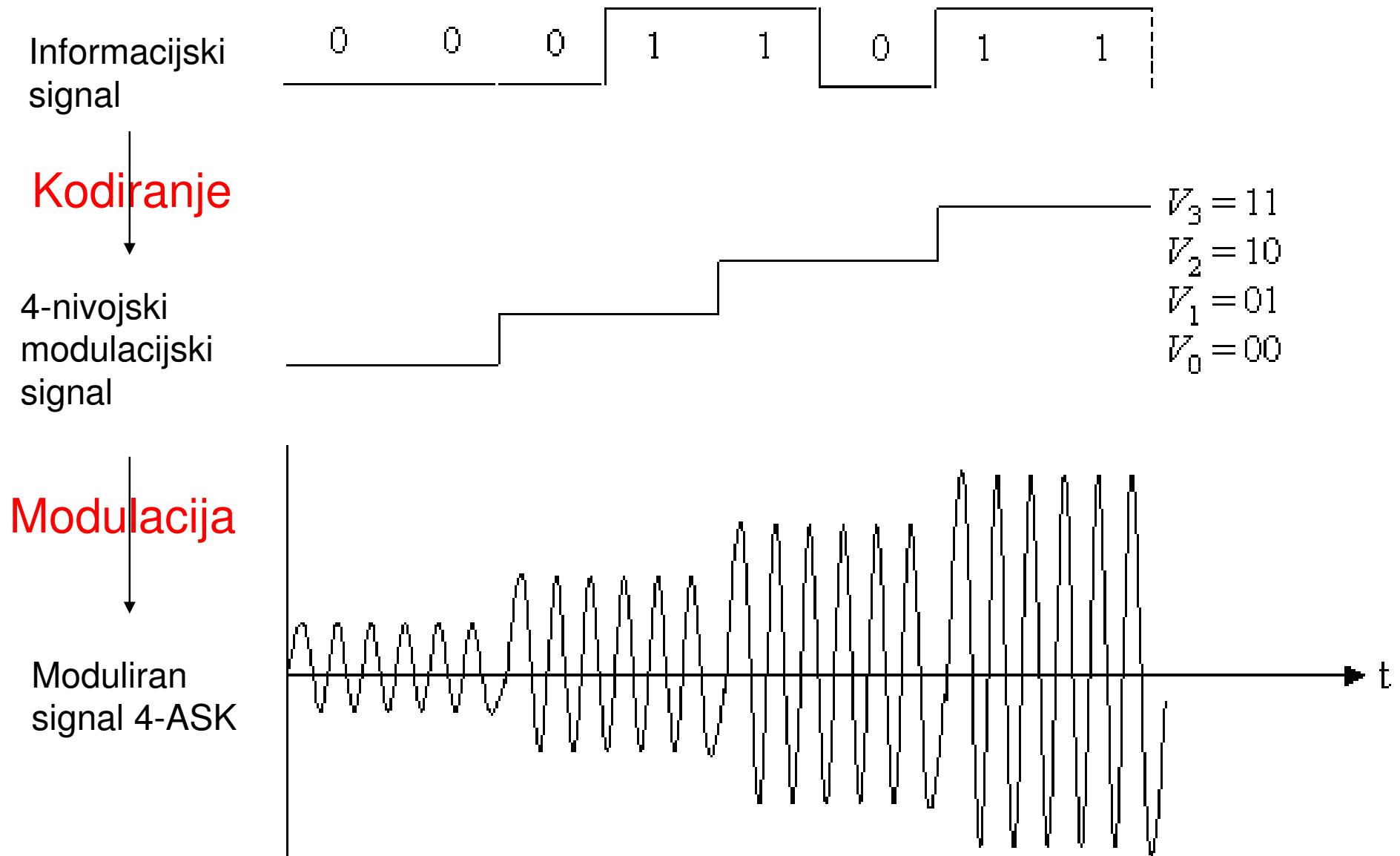
**FSK**

**PSK**

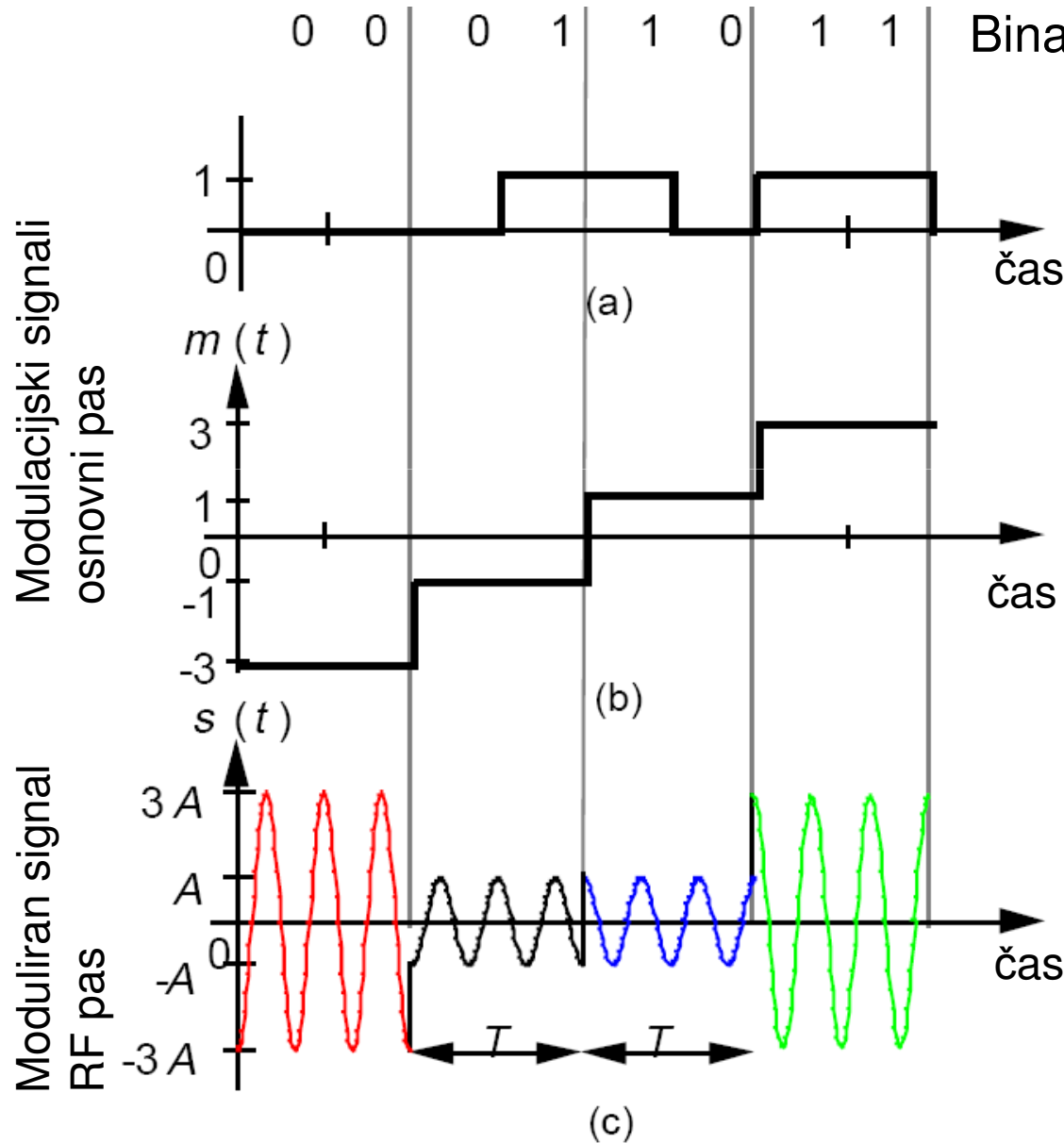
# Načelo izkoriščanja spektra

- Omejitev širine spektra npr. na pas 1 Hz še ne pomeni omejitve pretoka informacije. Signal lahko zavzame večje število “nivojev”. Če jih lahko pri sprejemu med seboj razločimo, dobimo povečano informacijo v ozkem pasu 1 Hz. Za razločitev je potrebno veliko razmerje S/N na sprejemnem mestu.
- Šum onemogoča razlikovanje med signalnimi nivoji, zato je pri nizkem razmerju signal/šum mogoče zagotoviti pretok povečane informacije le z razširitvijo spektra.
- Pri danem razmerju S/N izberemo kompleksna (amplitudno-fazna) stanja signala, tako da jih z veliko verjetnostjo lahko med sabo razločimo. Tako lahko z večnivojsko modulacijo povečamo bitni pretok nad Nyquistovo mejno vrednost 2 bita/Hz za enonivojski prenos.

# Informacijski, modulacijski in RF signal



# Večnivojski osnovni in modulirani signali

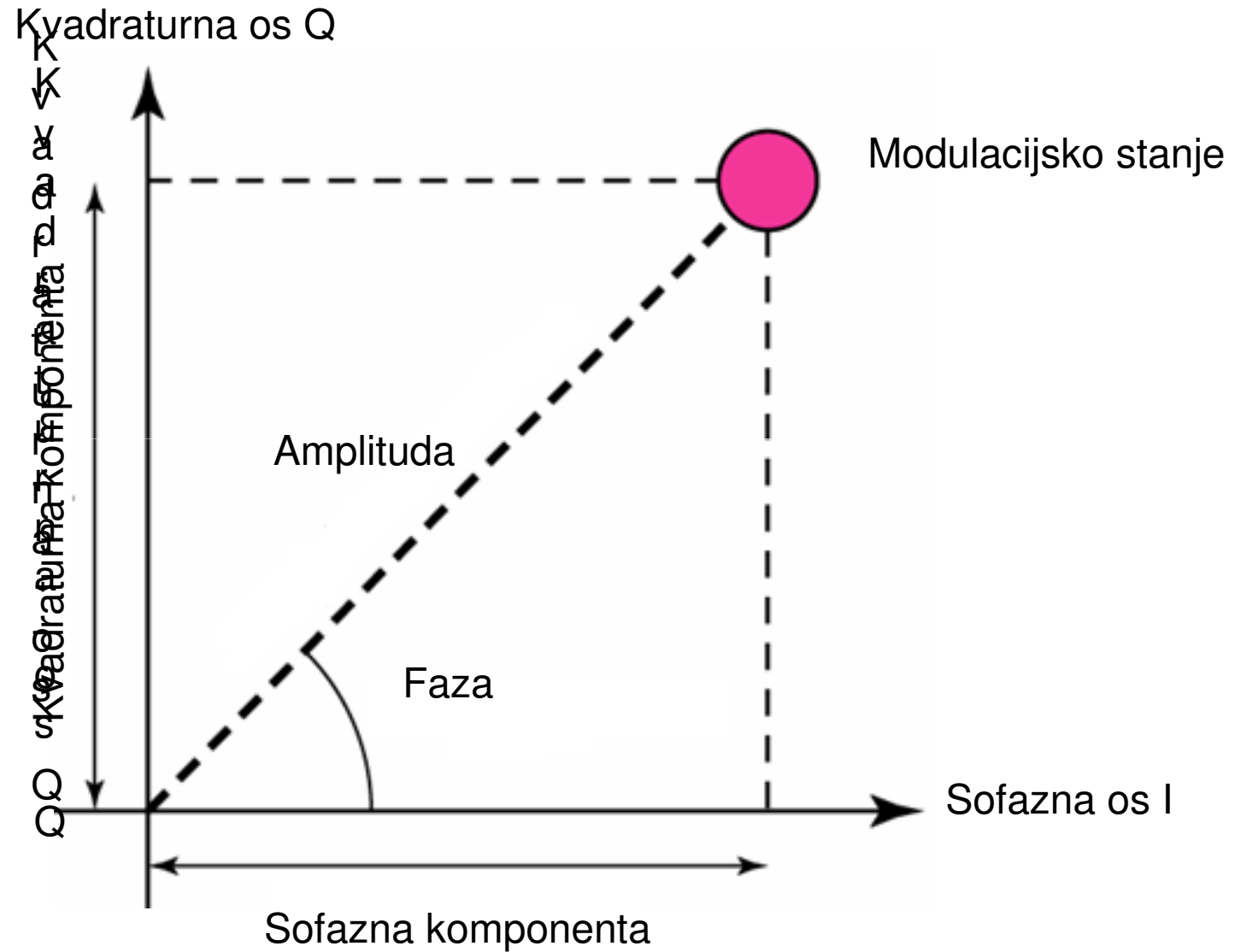


Osnovni pas: digitalni dvonivojski modulacijski signal; impulz predstavlja posamezni bit (0,1)

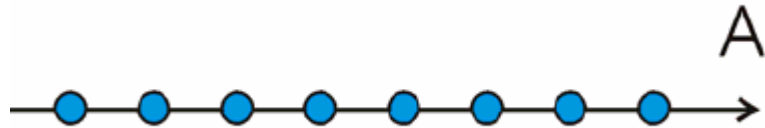
Osnovni pas: digitalni štirinivojski modulacijski signal; simbol predstavlja dvojico bitov (00,01,...)

Moduliran RF signal: 4-ASK/PSK

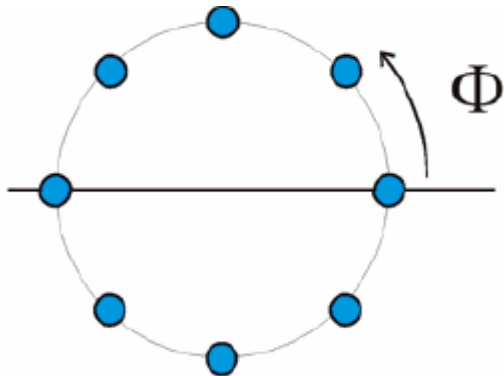
# Zasnova konstelacije



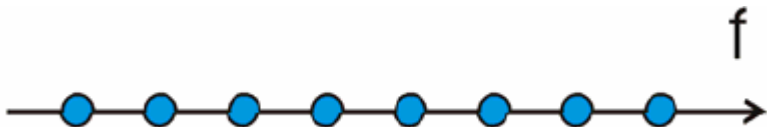
# Večnivojske modulacije



Večnivojska ASK: M-ASK  
M je število nivojev amplitude



Večnivojska PSK: M-PSK M  
je število stanj faze



Večnivojska FSK: M-FSK  
M je število frekvenc

- Povečanje informacijskega pretoka kot  $\log_2 M$
- Povišana občutljivost na šum in motnje

# Konstelacija QPSK

Modulacijski signal

Simbol dvojice	Simbol faza	Simbol amplituda
00	225°	1.0
<b>01</b>	<b>135°</b>	<b>1.0</b>
10	315°	1.0
11	45°	1.0

Moduliran RF signal

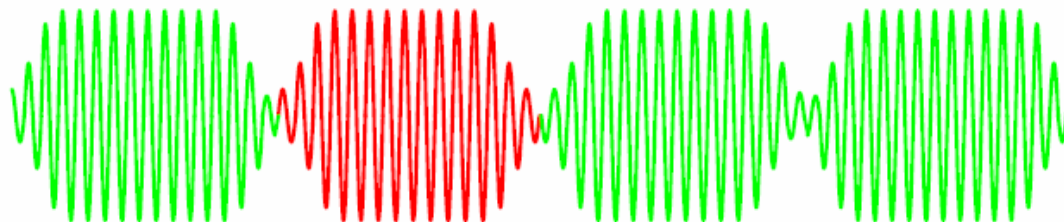
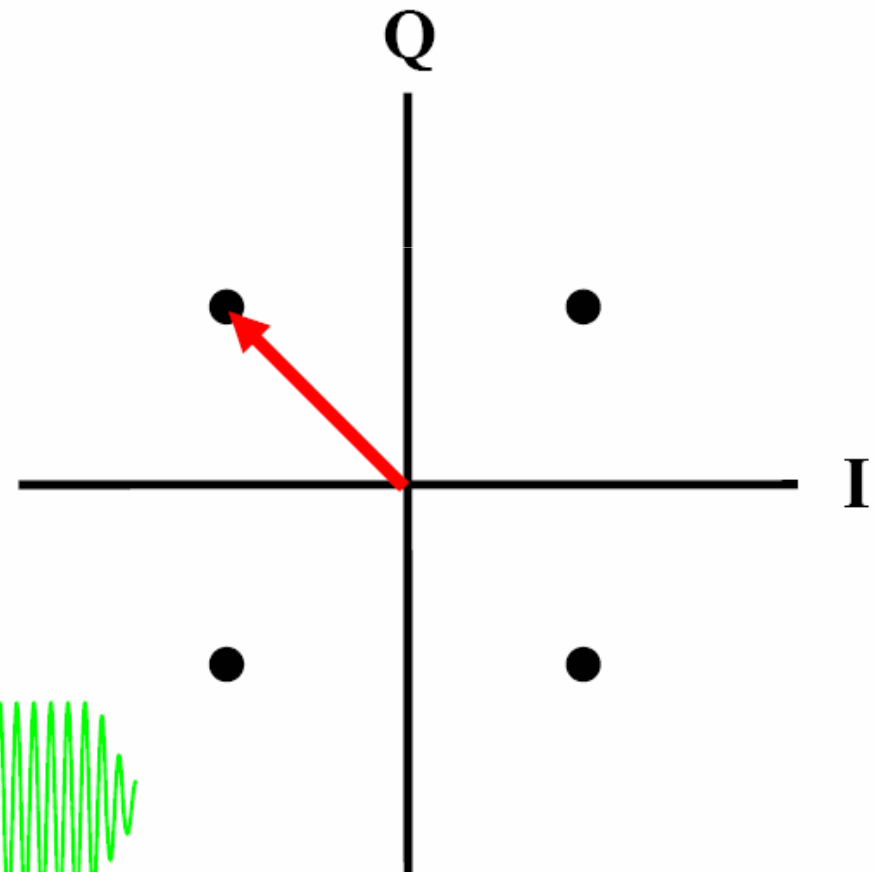


Diagram I - Q



# Konstelacija QPSK

Modulacijski signal

Simboli dvojice	Simbol faza	Simbol amplituda
00	225°	1.0
01	135°	1.0
<b>10</b>	<b>315°</b>	<b>1.0</b>
11	45°	1.0

Moduliran RF signal

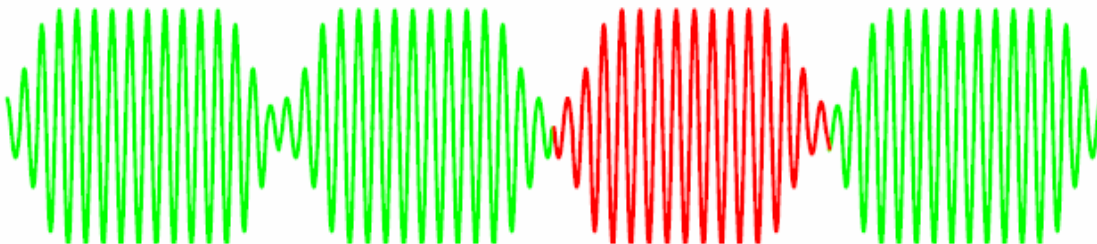
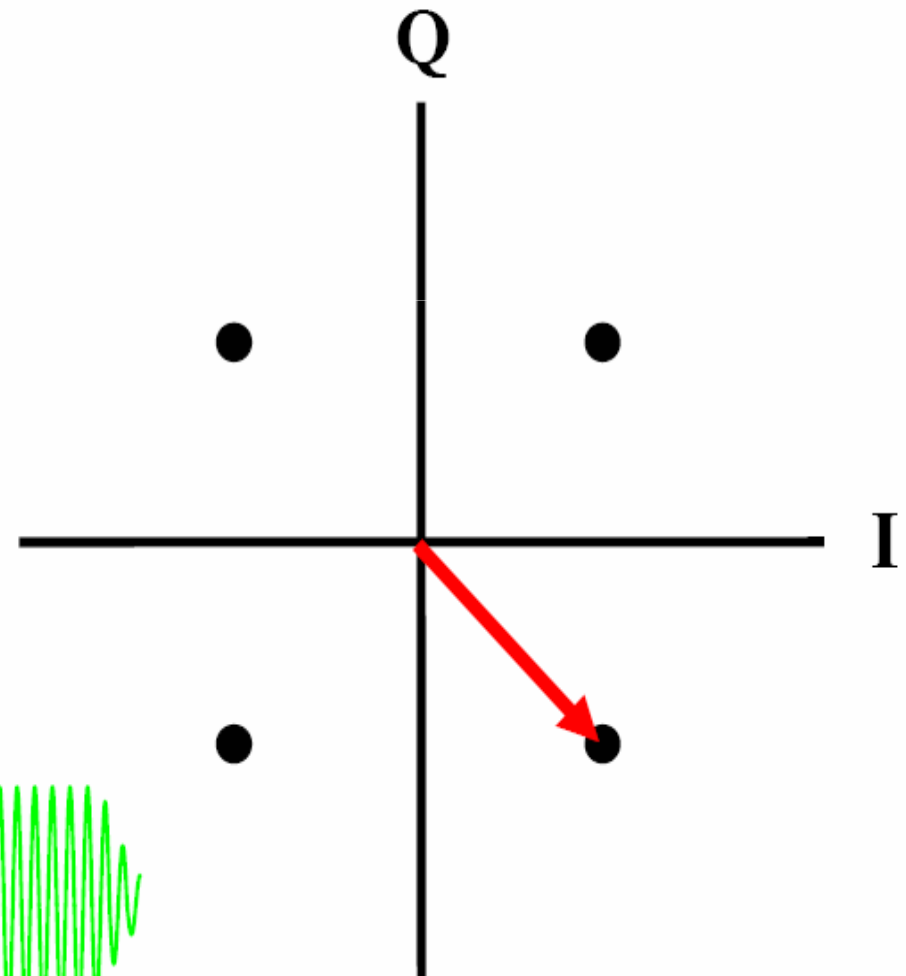


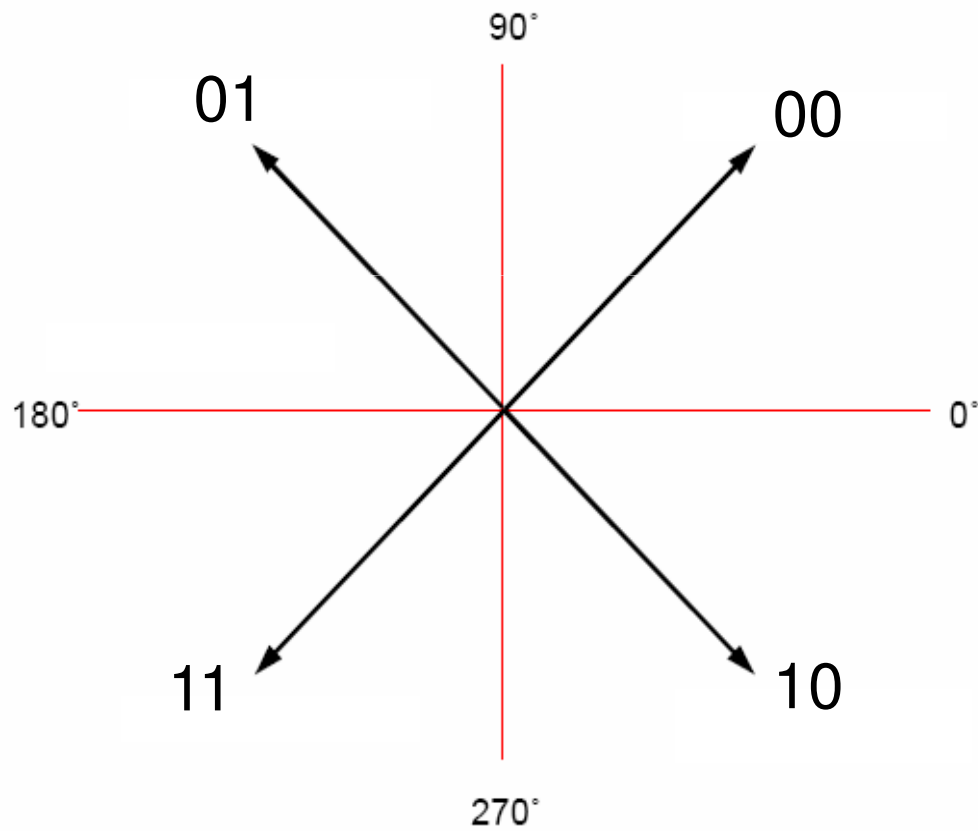
Diagram I - Q



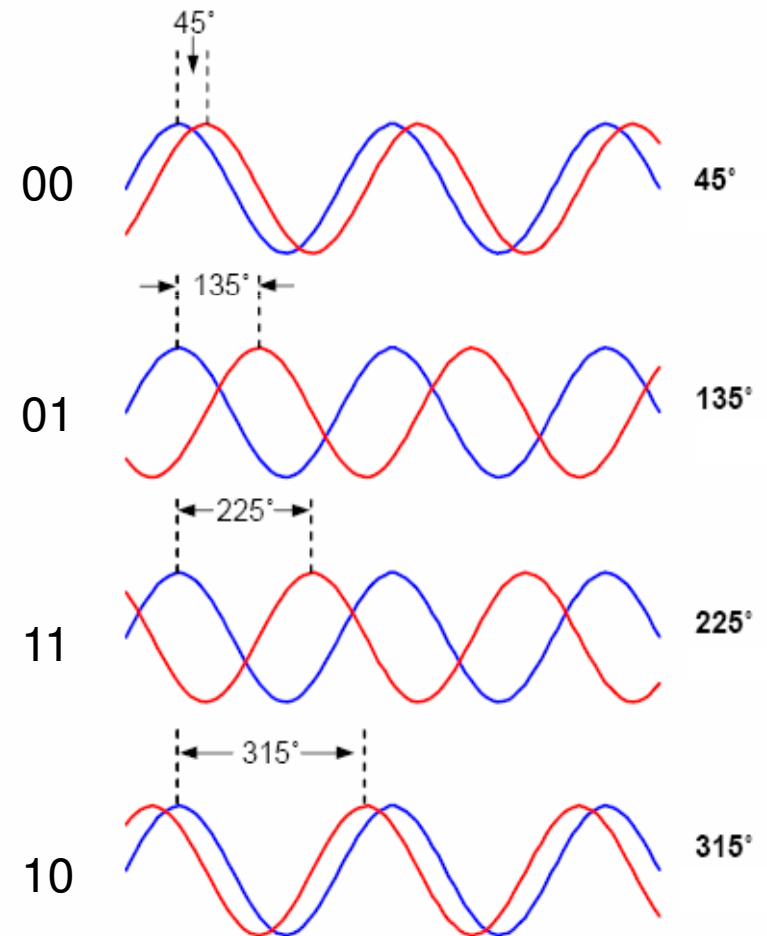


# Konstelacija QPSK

Diagram I - Q

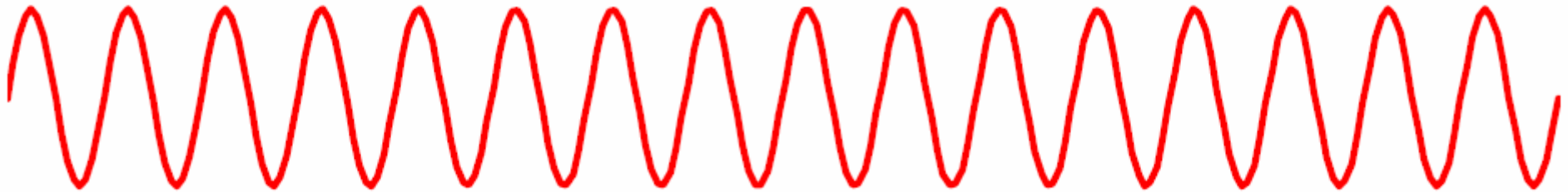


Simbolni signali

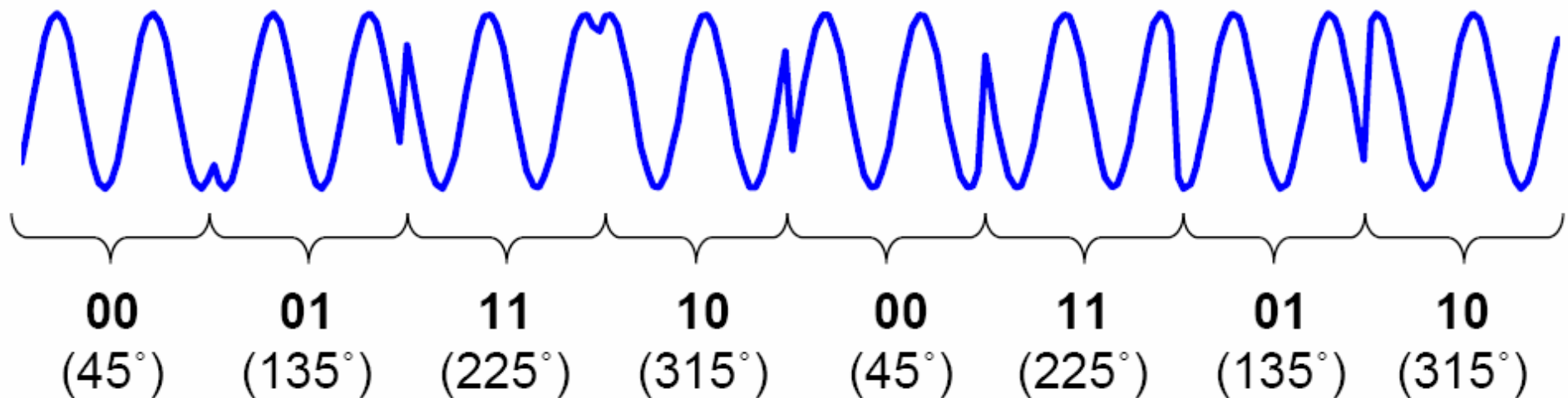


# Modulirani QPSK signal

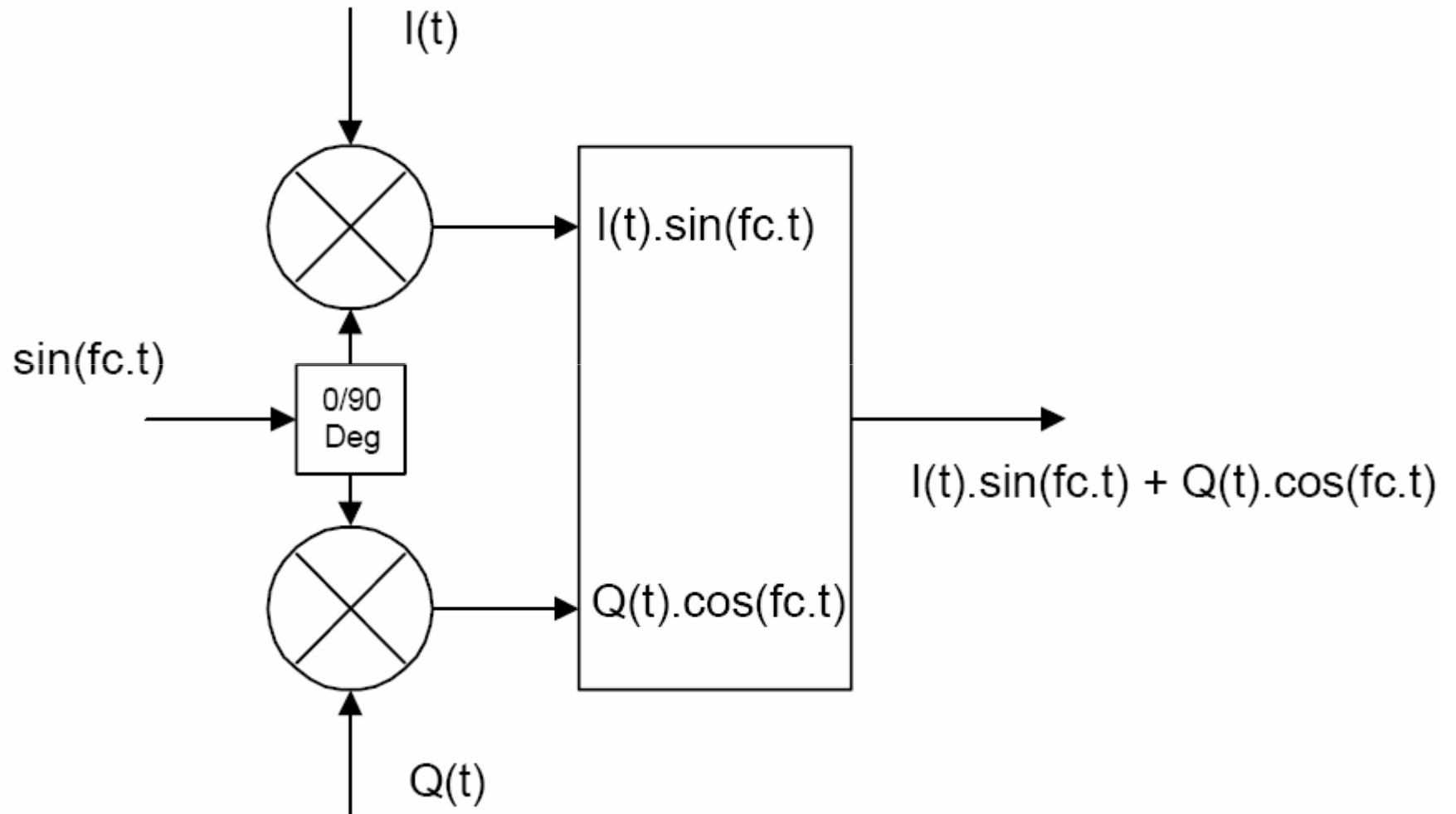
RF nosilnik



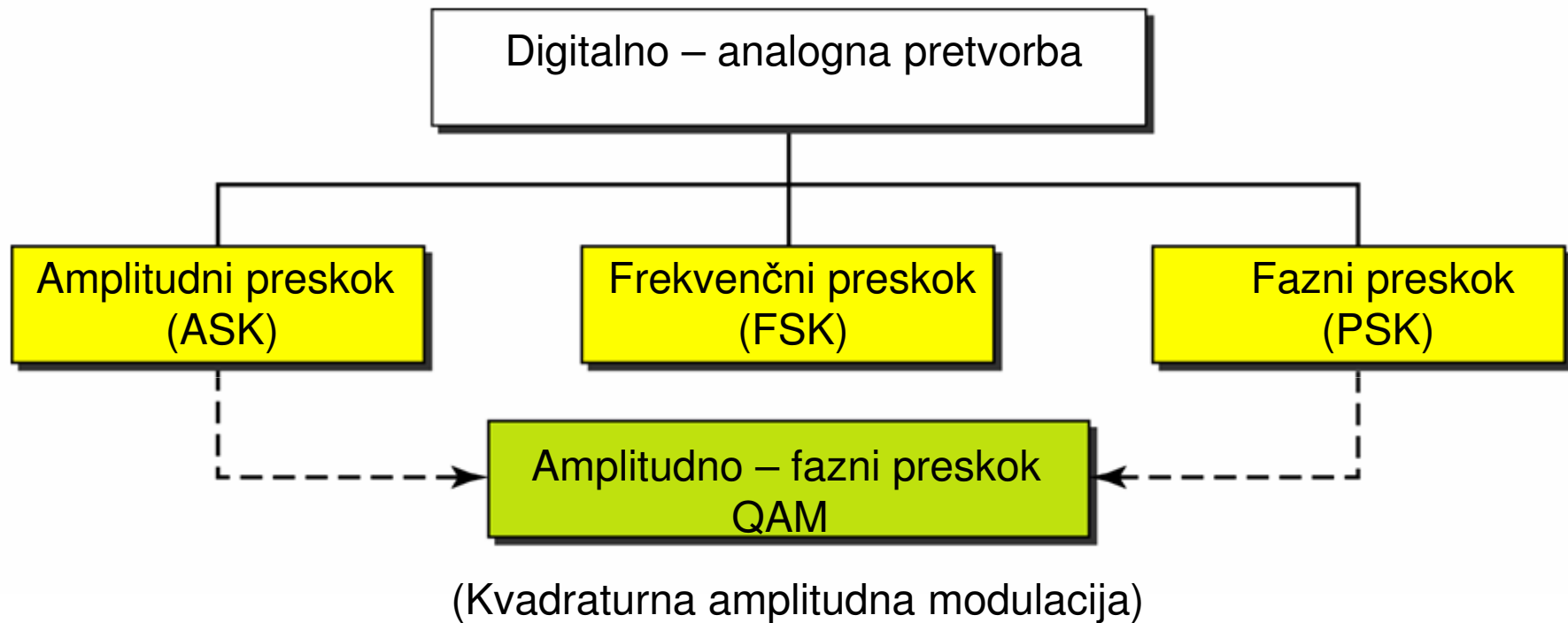
Modulirani RF QPSK signal in bitni niz



# Modulacija I - Q

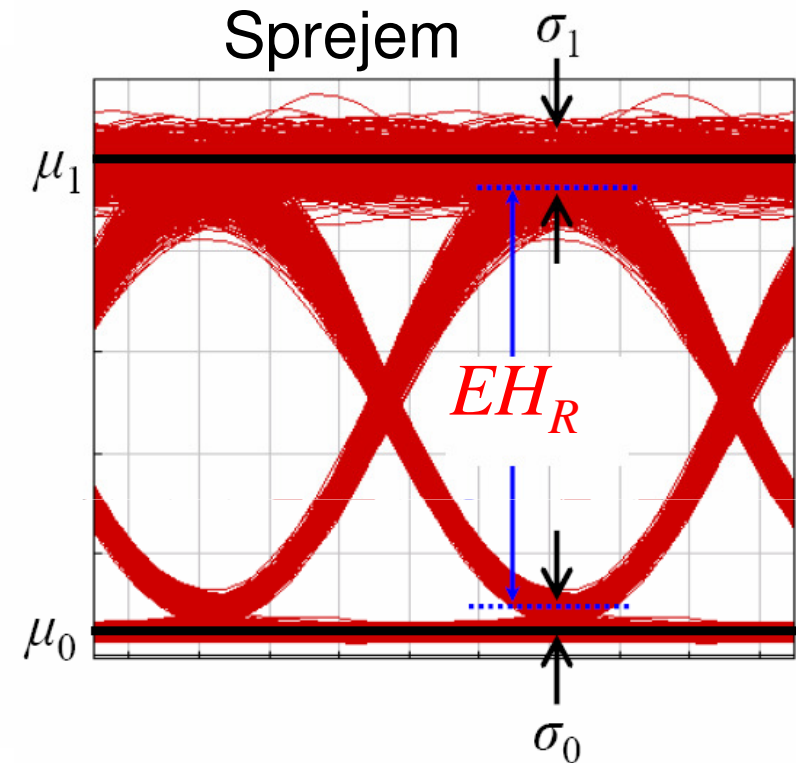
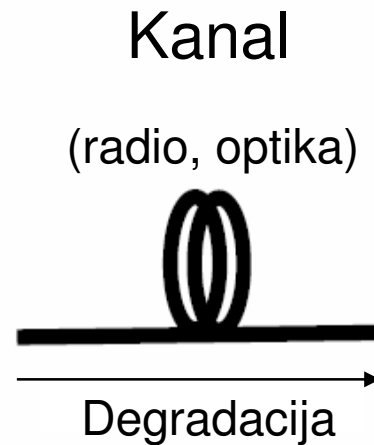
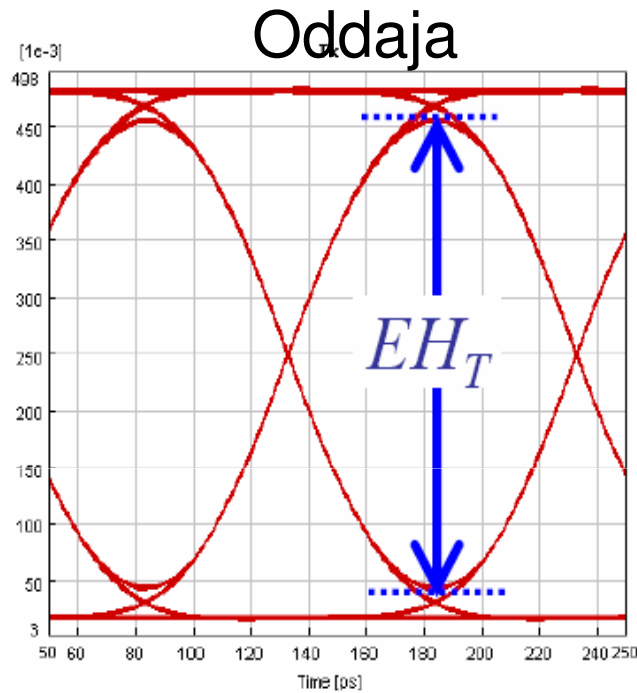


# Digitalne modulacije



Kompleksna modulacija QAM (vključuje QPSK kot 4-QAM) postaja najpogostejša in najbolj perspektivna nova vrsta modulacije v radijskih in optičnih komunikacijskih sistemih

# Kvaliteta Q, očesni diagram



$$Q = 0,5 (S/N)^{1/2}$$

$EH_T$  – višina očesa pri oddaji

$EH_R$  – višina očesa pri sprejemu

$$Q = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_0}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_0} = \frac{2\mathcal{R}P(r-1)}{\Sigma(r+1)}$$

–  $\mathcal{R}$  = odzivnost PD –  $r = \mu_1/\mu_0$

–  $P$  = sprejeta moč –  $\Sigma = \sigma_1 + \sigma_0$

$$EH = (\mu_1 - \mu_0) - (\sigma_1 + \sigma_0)$$

# Definicije, signal in šum

P ... moč signala v W,  
 $\Delta f$  ... frekvenčni pas (Hz)  
 R ... bitna hitrost (pretok) v b/s

$N = N_0 \Delta f$  ... moč šuma v W  
 $N_0$  ... spektralna gostota šuma  
 $E_b = P/R$ , energija bita v Ws

$$S/N = E_b R / N_0 \Delta f$$

$$E_b / N_0 = S \Delta f / NR$$

Verjetnost pogoška:

$$Q = 0,5 (S/N)^{1/2}$$

$$BER(Q) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{Q}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right] \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{\exp(-Q^2/2)}{Q}$$

NRZ

# Kapaciteta kanala

# Shannon

Bell Labs Journal, 1948

C kapaciteta AWGN kanala v b/s,  
ki je ni mogoče preseči ( $R \leq C$ )

$$C = \Delta f \log_2(1 + S/N), \text{ b/s}$$

R bitna hitrost (b/s)

$\Delta f$  širina prenašane pasu v Hz

S signalna moč v W

N šumna moč v W

$C/\Delta f$  spektralni izkoristek kanala  
v b/s/Hz, ki ga ni mogoče  
preseči (izkoristek  $\eta \leq C/\Delta f$ )

$$C/\Delta f = \log_2(1 + S/N), \text{ b/s/Hz}$$

Pri  $S/N = 1$  dobimo 1b/s/Hz





# Shannonov spektralni izkoristek

Spektralni izkoristek  $\eta$  = kapaciteta kanala/širina spektra

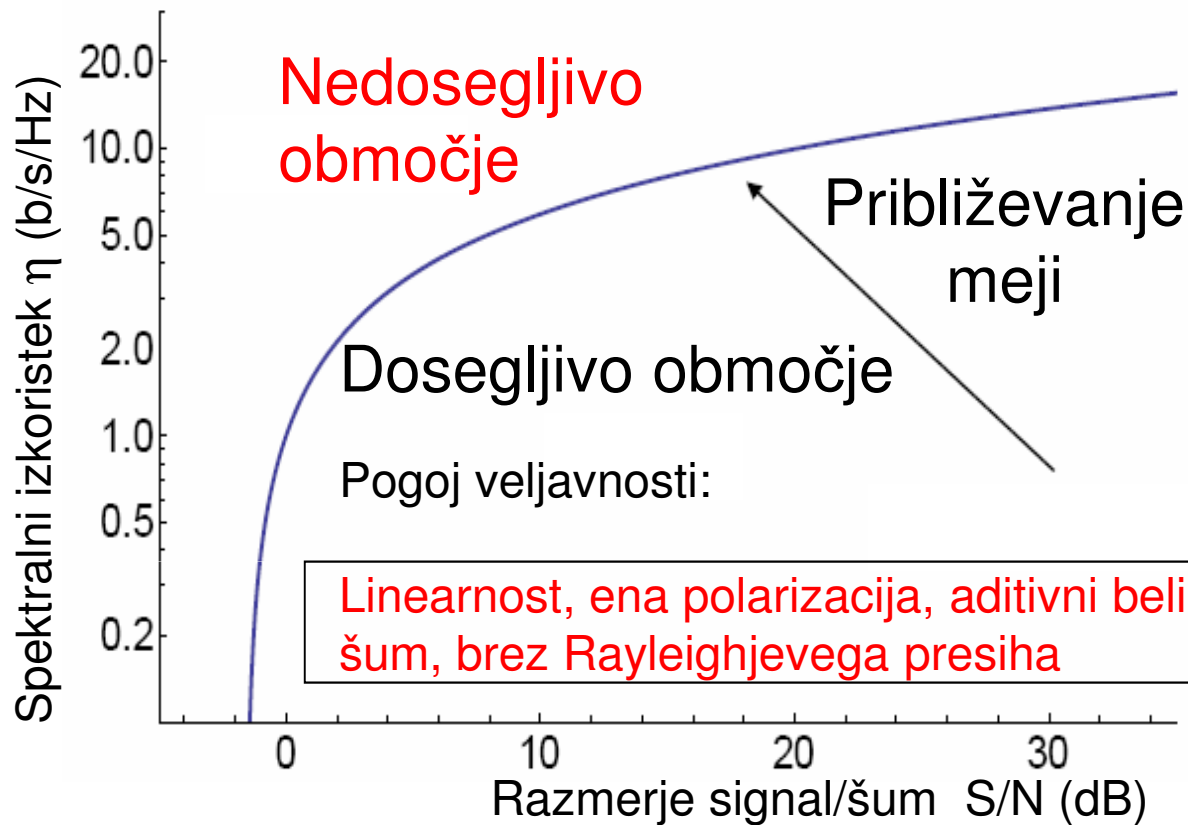
$$\frac{C}{W} = \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{S}{N} \right) \quad [\text{bit/s/Hz}]$$

Pri bitnem pretoku  $R \leq C$  lahko po Shannonu najdemo način kodiranja tako, da je verjetnost napake nična ali minimalna.

Pogoji veljavnosti:

1. Šum AWGN
2. Odsotnost Rayleighjevega presiha
3. Odsotnost nelinearnosti (v optičnem vlaknu)
4. Velja za posamezno polarizacijo.

# Shannonova mejna kapaciteta kanala



$$R \leq C \quad \text{b/s}$$

$$C = \Delta f \log_2(1 + S/N)$$

$$\eta = C/\Delta f$$

$$S = P = E_b R \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{moč} \\ \text{signala} \end{array}$$

$$N = N_0 \Delta f$$

$$C = \Delta f \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{P}{N_0 \Delta f} \right)$$

Kapaciteta v optiki:

$$C_\infty = \frac{P}{N_0} \log_2 e$$

Omejena!

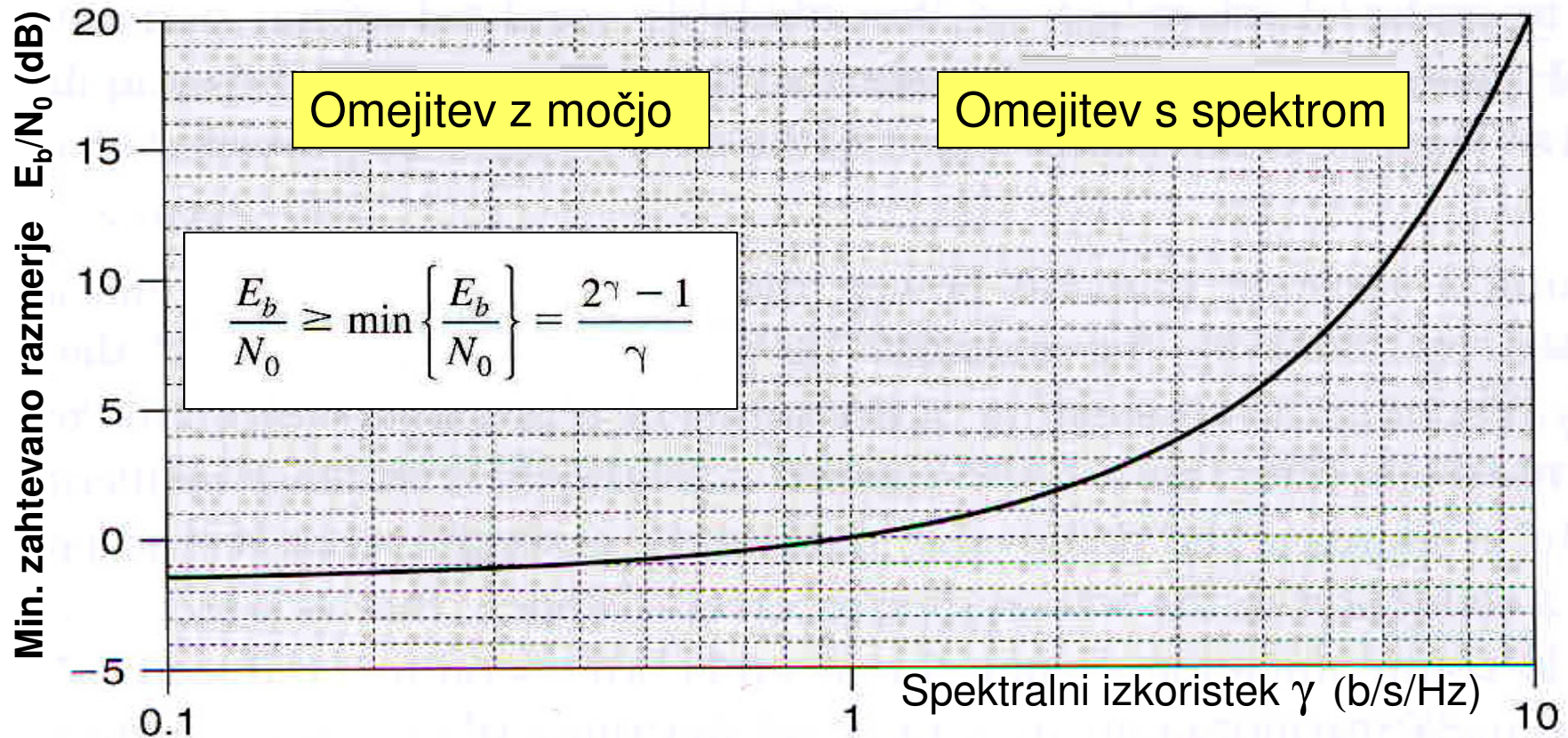
Načini doseganja večjega spektralnega izkoristka:

- Večje razmerje S/N, širši spekter
- **Zahtevnejši modulacijski formati**
- Dva polarizacijsko ortogonalna kanala
- OFDM in koherentni sprejem

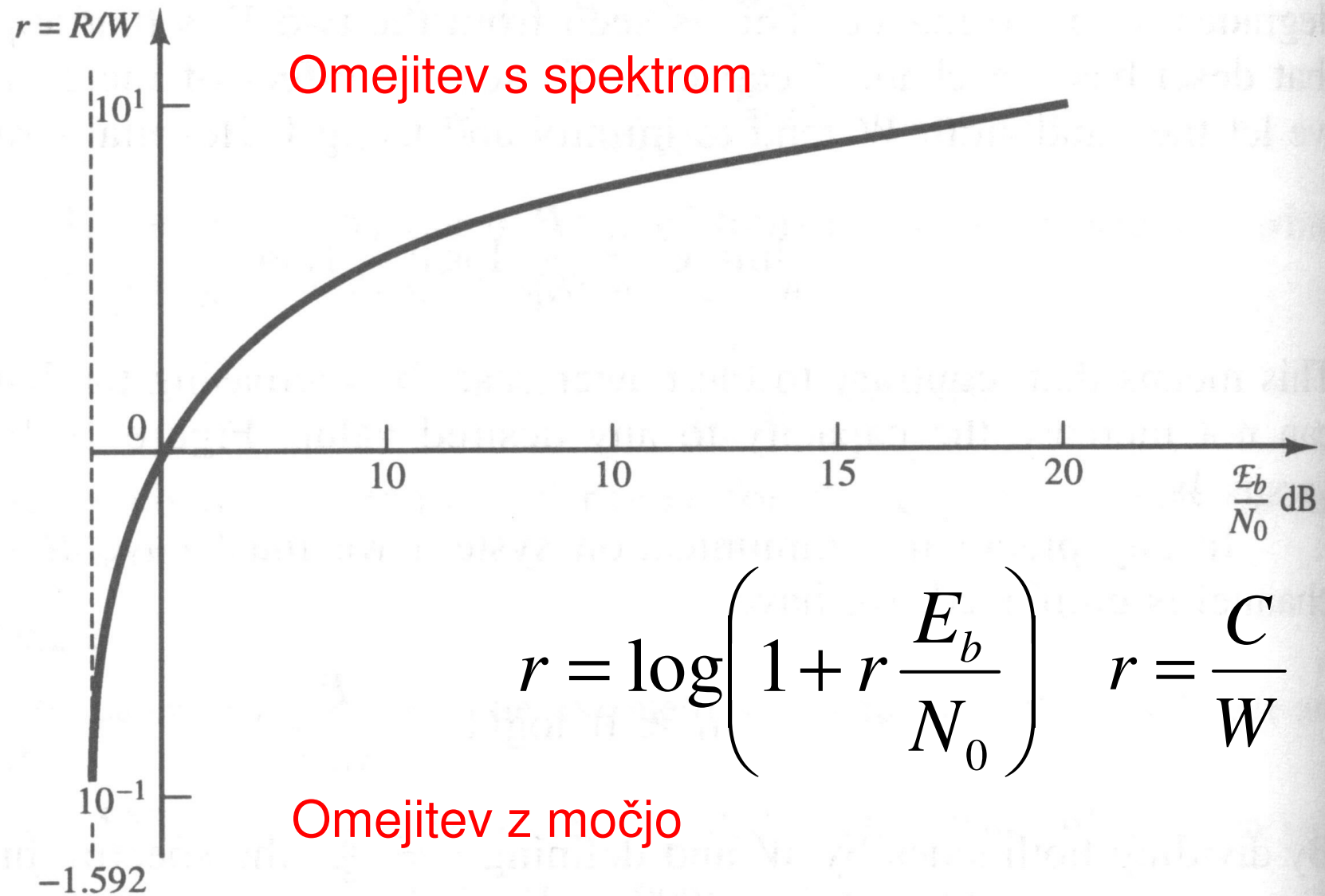
# Kapaciteta AWGN kanala in spektralni izkoristek<sup>51</sup>

$$B \leq C = \Delta f \cdot \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{S}{N} \right) = \Delta f \cdot \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{E_b \cdot B}{N_0 \cdot \Delta f} \right)$$

$B$  (b/s) bitna hitrost     $\Delta f$  (Hz) širina pasu     $\gamma = B/\Delta f$  spektralni izkoristek  
 $E_b$  (J) energija bita     $N_0$  (W/Hz) gostota šumne moči



# Spektralni izkoristek



# Približevanje Shannonovi kapaciteti

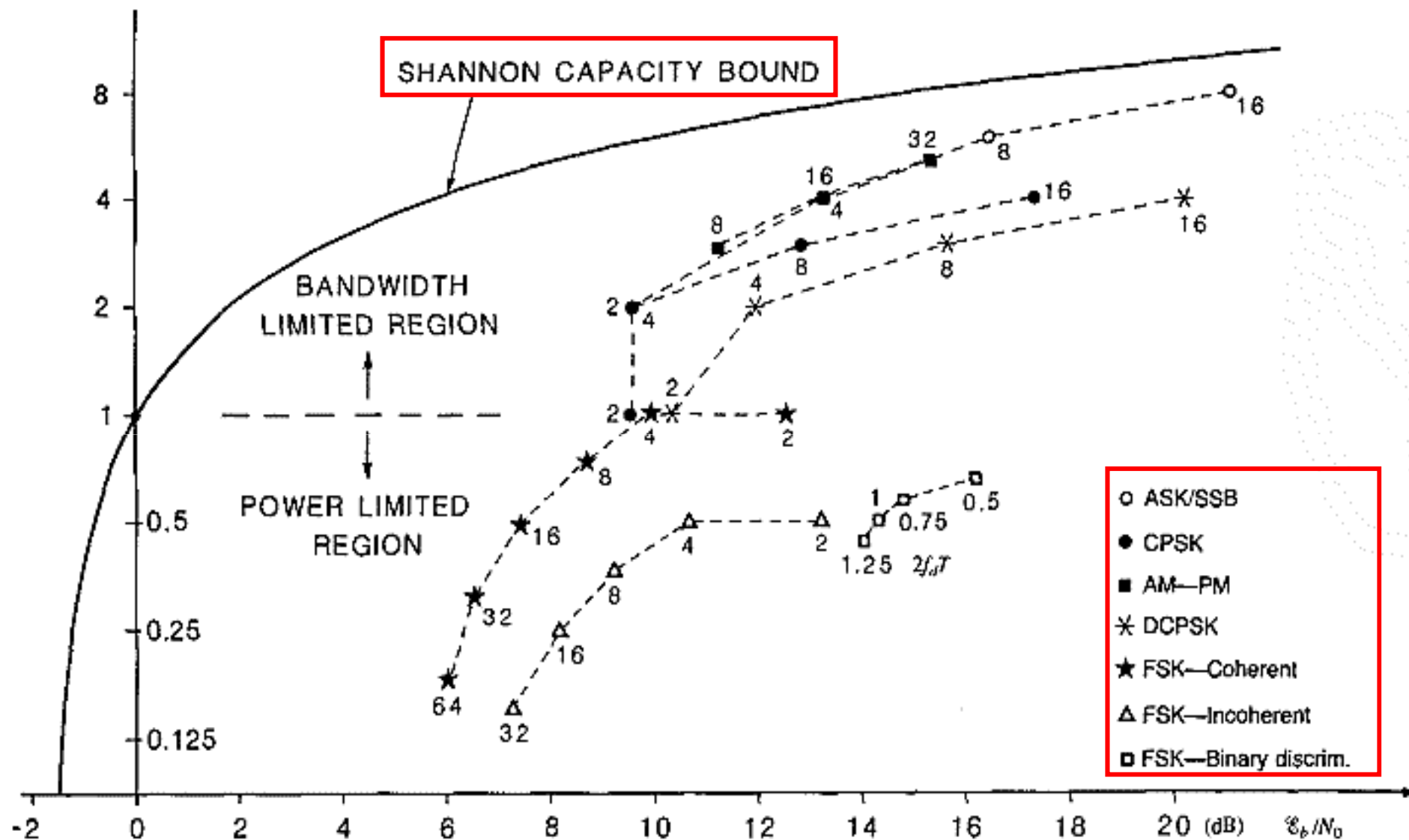
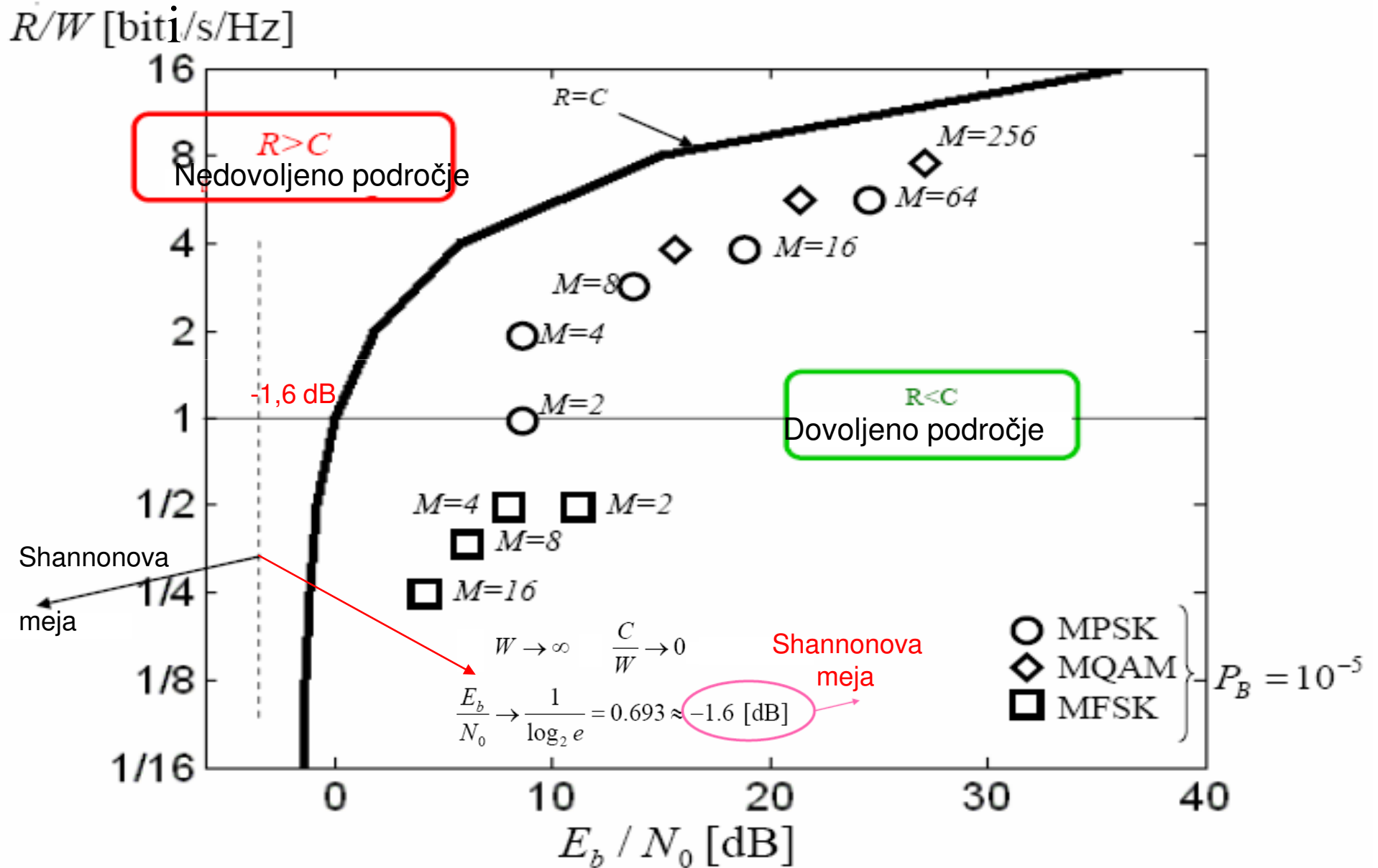
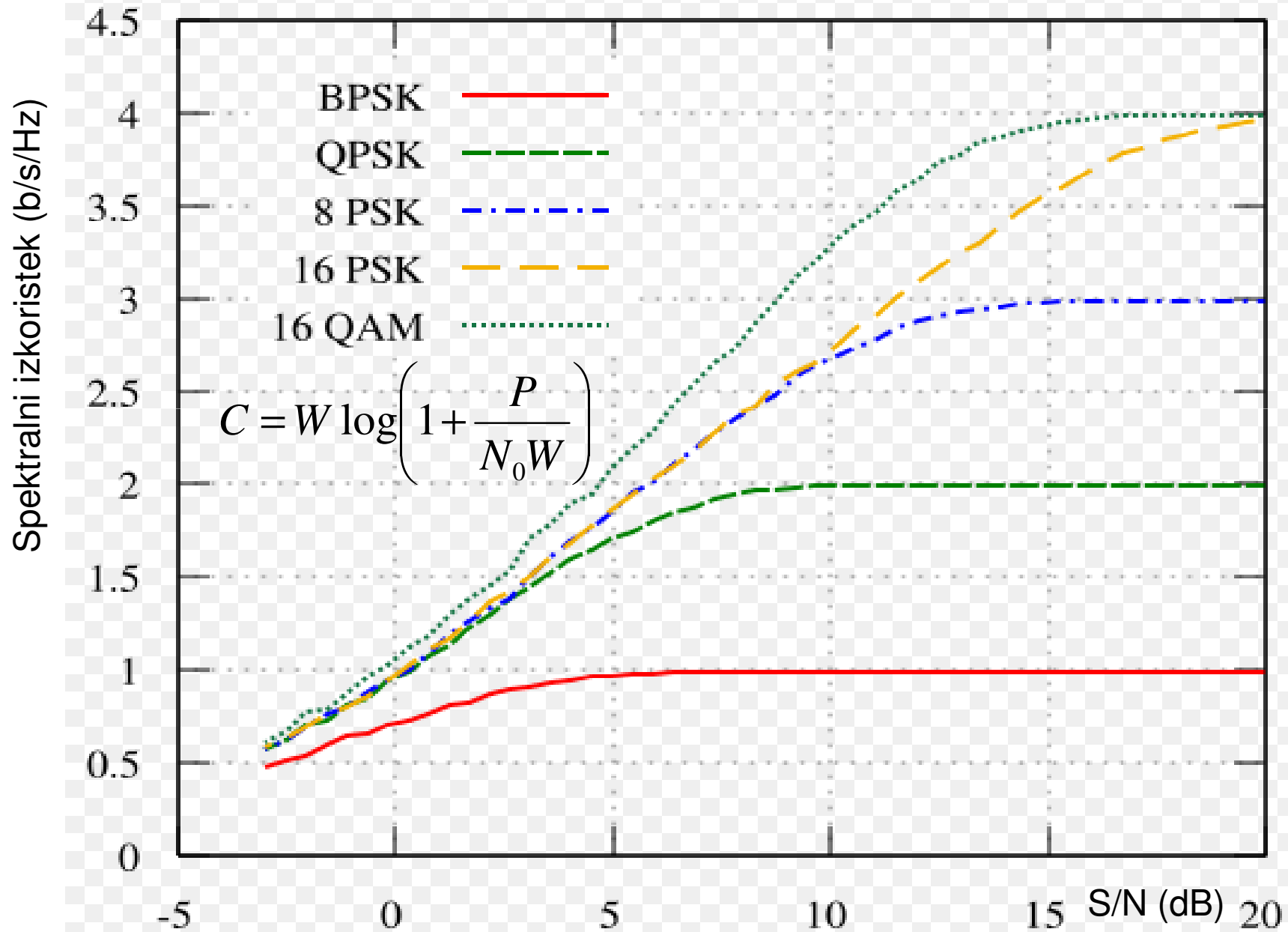


Figure 5.39 Comparison among different modulation schemes on the bandwidth-efficiency plane for a bit error probability  $P_b(e) = 10^{-5}$ .

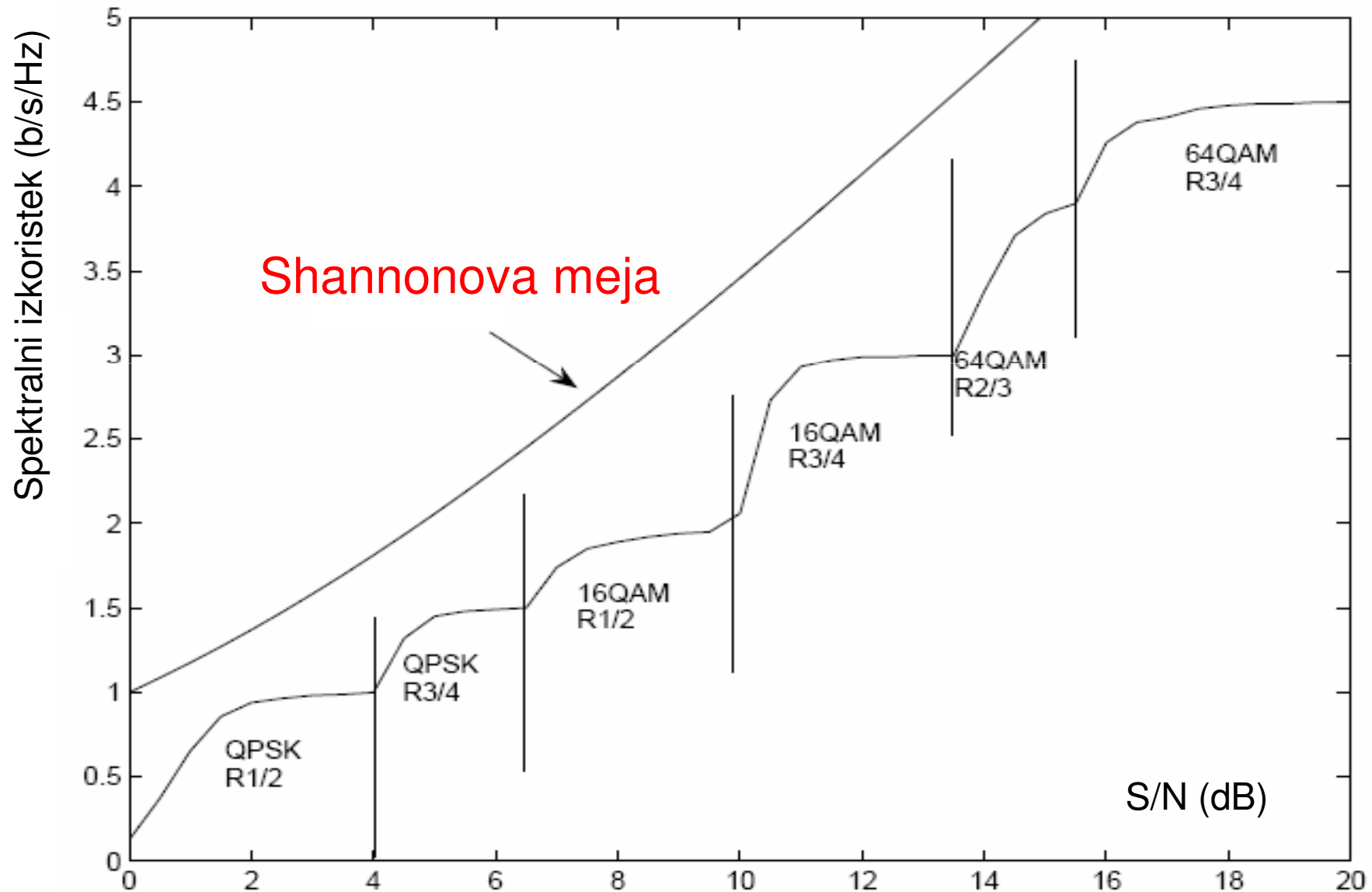
# Dosežki digitalnih modulacij



# Kapaciteta kanala pri različnih modulacijah<sup>55</sup>



# Odvisnost spektralnega izkoristka od adaptivne modulacije in kodiranja (AMC)



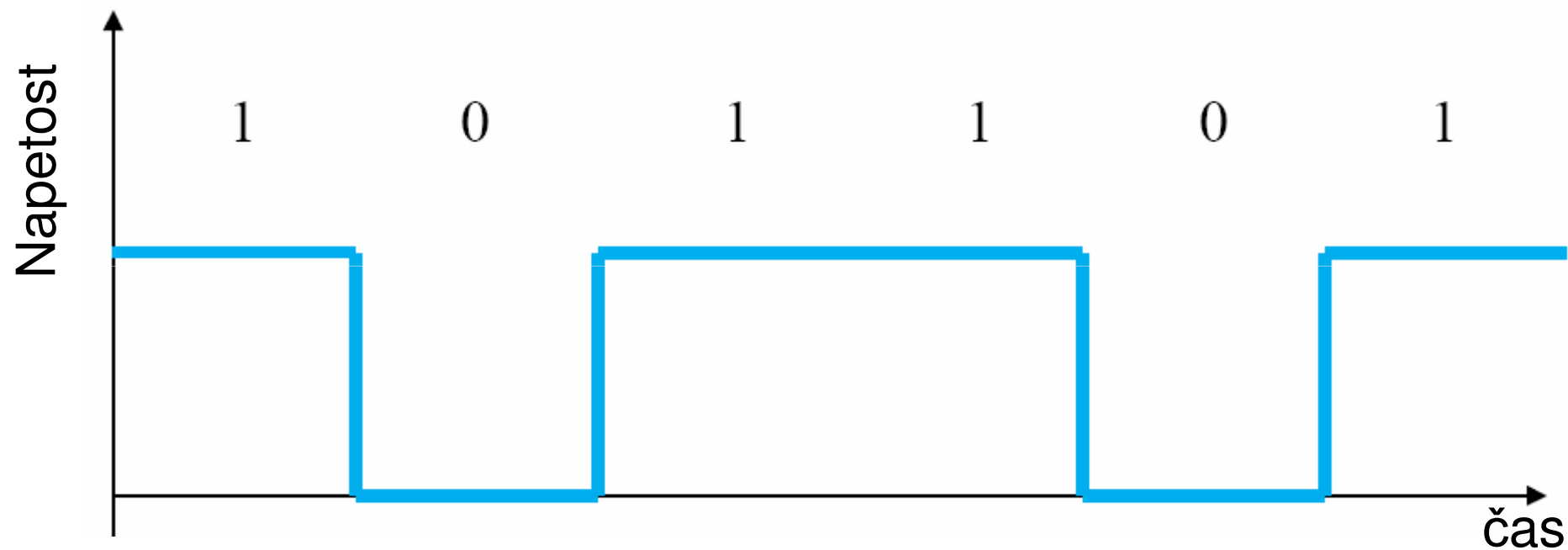


# Spektralni izkoristek - odvisnost od FEC kodiranja

Modulation Bits/Sym →	BPSK 1	QPSK OQPSK 2	8PSK 8QAM 3	16QAM/16APSK 4
<b>FEC Code Rate</b>	<b>Efficiency in Bits/Hz at 3 dB Bandwidth</b>			
<b>5/16</b>	0.3125	0.625	0.9375	1.25
<b>0.453</b>	0.453	0.906	1.359	1.812
<b>21/44</b>	0.477	0.95	1.43	1.91
<b>1/2</b>	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
<b>3/5</b>	0.60	1.20	1.80	2.40
<b>2/3</b>	0.66	1.33	2.00	2.66
<b>3/4</b>	0.75	1.50	2.25	3.00
<b>4/5</b>	0.80	1.60	2.40	3.20
<b>5/6</b>	0.833	1.667	2.50	3.333
<b>7/8</b>	0.875	1.75	2.625	3.50
<b>0.922</b>	0.922	1.844	2.766	3.688
<b>0.95</b>	0.95	1.90	2.85	3.80

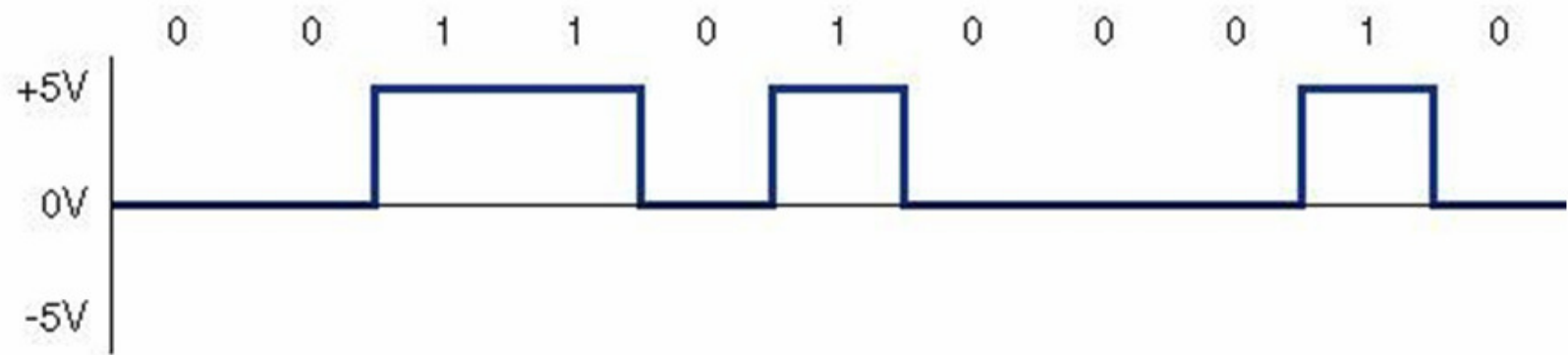
# Modulacije

# Binarni signal

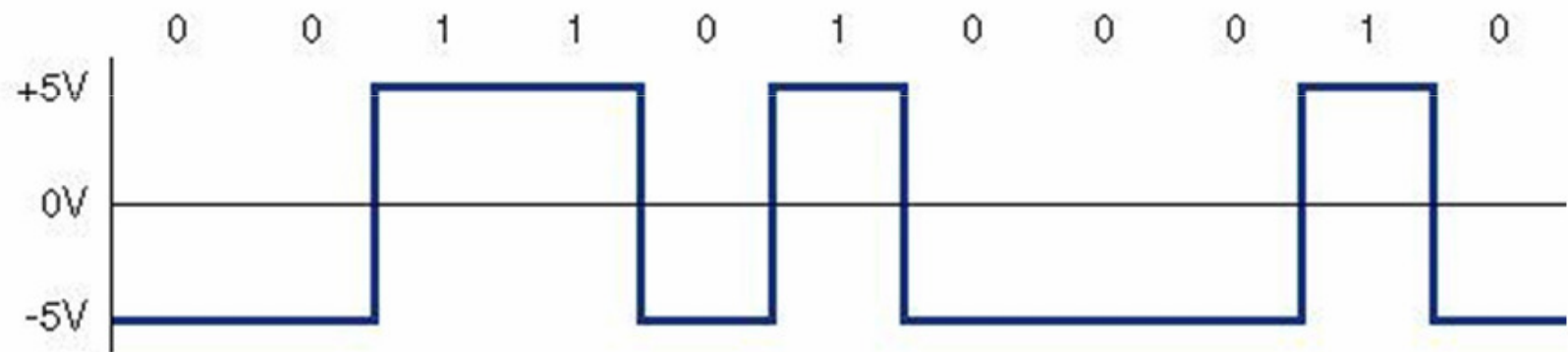


# Binarni signali v osnovnem pasu

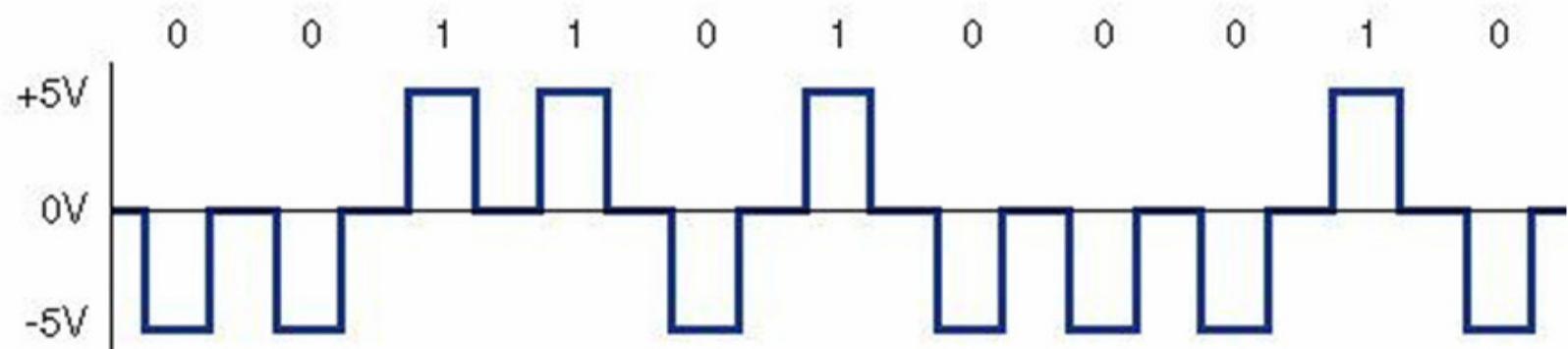
Unipolarni  
NRZ



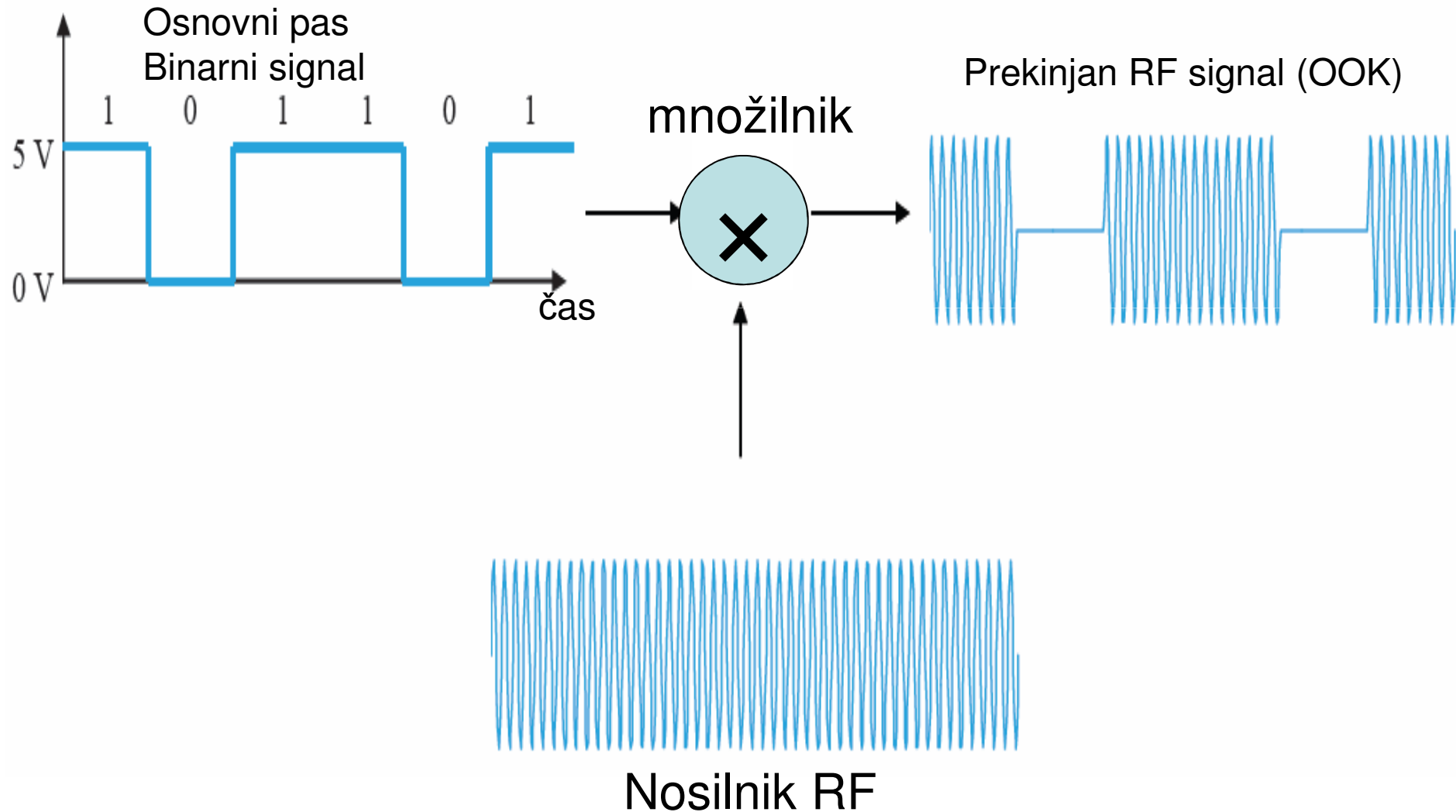
Bipolarni  
NRZ



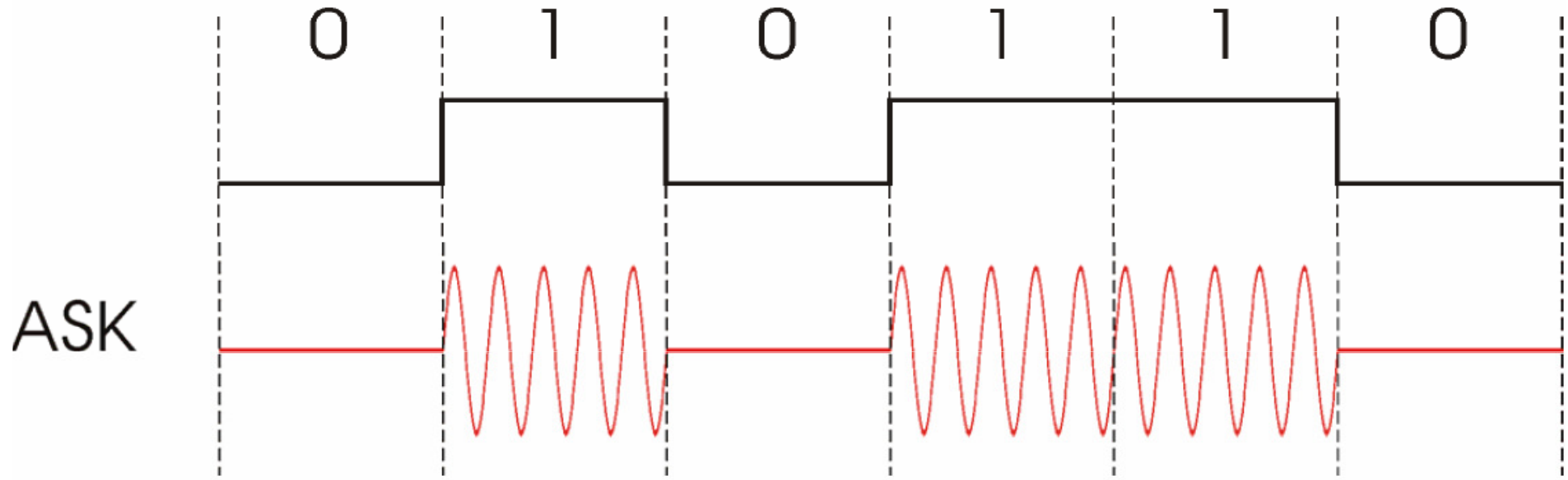
Bipolarni  
RZ



# Modulacija OOK (ASK)



# Amplitudna (ASK)

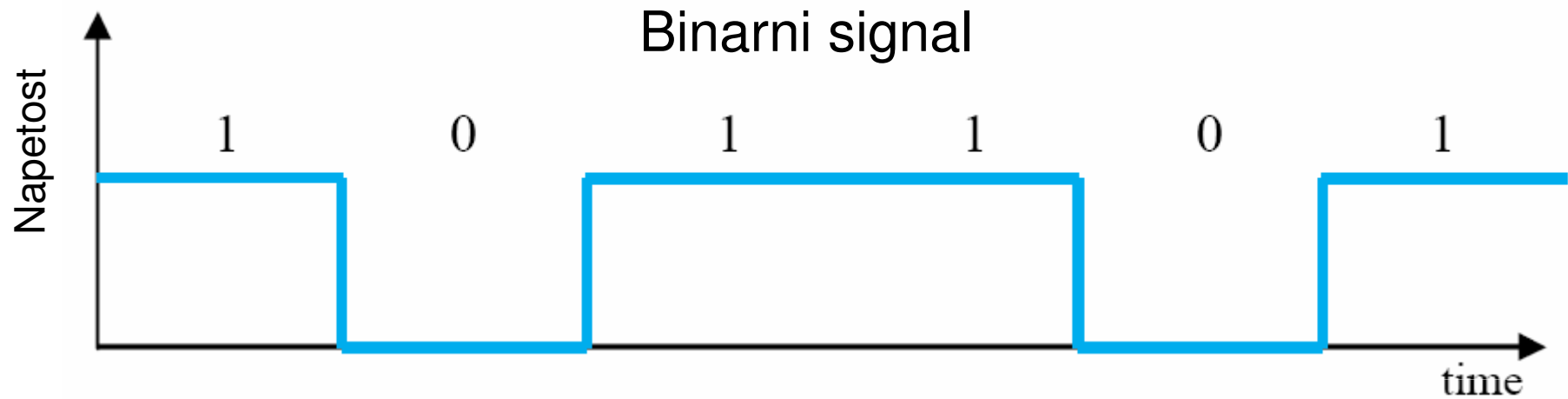


$$s(t) = \begin{cases} A_0 \cos(2\pi f_c t), & \text{binary 0} \\ A_1 \cos(2\pi f_c t), & \text{binary 1} \end{cases}$$

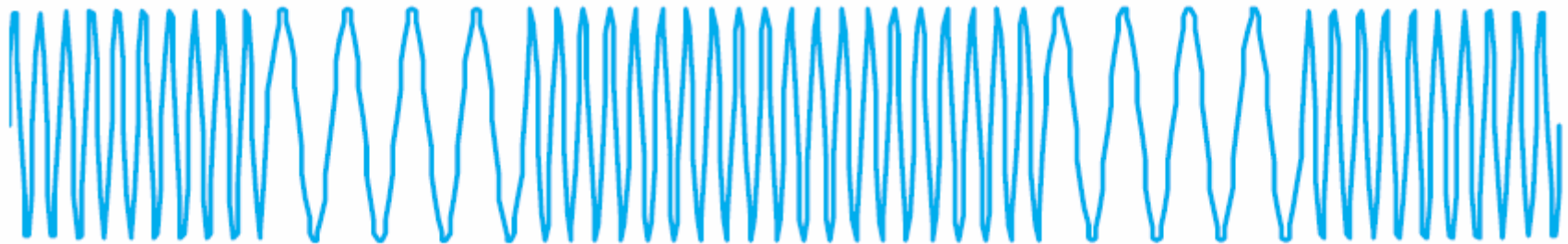
$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{binary 0} \\ A \cos(2\pi f_c t), & \text{binary 1} \end{cases}$$

Prednost: preprostost  
 Pomanjkljivost: velika občutljivostna šum in motnje  
 Uporaba: optične komunikacije

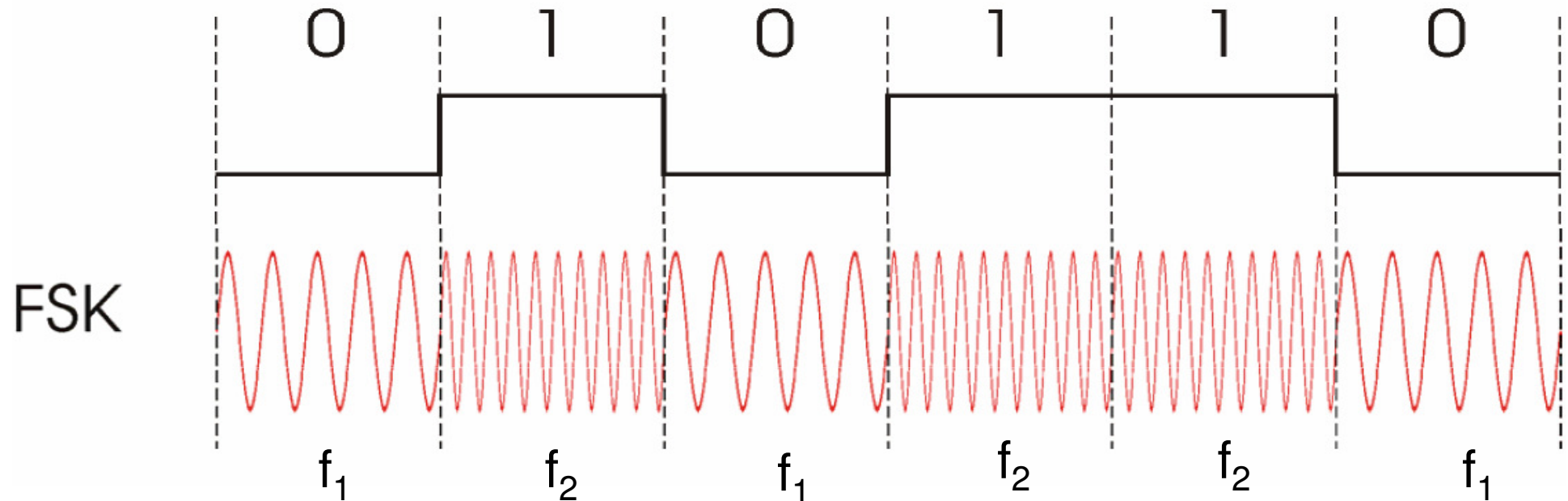
# Modulacija FSK



Moduliran signal



# Frekvenčna (FSK)

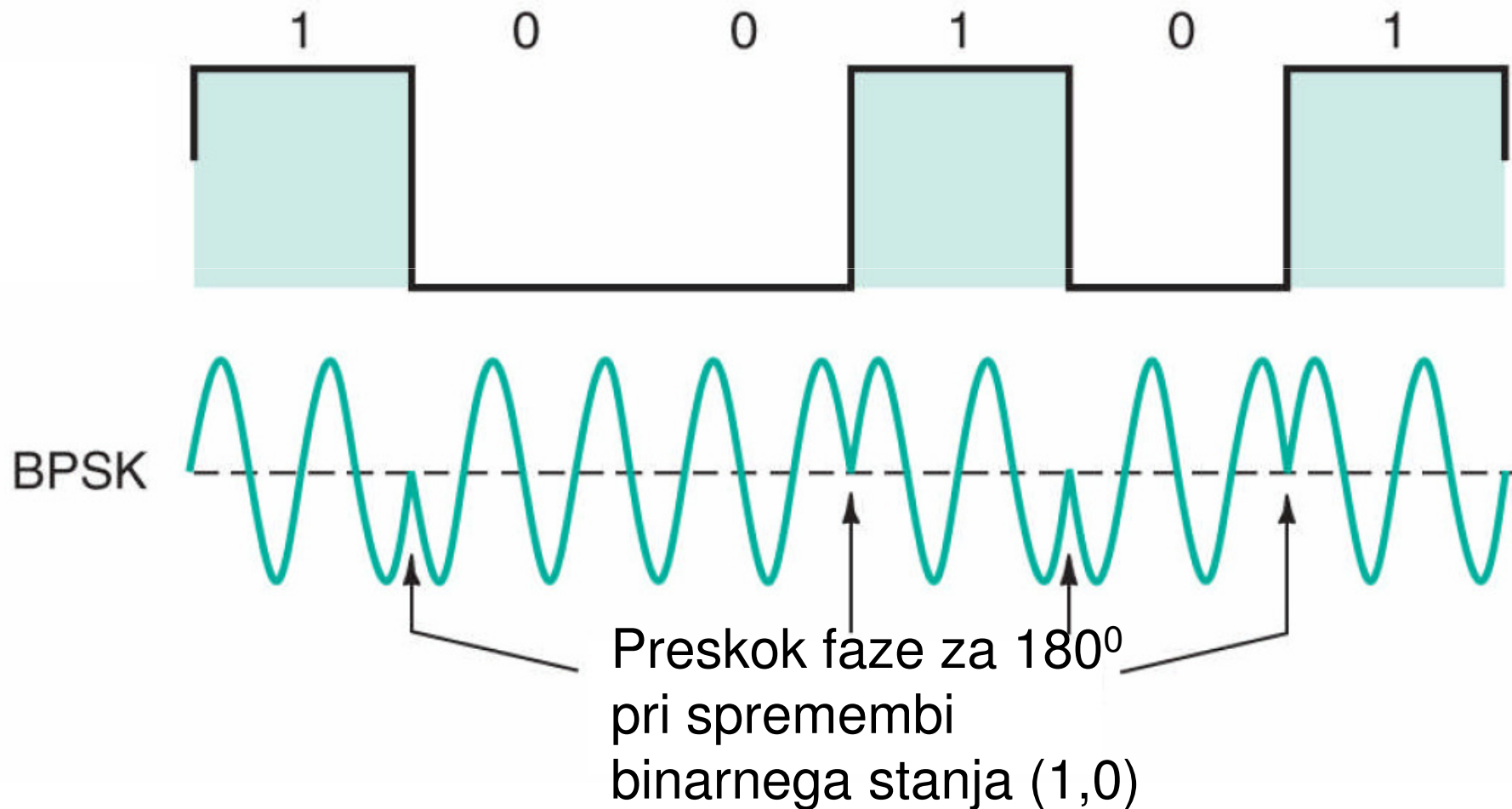


$$s(t) = \begin{cases} A \cos(2\pi f_1 t), & \text{binarna 0} \\ A \cos(2\pi f_2 t), & \text{binarni 1} \end{cases}$$

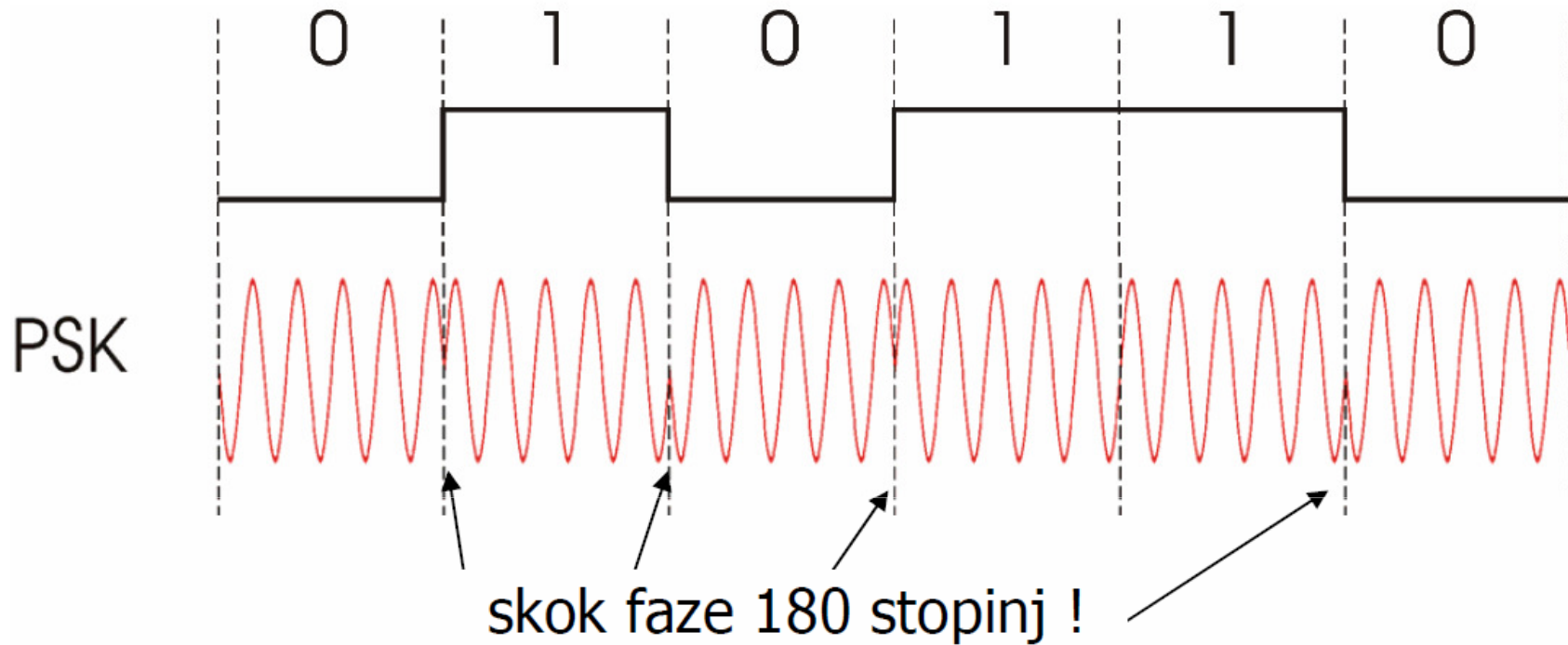
Prednost; velika odpornost na šum in motnje, neobčutljivost na spremembo frekvence in Dopplerjev pomik (100Hz)  
 Pomanjkljivost: podvojen spekter v primerjavi z ASK, nizek spektralni izkoristek



# Diferenčna BPSK



# Fazna (PSK)



$$s(t) = \begin{cases} A \cos(2\pi f_c t), & \text{binarni 1} \\ A \cos(2\pi f_c t + \pi), & \text{binarna 0} \end{cases}$$

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} A \cos(2\pi f_c t), & \text{binarni 1} \\ -A \cos(2\pi f_c t), & \text{binarna 0} \end{cases}$$

Prednost; velika odpornost na šum in motnje in enaka širina spektra kot pri ASK, neobčutljivost na nelinearne pojave  
Pomanjkljivost: zahtevnejša detekcija kot pri ASK ali FSK

# Signali ASK/PSK

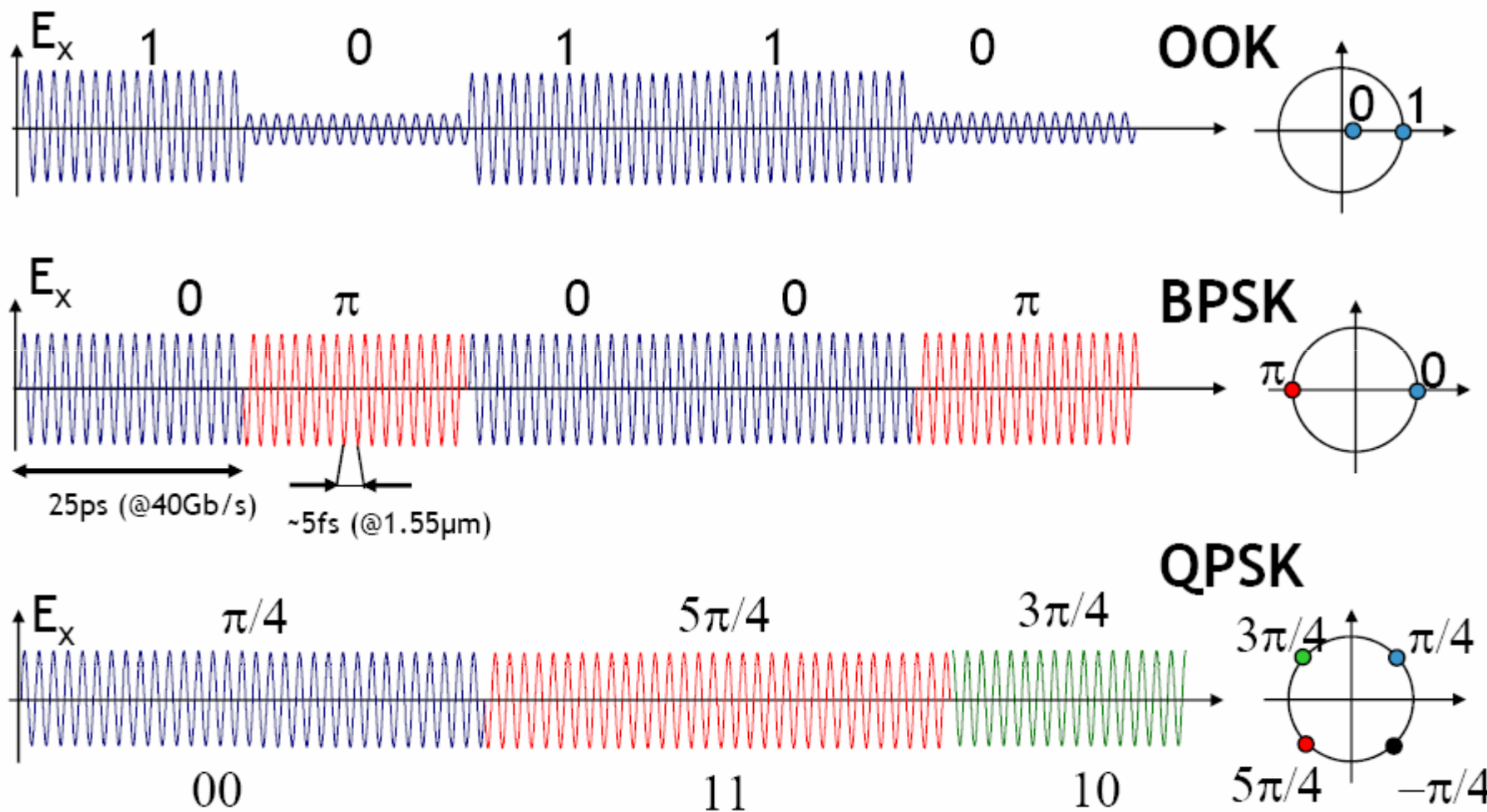
$$s_i(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_i(t)}{T}} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_i(t))$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, M \quad \phi_i(t) = 2\pi i / M,$$

$$0 \leq t \leq T$$

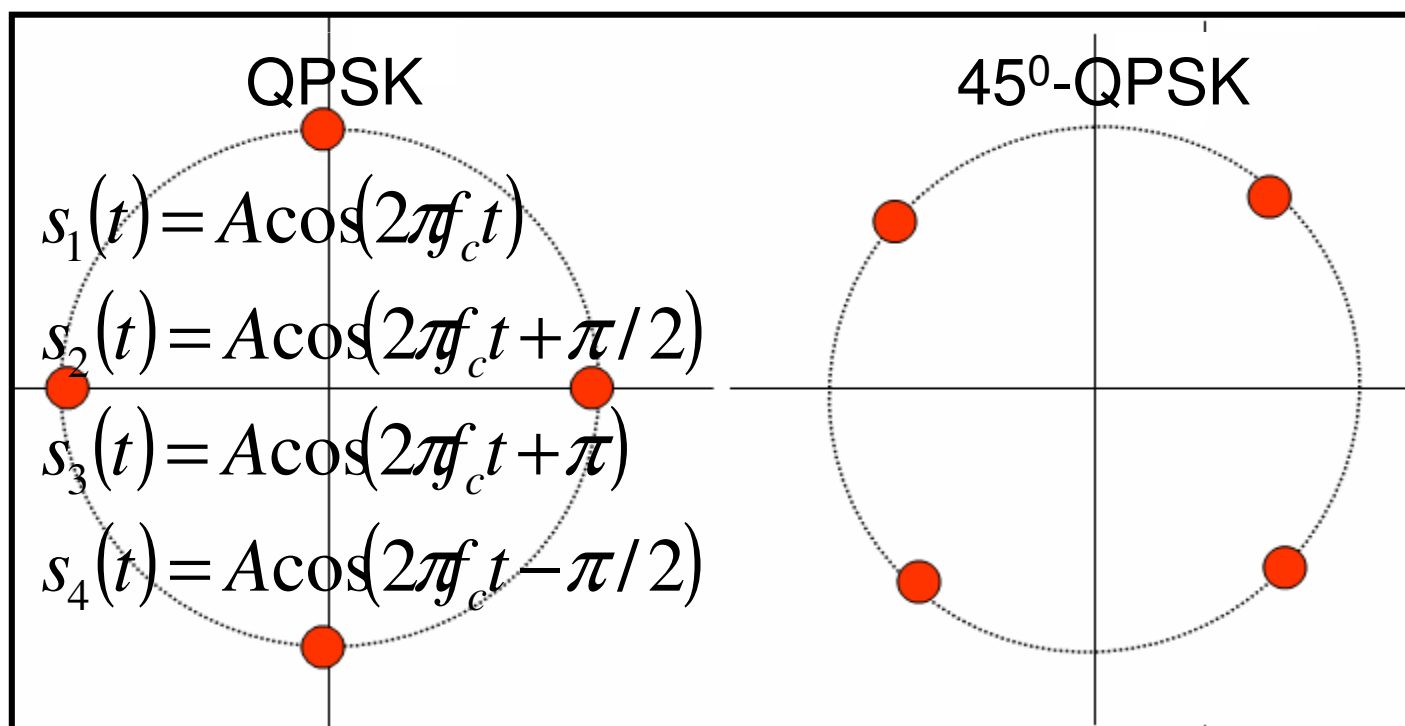
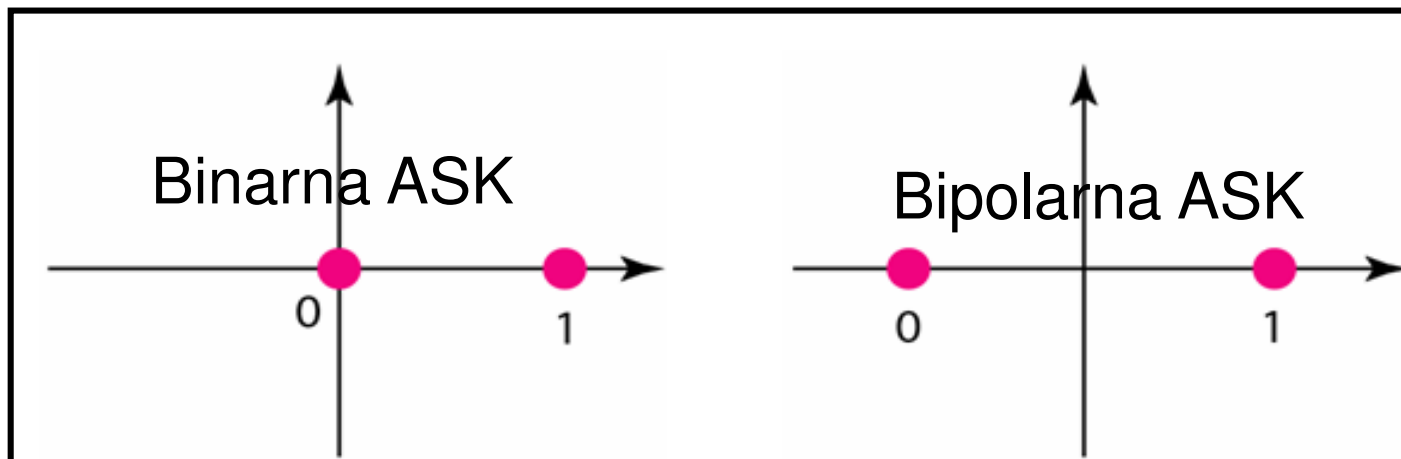
# Osnovni modulacijski formati v OK

Svetloba  $\nu = 193$  THz

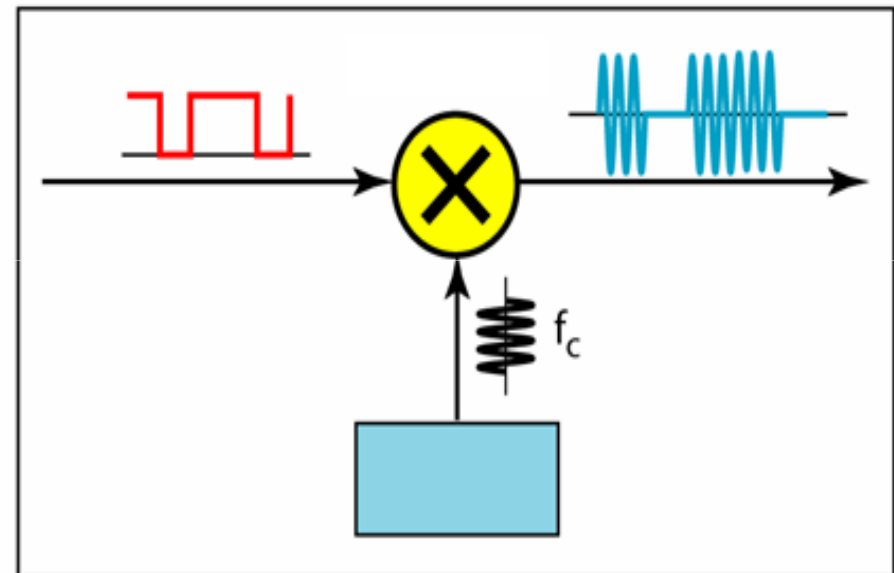
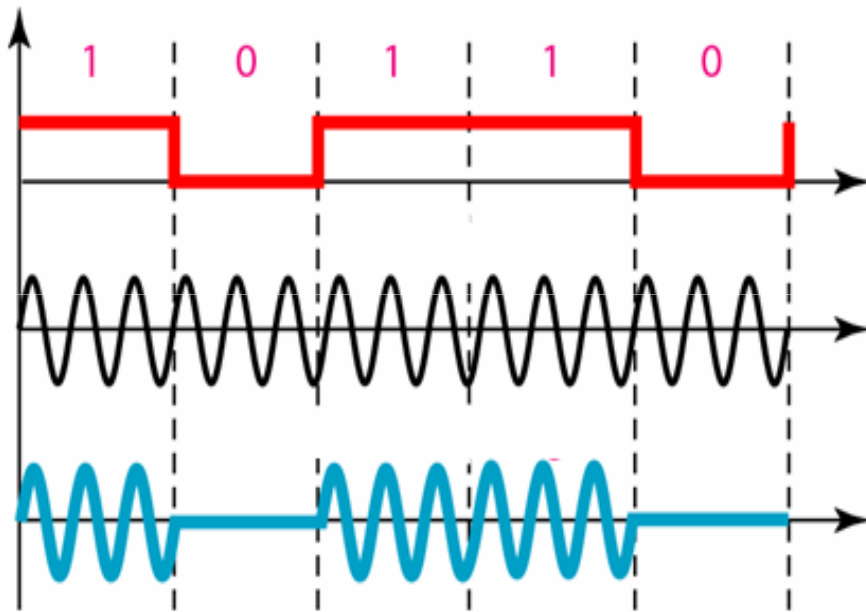


# Najpreprostejši modulatorski formati

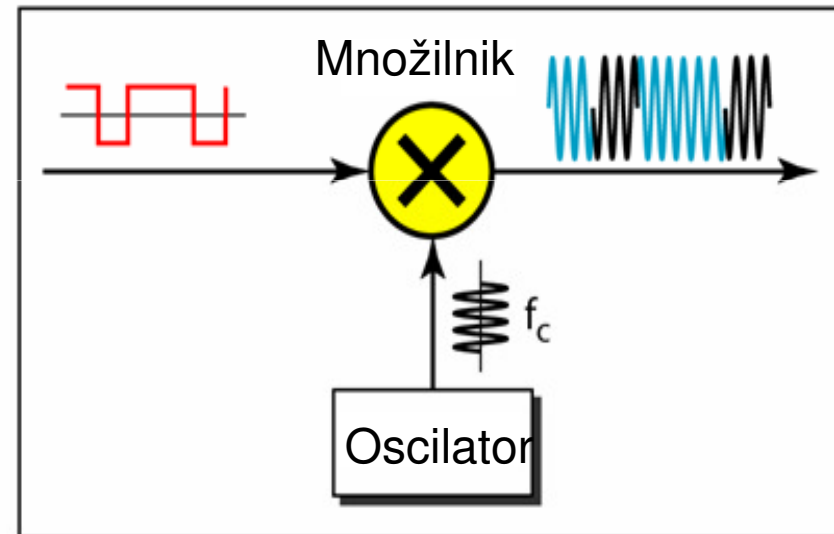
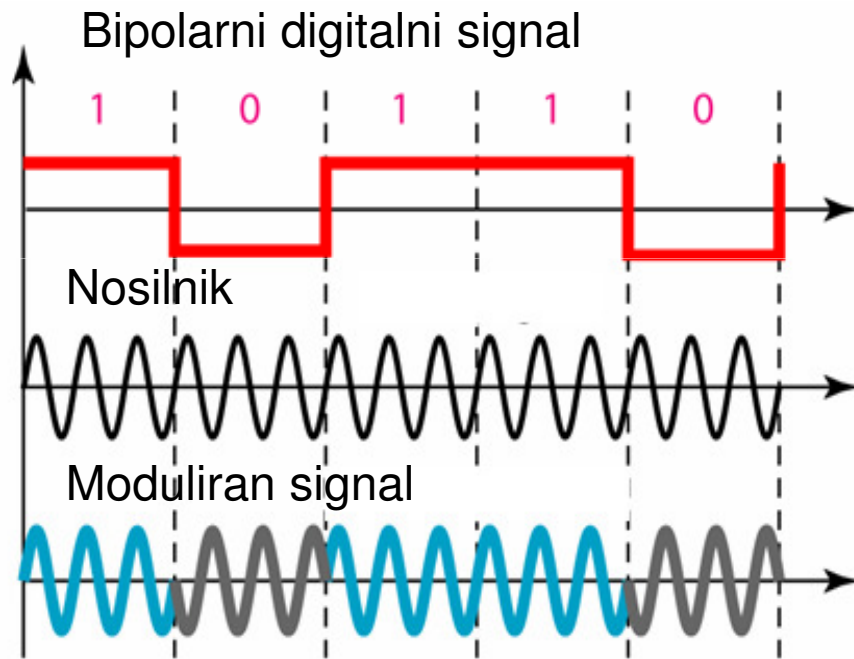
69



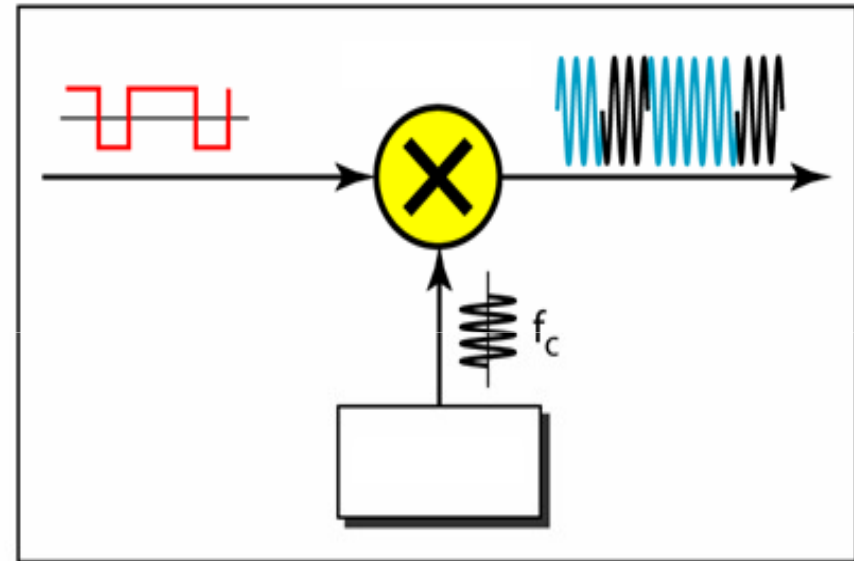
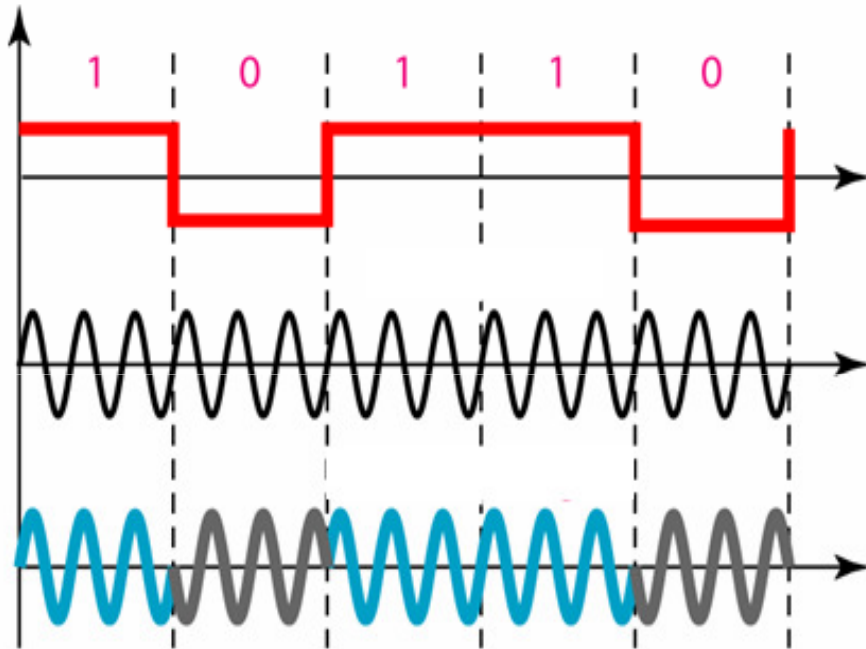
# Binarna ASK



# Bipolarna ASK (B-ASK)



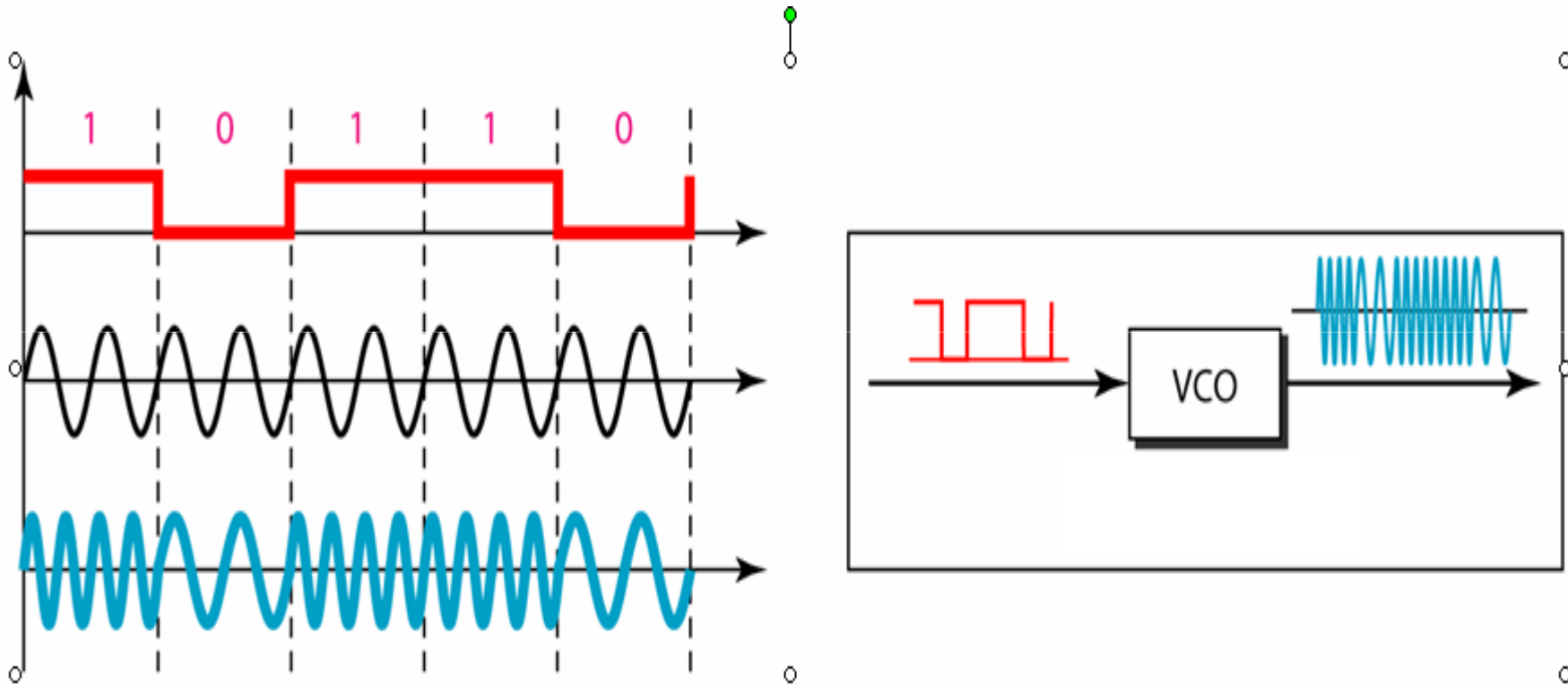
# Binarna PSK



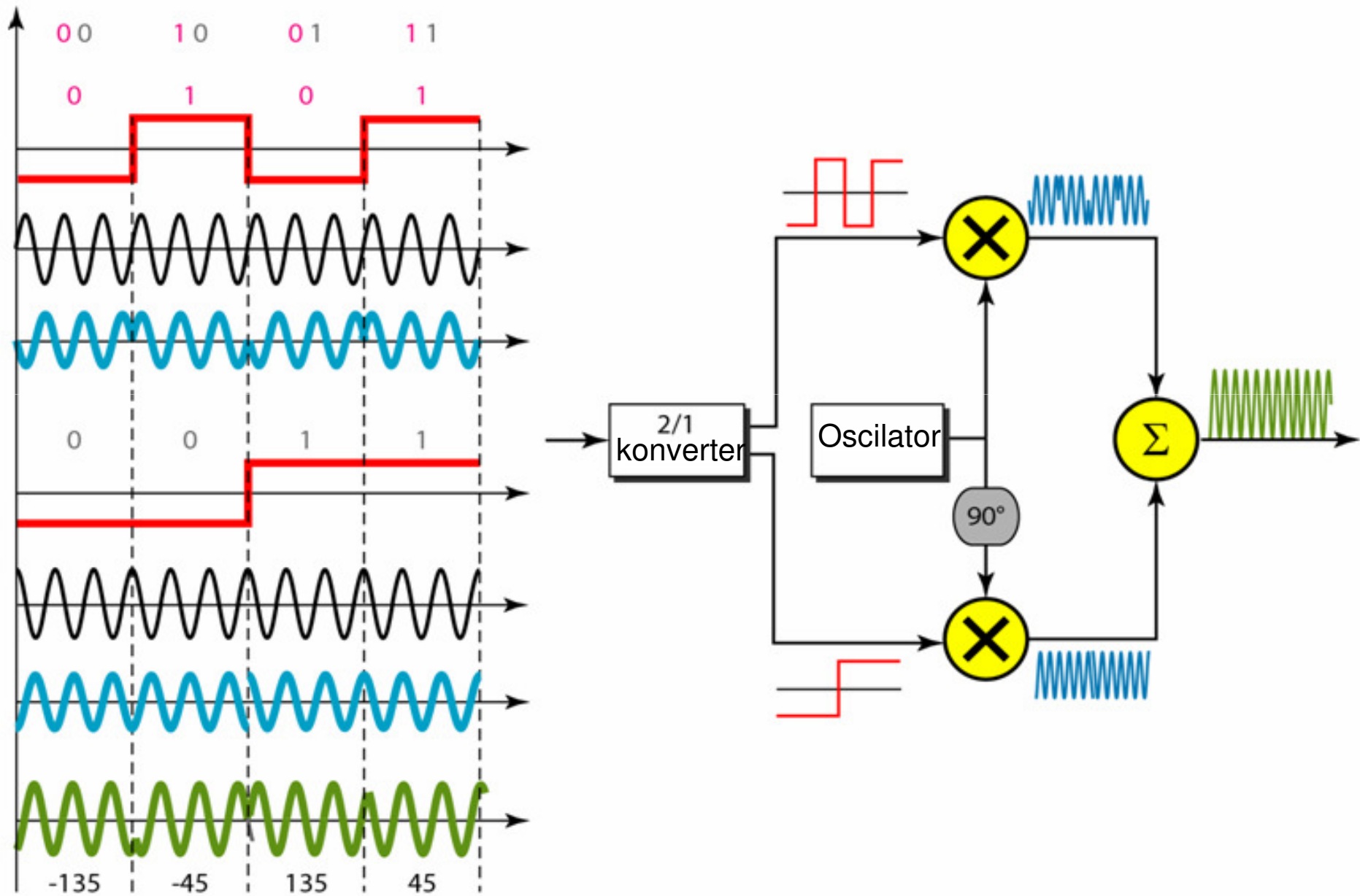


# Binarna FSK

73

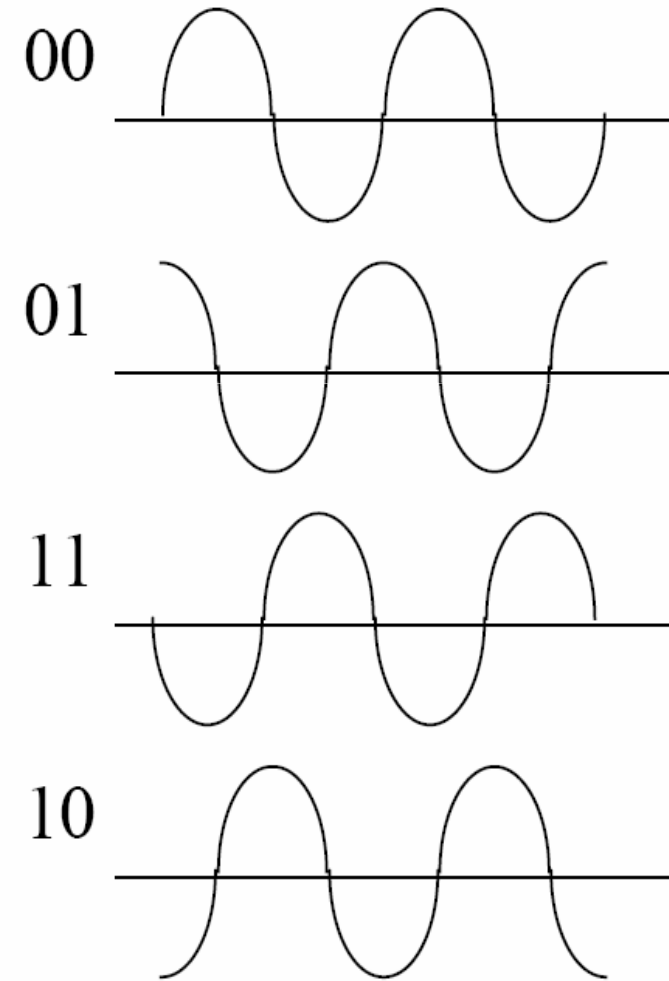
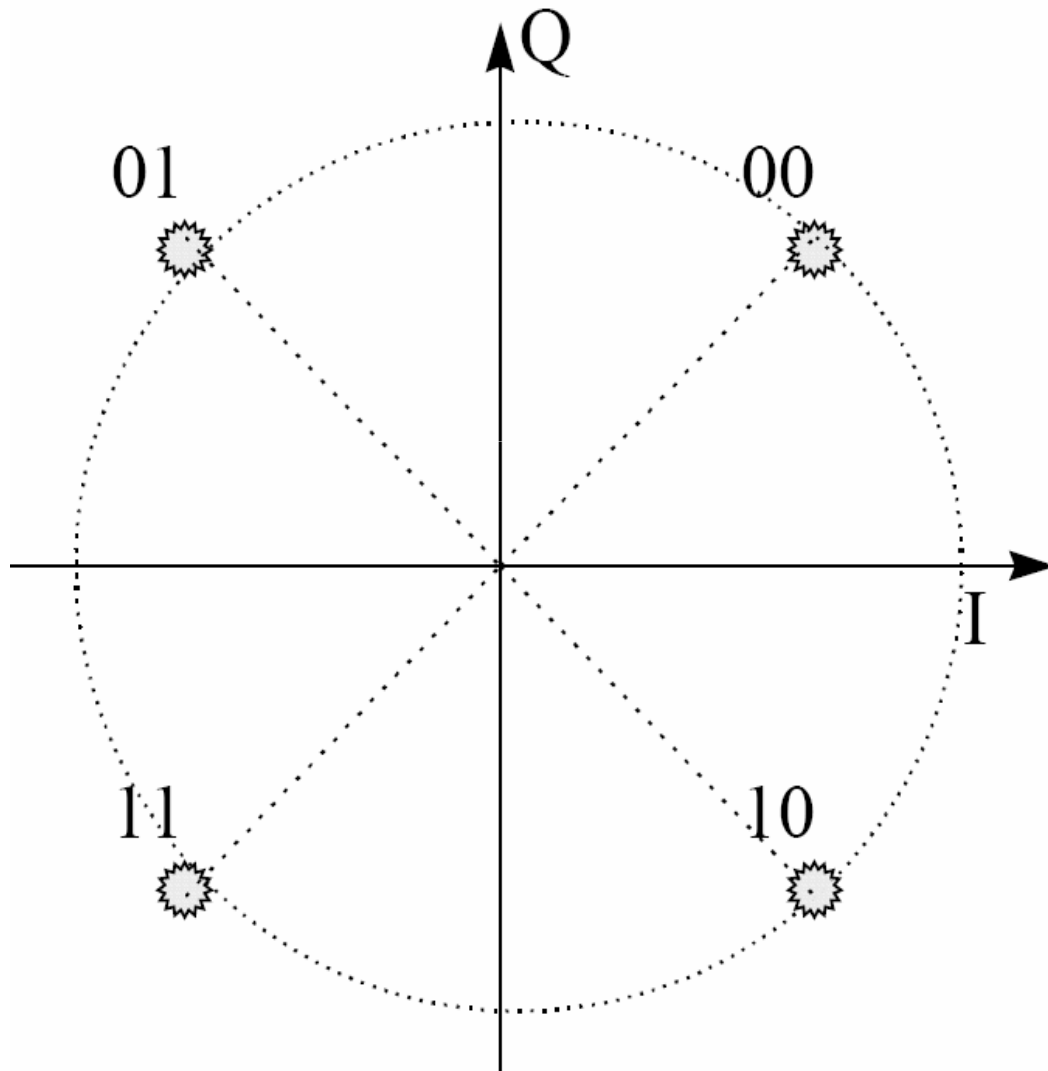


# QPSK modulator



# Pregled digitalnih modulacijskih formatov

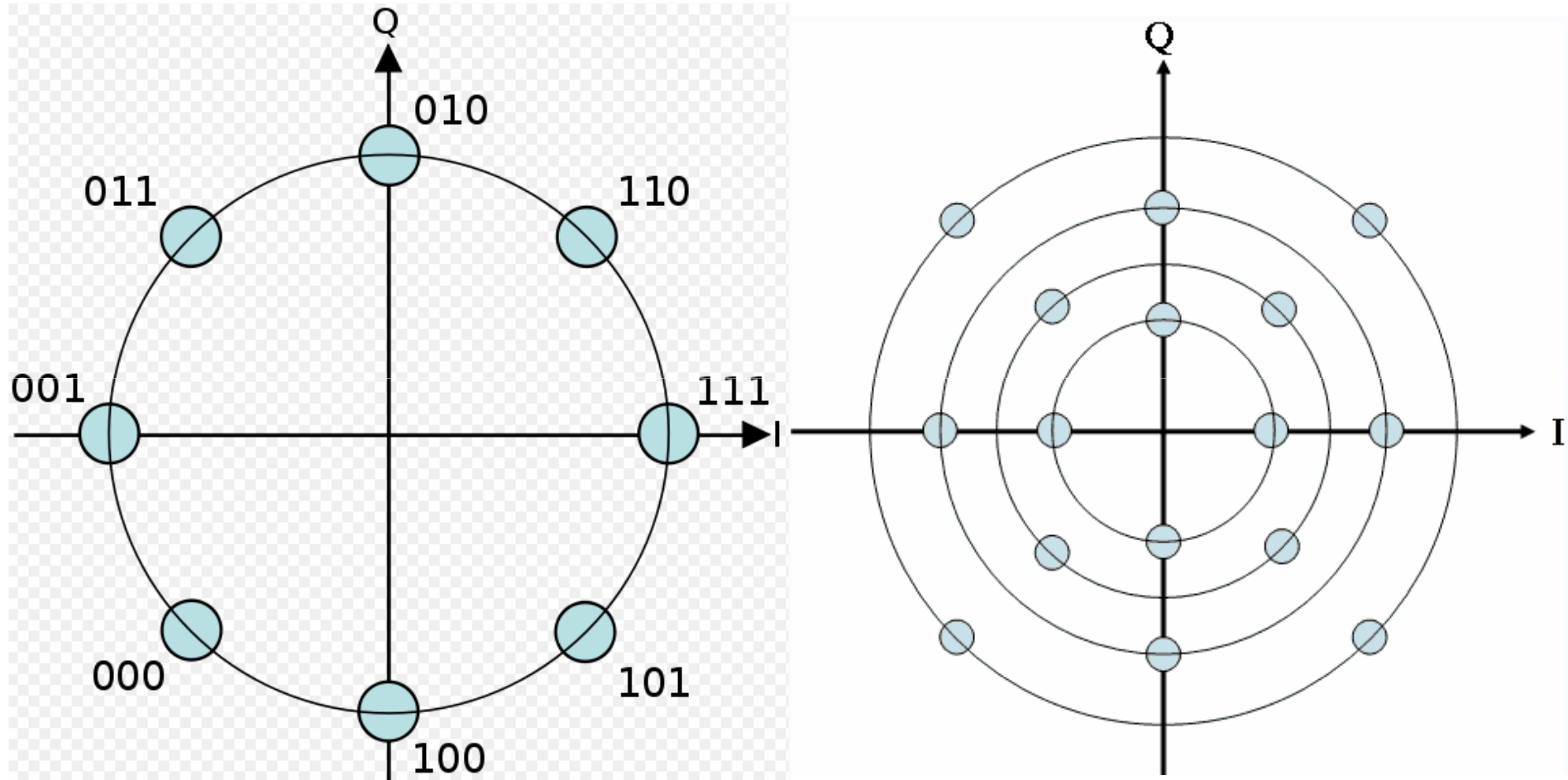
# QPSK-45<sup>0</sup>, konstelacija in simboli



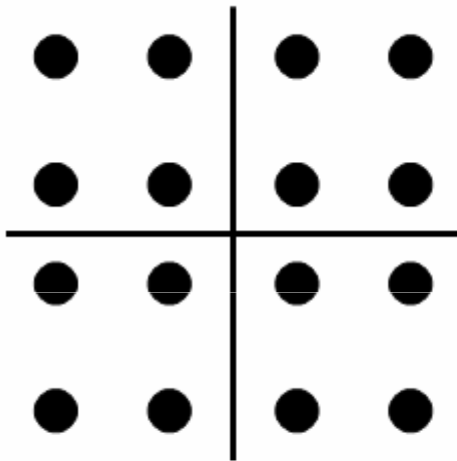
# QPSK signali

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} A \cos(2\pi f_c t), & \text{binarni 00} \\ A \cos(2\pi f_c t + \frac{\pi}{2}), & \text{binarni 01} \\ A \cos(2\pi f_c t + \pi), & \text{binarni 10} \\ A \cos(2\pi f_c t + \frac{3\pi}{2}), & \text{binarni 11} \end{cases}$$

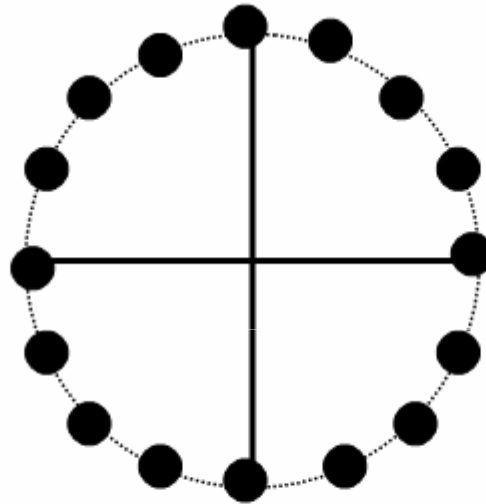
# Konstelacija 8-PSK in 4-ASK/PSK



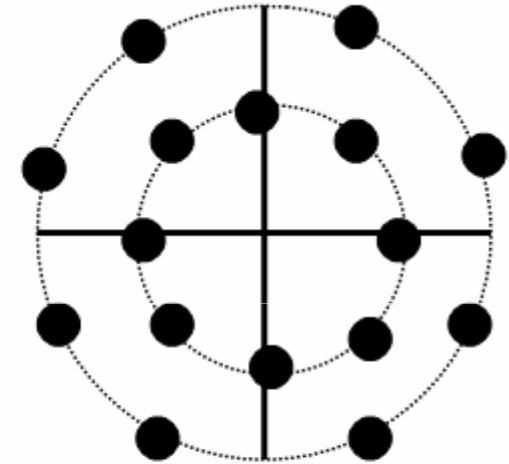
# Različni modulacijski formati



16 QAM



16 PSK

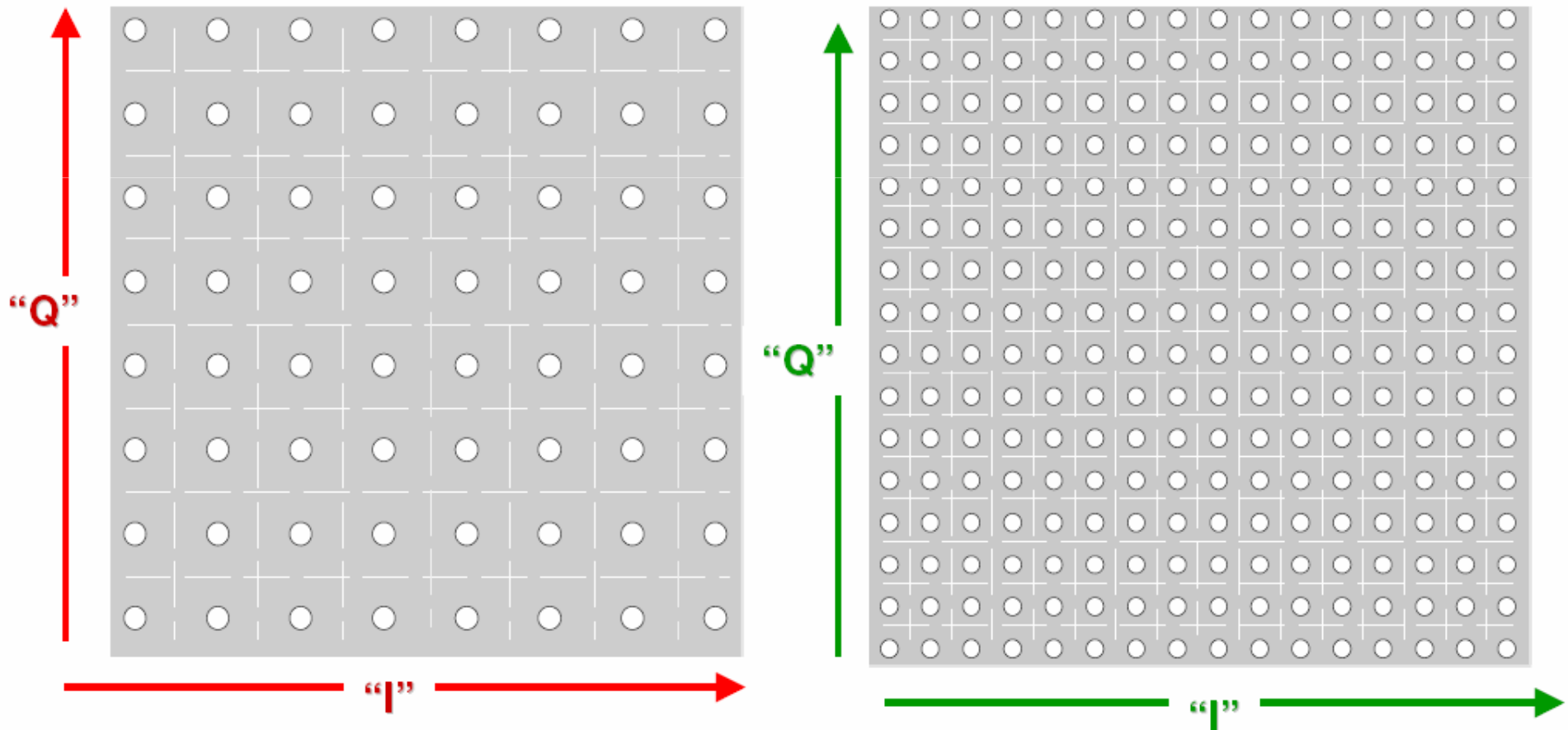


16 APSK

Razdalja  
med simboli  
se skrajšuje!

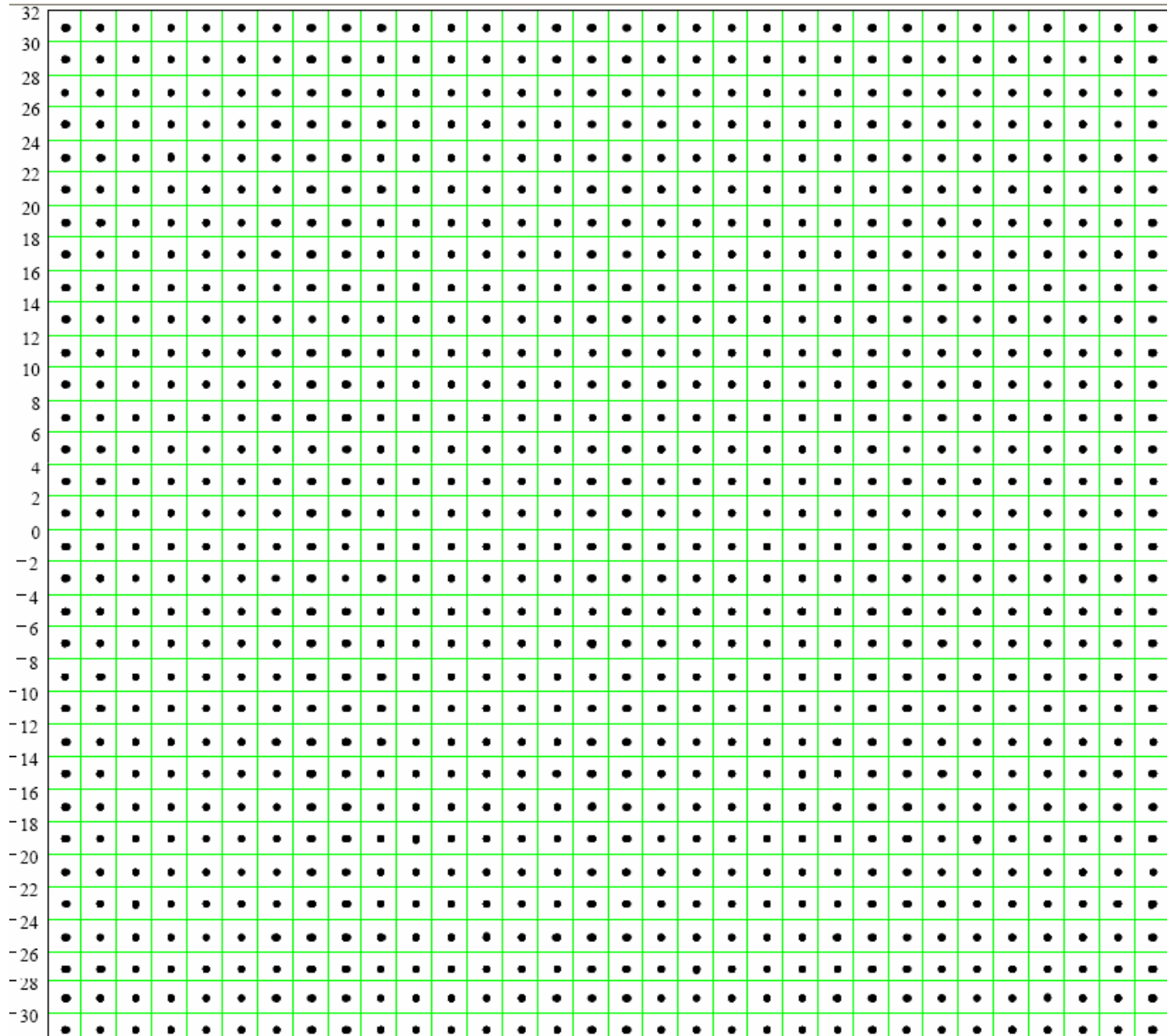
# 64-QAM in 256-QAM

Konstelacijski diagram za primer velikega števila M simbolov  
V napravah se že uveljavlja 64 - QAM



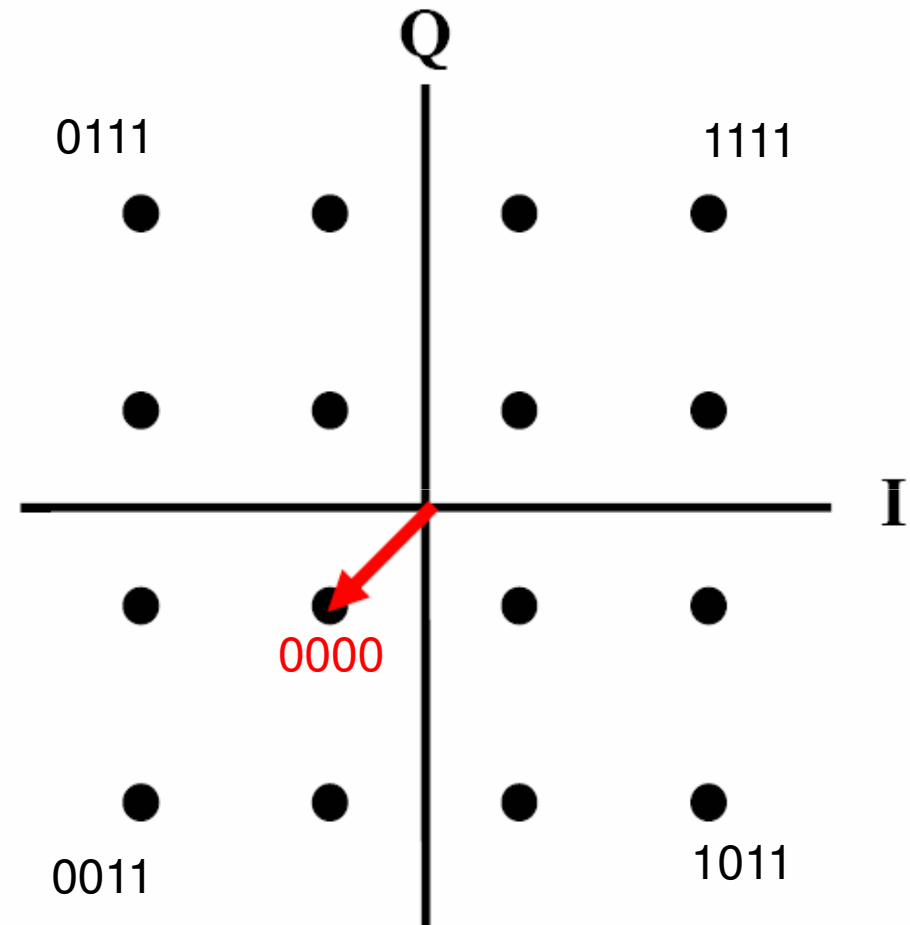


# Konstelacijski diagram 1024-QAM



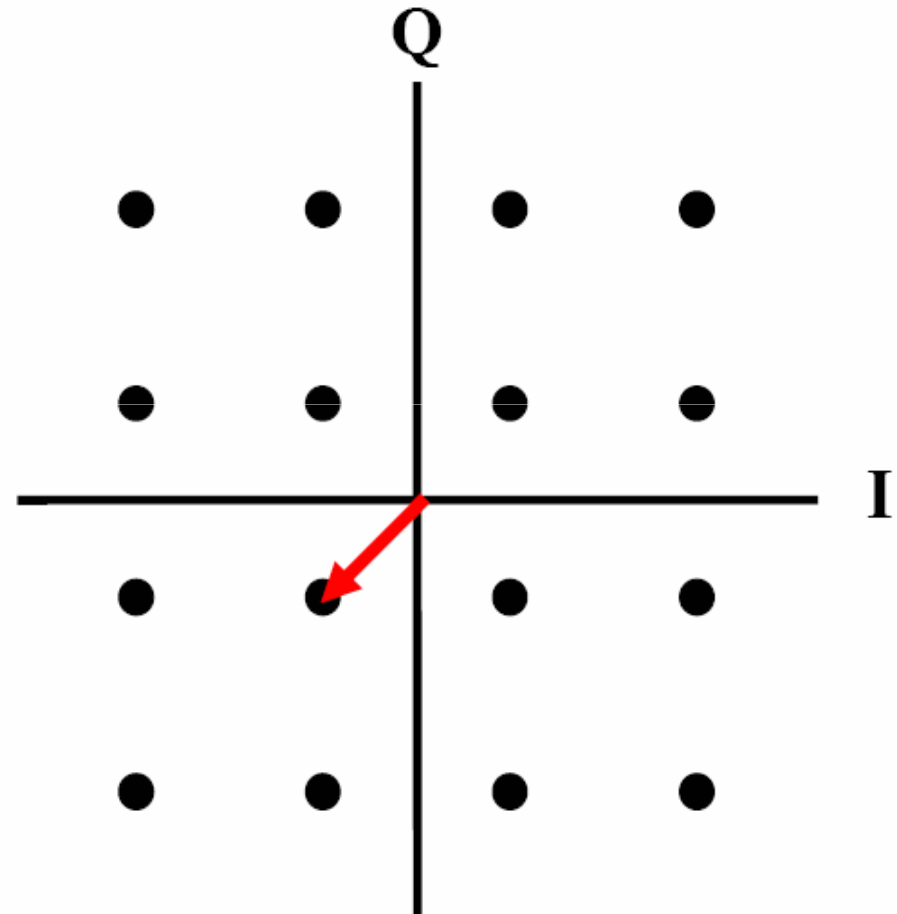
# Modulacija 16 - QAM

Simboli	Faza simbolov	Amplituda simbolov
<b>0000</b>	<b>225°</b>	<b>0.33</b>
0001	255°	0.75
0010	195°	0.75
0011	225°	1.0
0100	135°	0.33
0101	105°	0.75
0110	165°	0.75
0111	135°	1.0
1000	315°	0.33
1001	285°	0.75
1010	345°	0.75
1011	315°	1.0
1100	45°	0.33
1101	75°	0.75
1110	15°	0.75
1111	45°	1.0

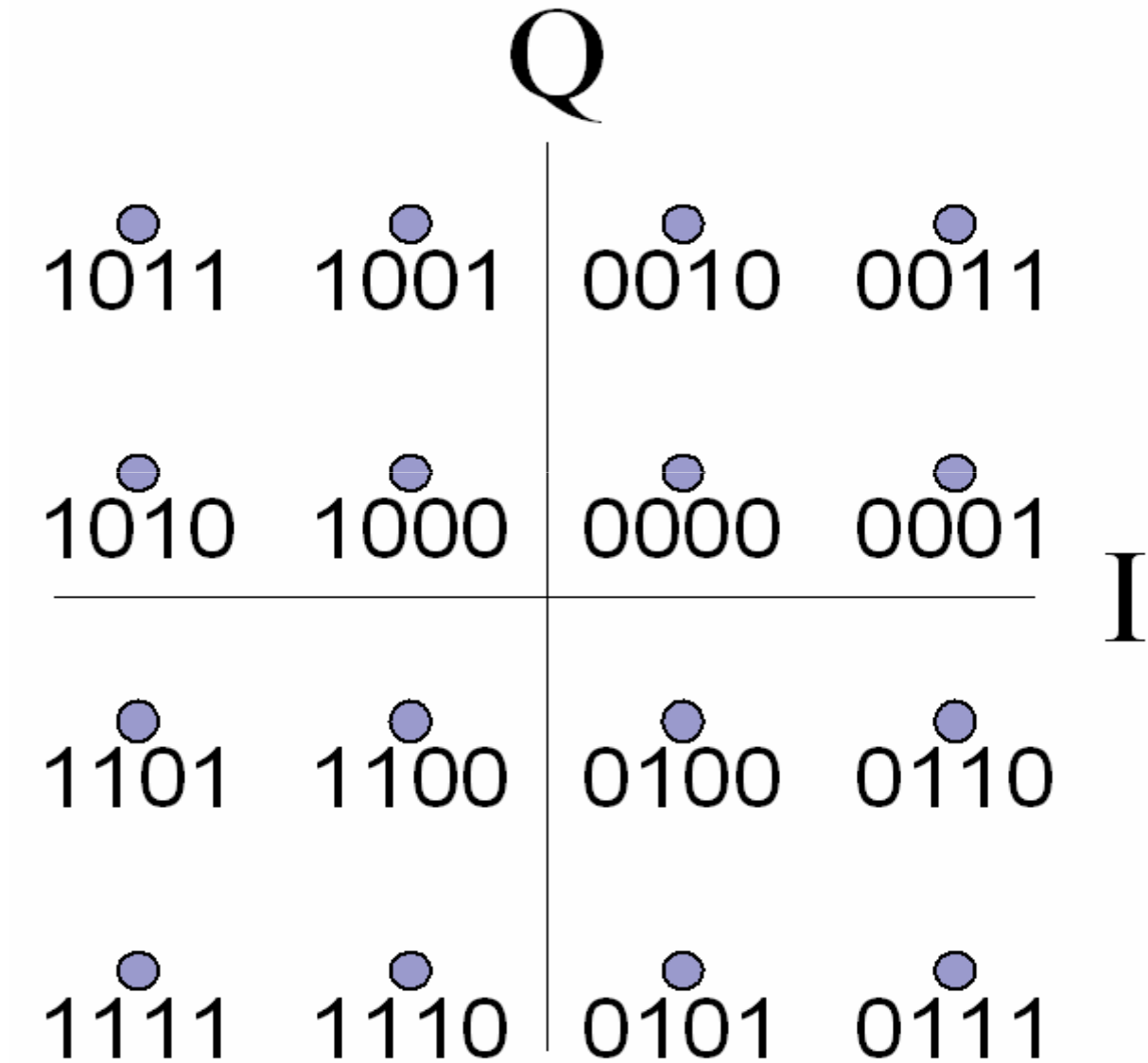


# 16 - QAM

Symbol Transmitted	Carrier Phase	Carrier Amplitude
0000	225°	0.33
0001	255°	0.75
0010	195°	0.75
0011	225°	1.0
0100	135°	0.33
0101	105°	0.75
0110	165°	0.75
0111	135°	1.0
1000	315°	0.33
1001	285°	0.75
1010	345°	0.75
1011	315°	1.0
1100	45°	0.33
1101	75°	0.75
1110	15°	0.75
1111	45°	1.0

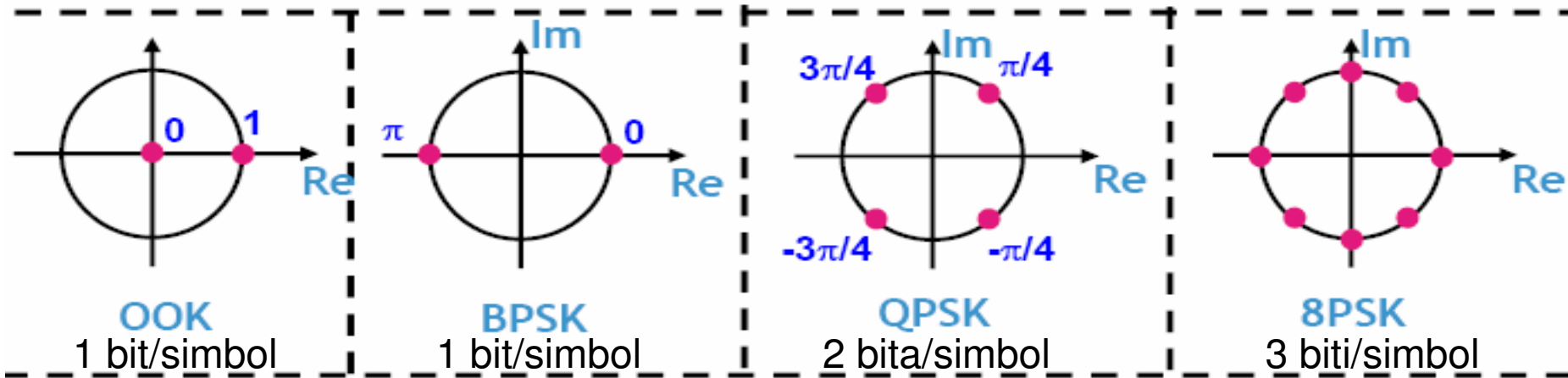


# Konstelacija 16-QAM



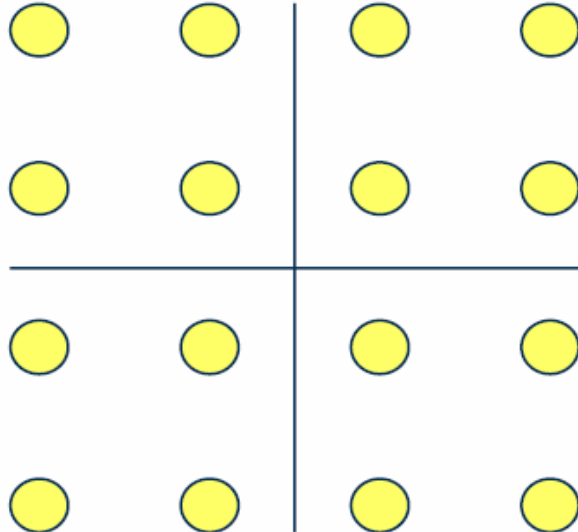
# Konstelacija glavnih digitalnih formatov

Pregled spektralno učinkovitih digitalnih modulacijskih formatov



4 biti/  
simbol

Q

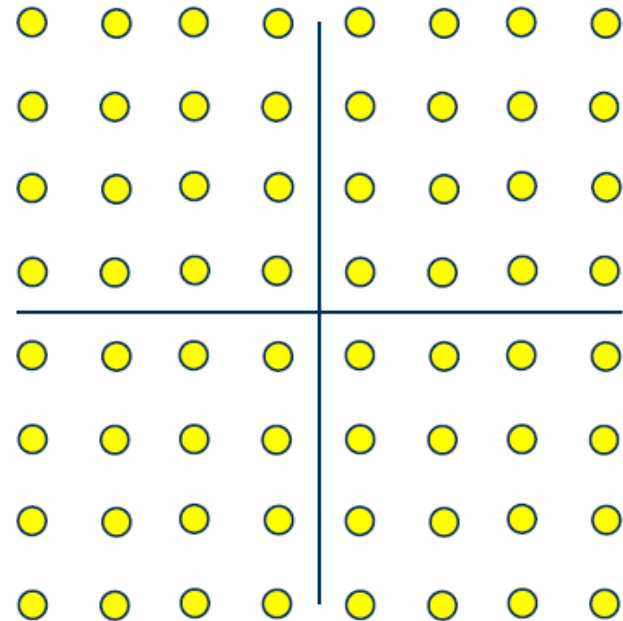


16QAM

QAM:

6 bitov/  
simbol

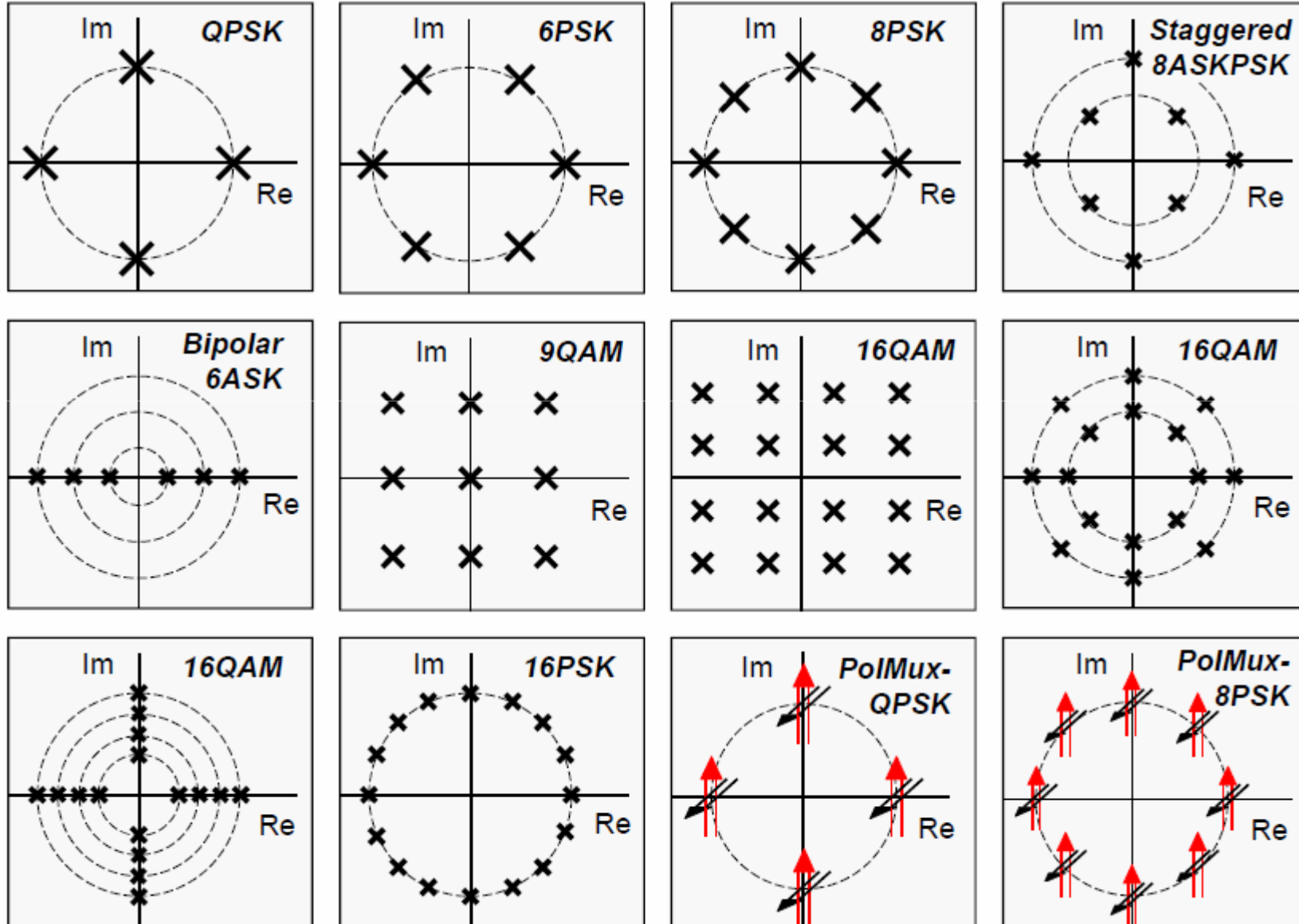
Q



64QAM

# Konstelacije različnih drugih formatov

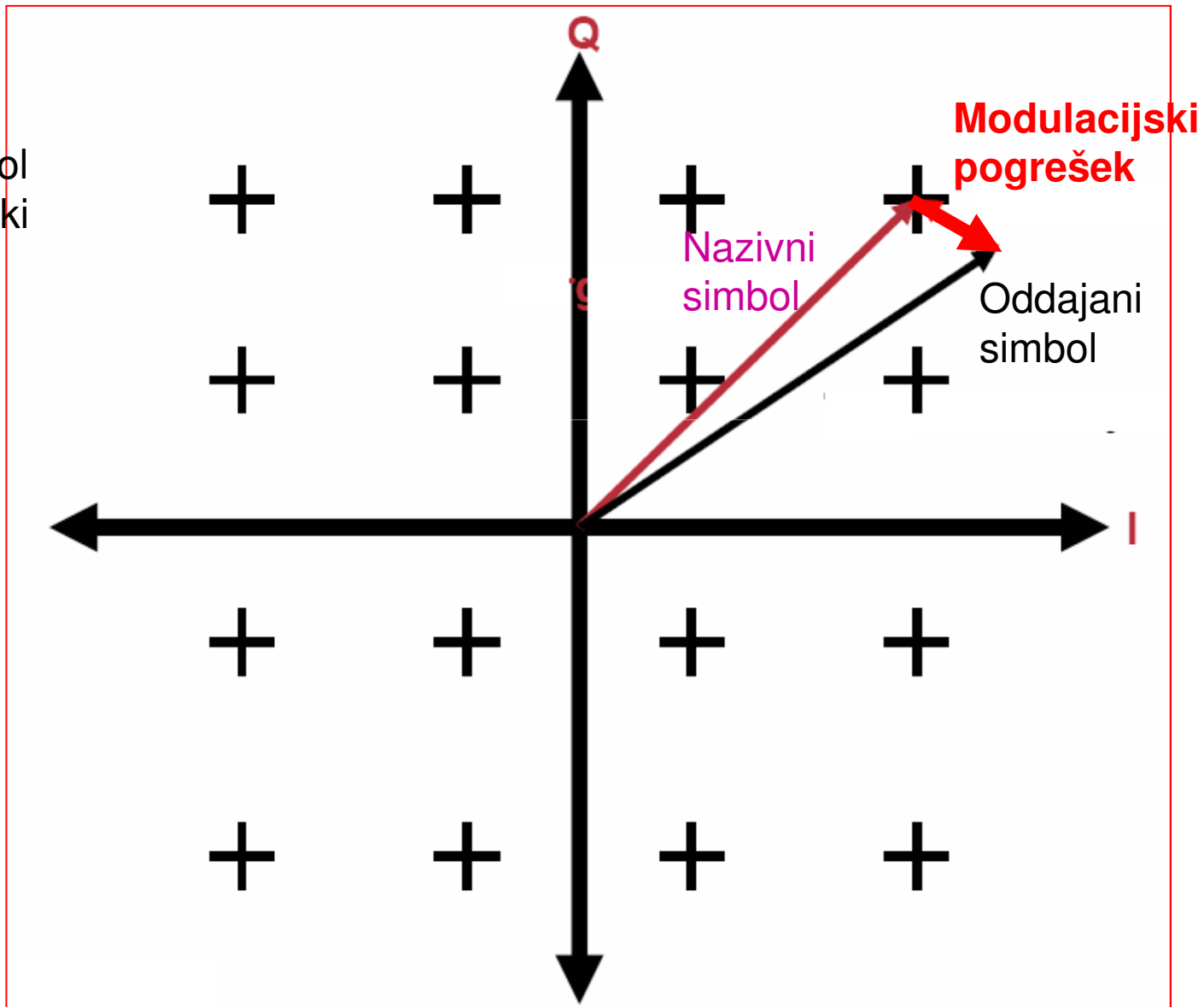
Pregled različnih mnogo-nivojskih digitalnih modulacijskih formatov



# Kvaliteta digitalne modulacije

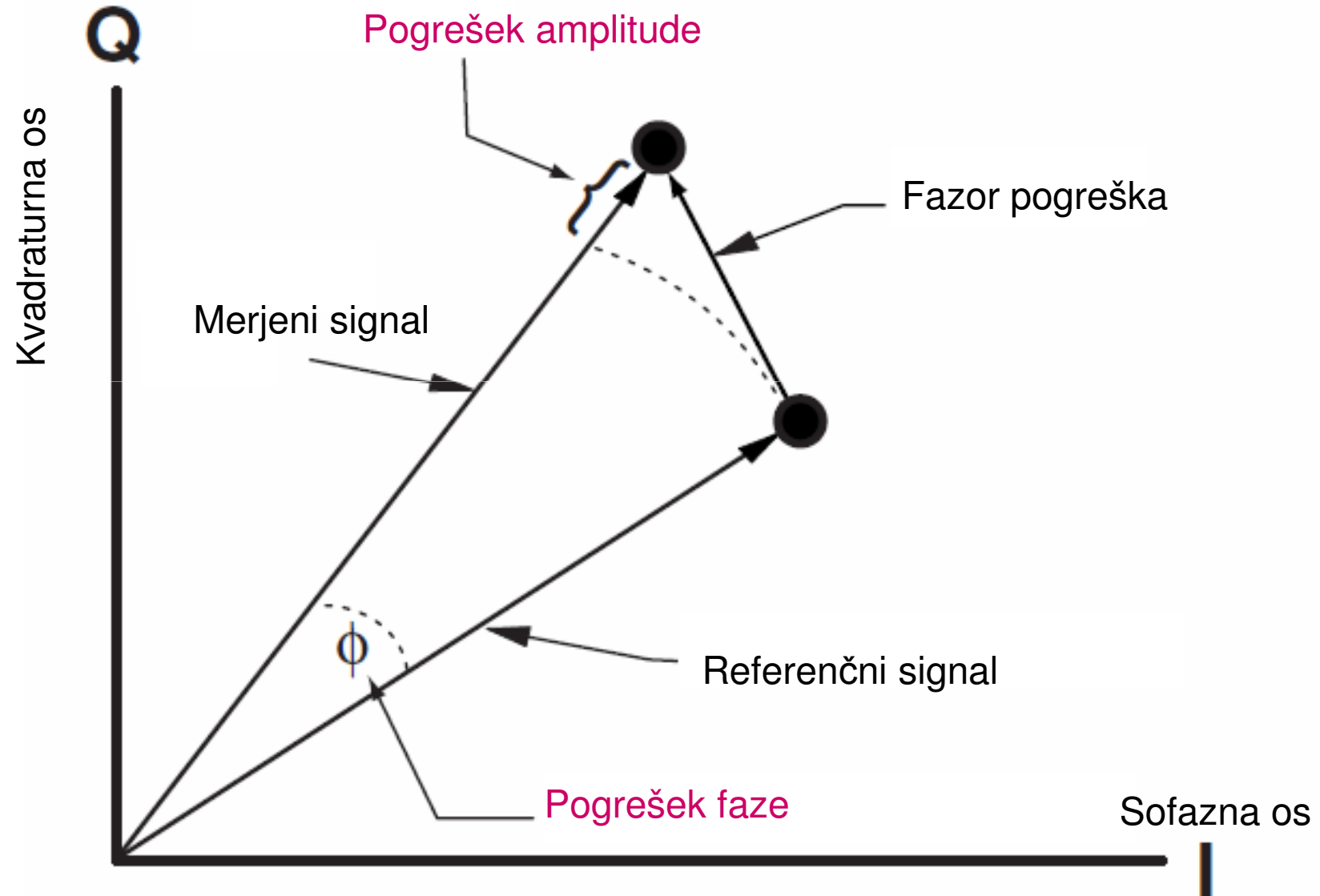
# Modulacijski pogrešek

Oddajani simbol =  
nazivni simbol  
+ modulacijski  
pogrešek





# Pogrešek amplitude in faze



# Razmerje modulatorskega pogreška<sup>90</sup>

MER – modulation error ratio  
– merilo kakovosti modulacije

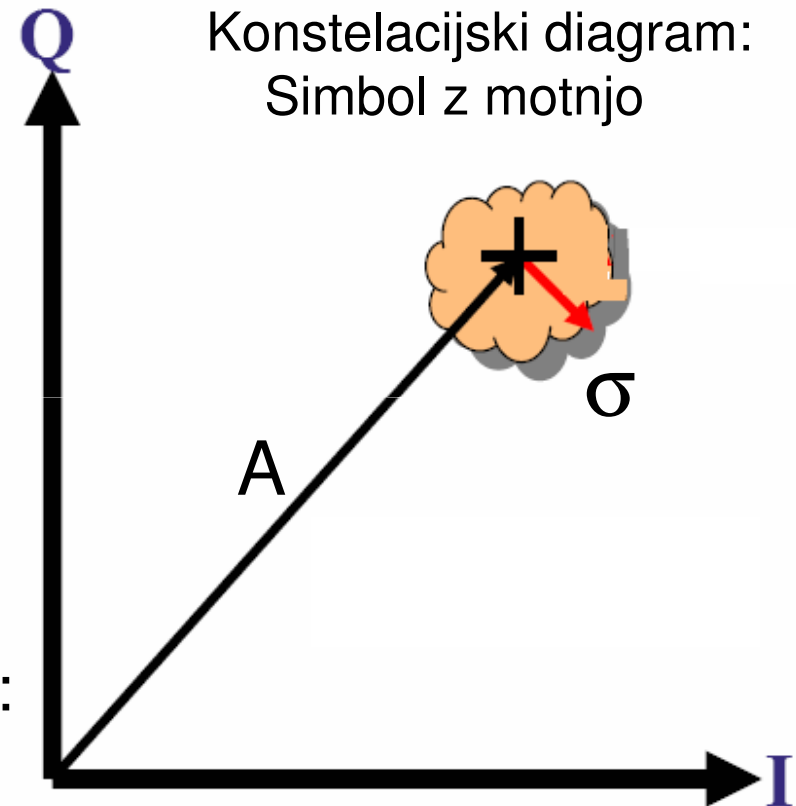
$$\begin{aligned} \text{MER}_{\text{dB}} &= 20 \log A/\sigma = \\ &= 20 \log \frac{\text{amplituda}}{\text{RMS motnja}} \end{aligned}$$

MER soroden:

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log S/N$$

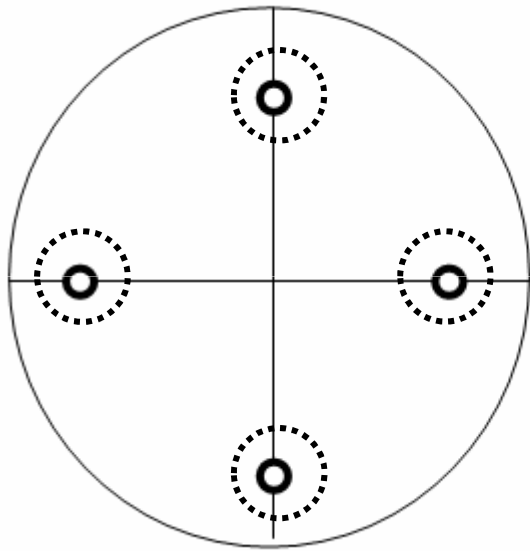
Zahteve za različne QAM formate:

4-QAM	$M > 18 \text{ dB}$
16-QAM	$M > 24 \text{ dB}$
64-QAM	$M > 27 \text{ dB}$
256-QAM	$M > 31 \text{ dB}$

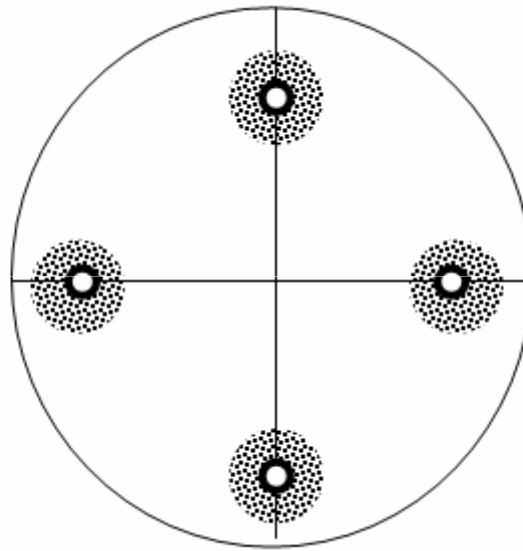


# Vrste simbolnih motenj

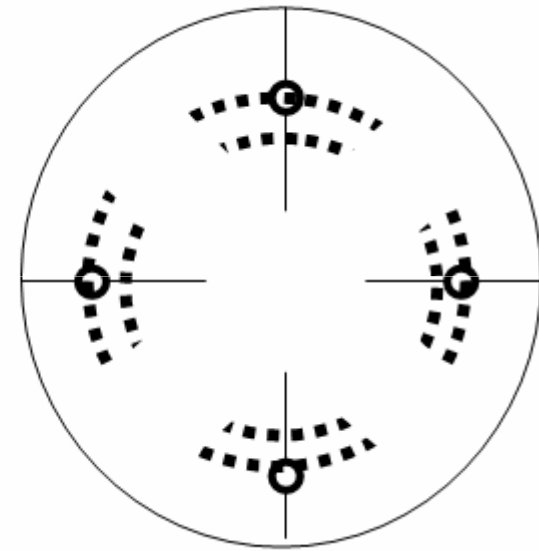
Učinek različnih oblik motenja na konstelacijski diagram



RF motnja

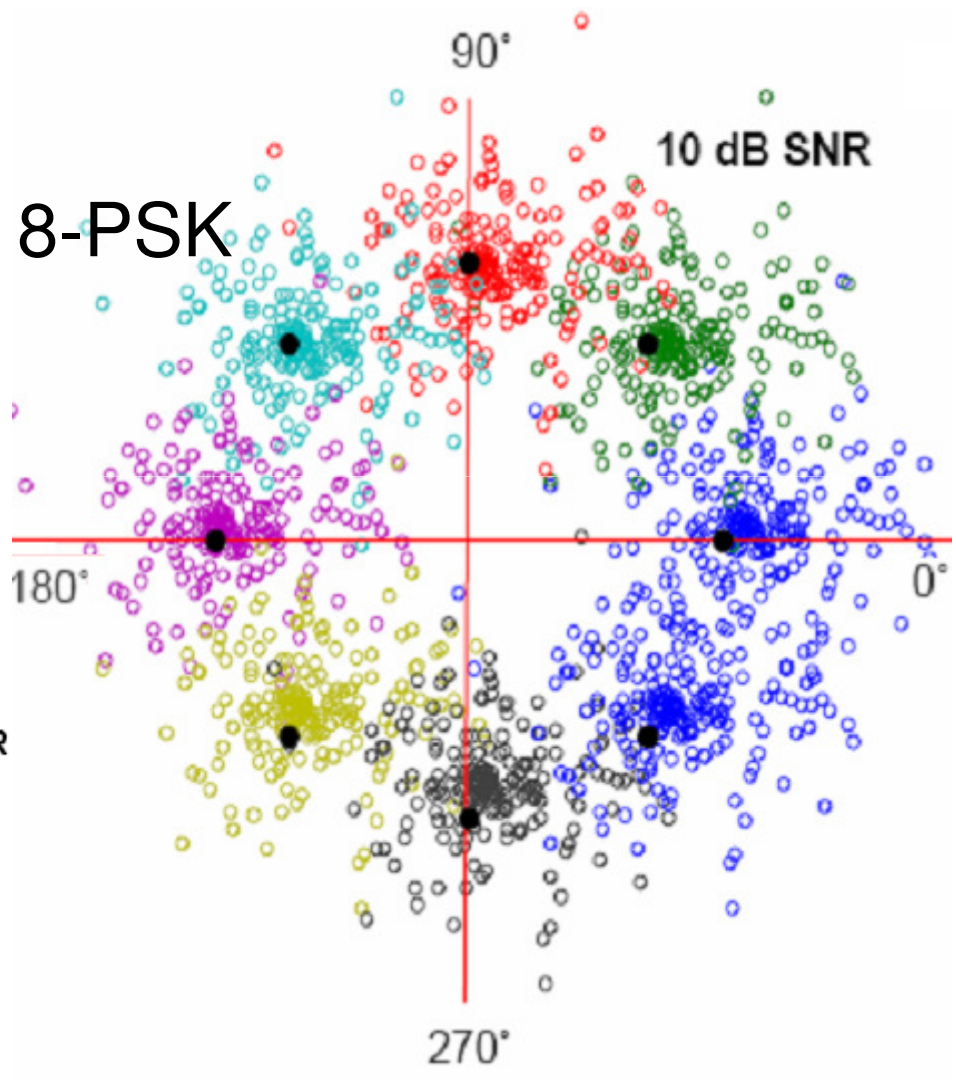
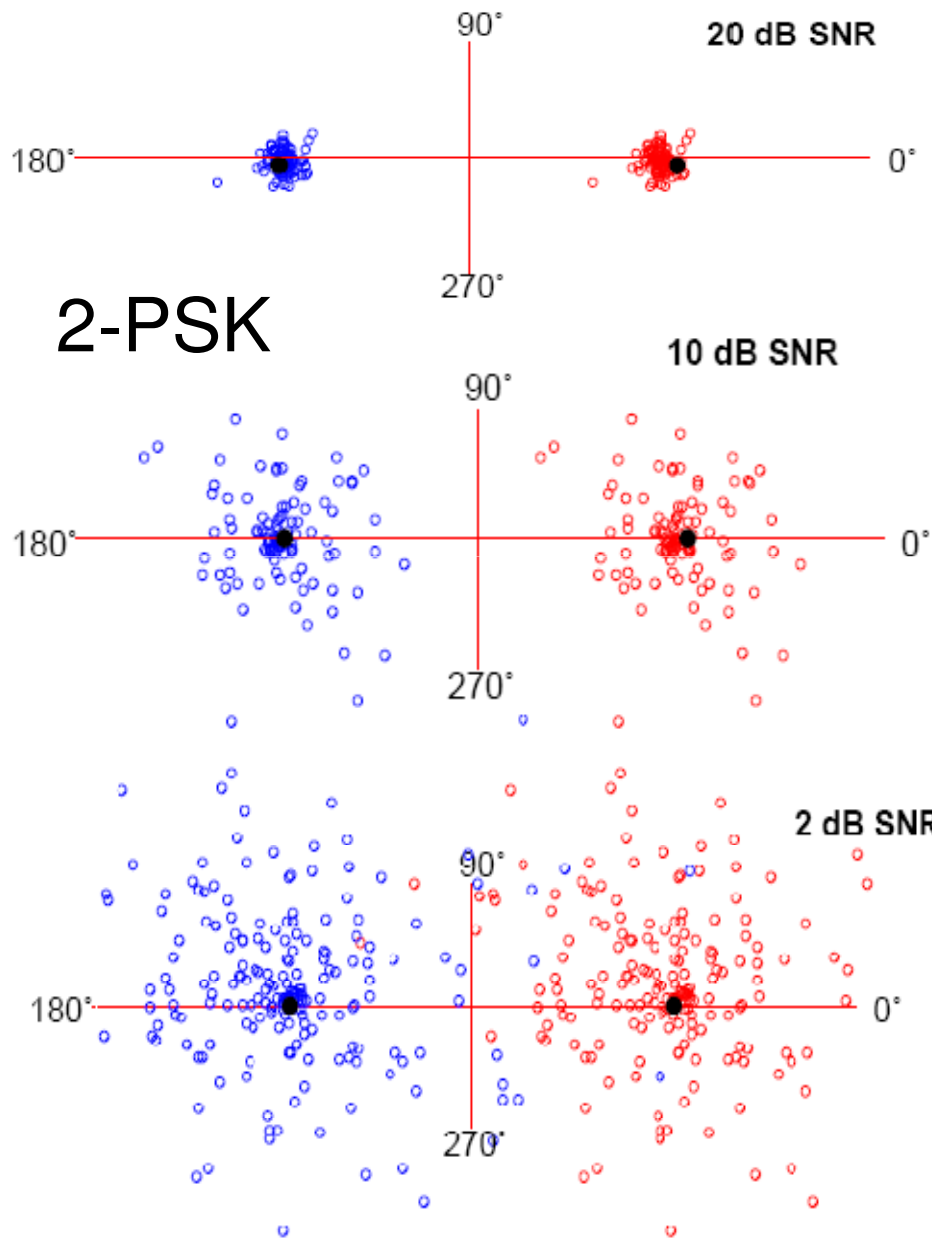


Beli šum



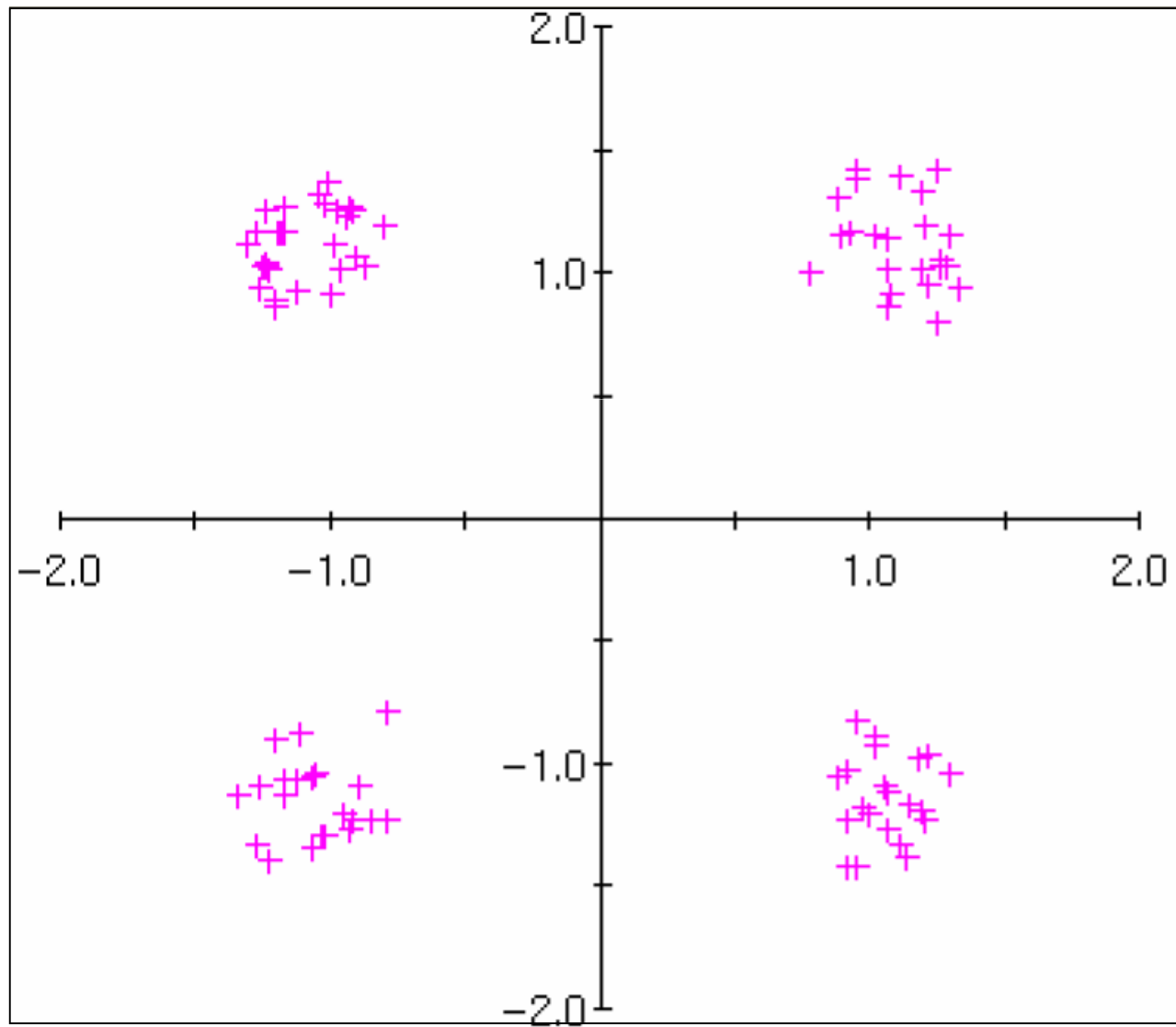
Fazno drhtenje

# Učinek šuma (2-PSK, 8-PSK)

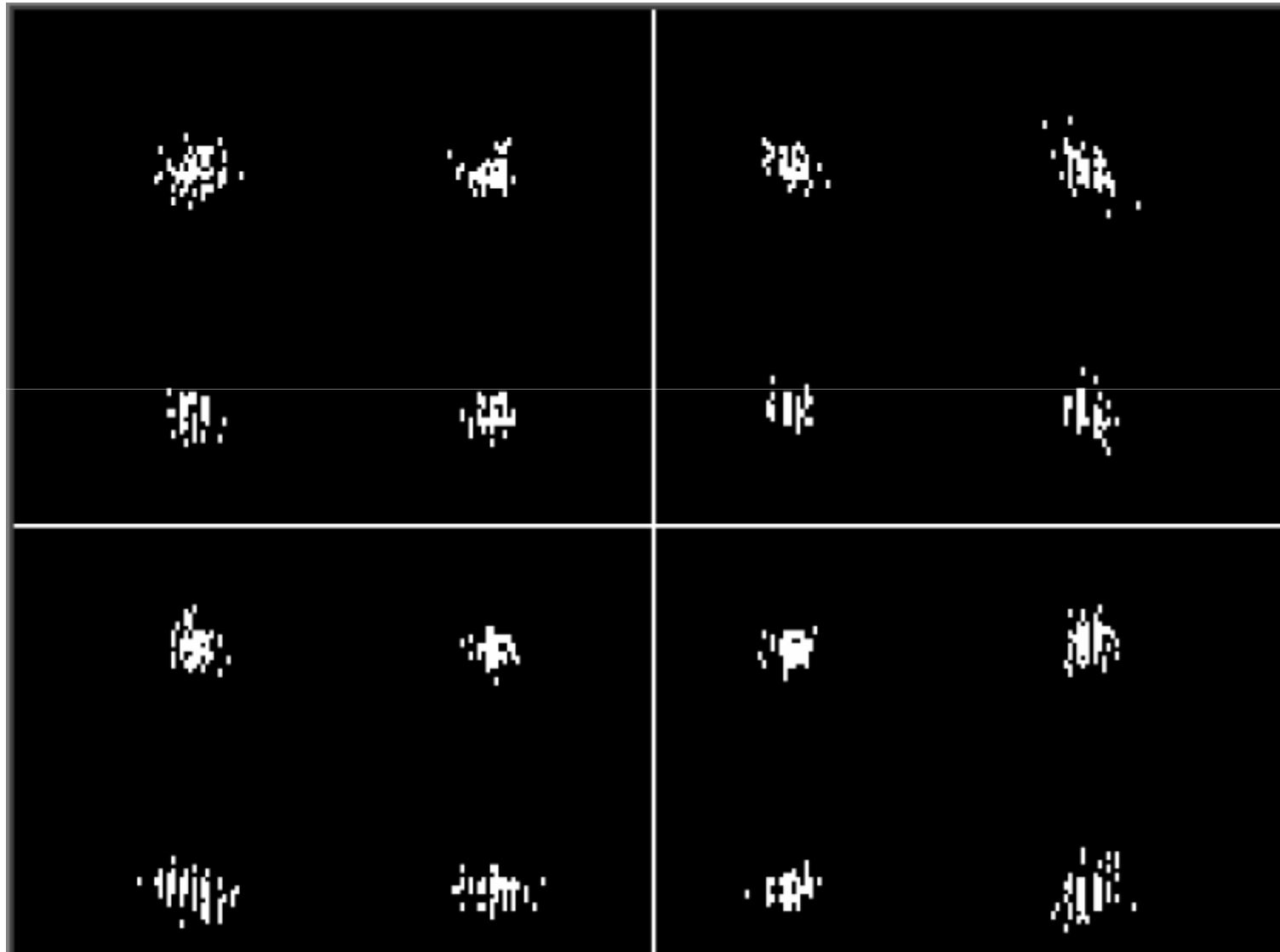


# Simboli s pogreškom

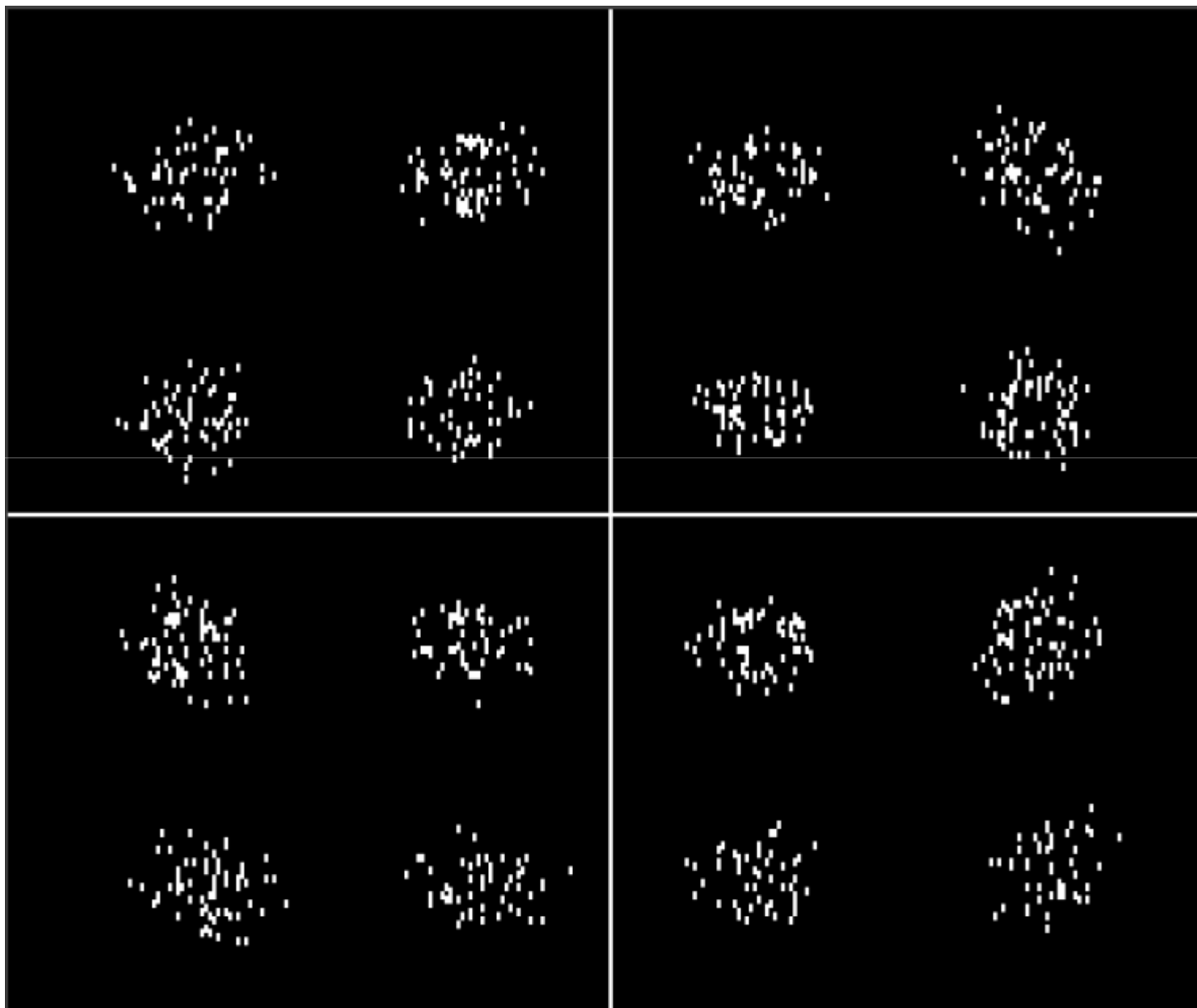
Primer  
4 – QAM



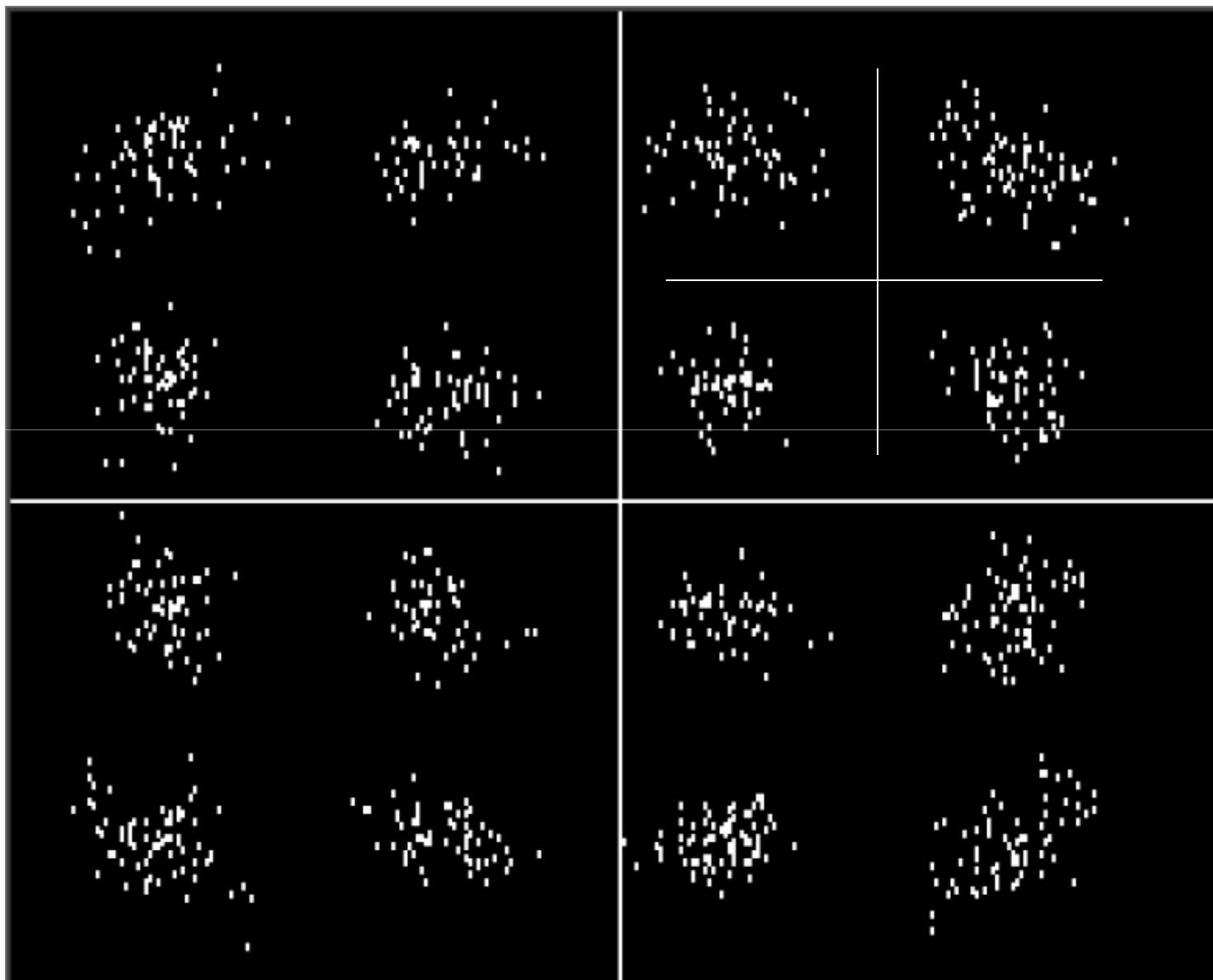
# Primer 16–QAM, manjši simbolni šum



# Primer 16–QAM, srednji simbolni šum

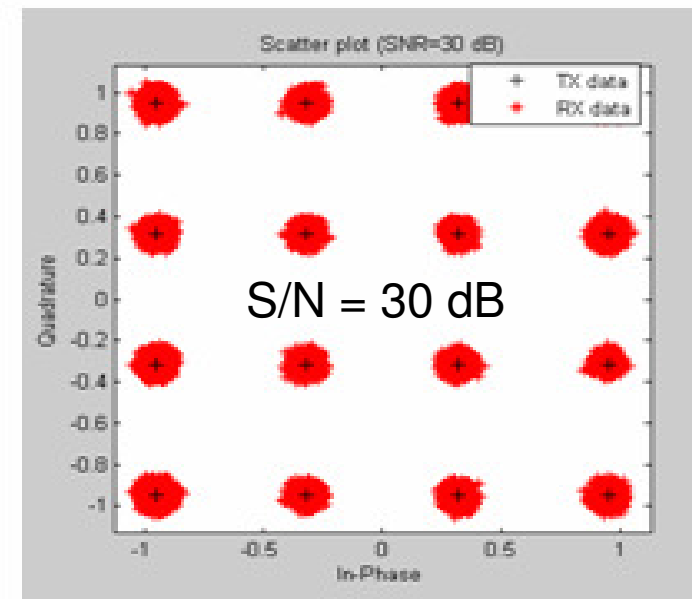
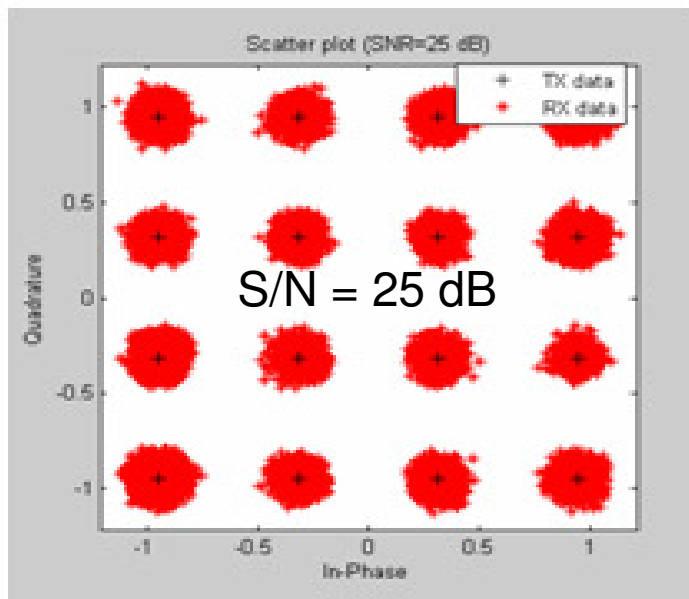
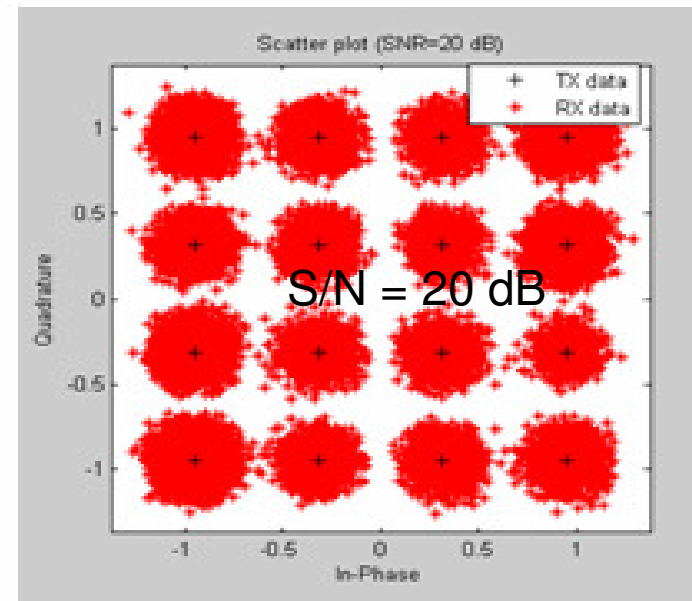
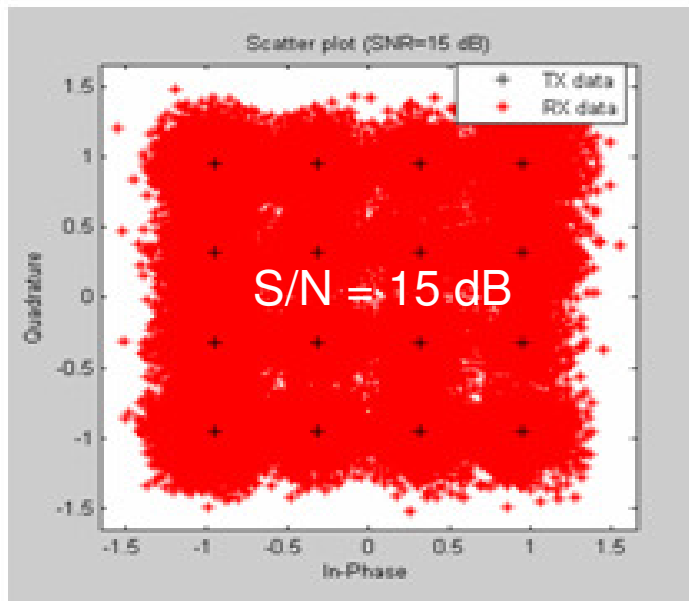


# Primer 16-QAM, večji simbolni šum<sup>96</sup>



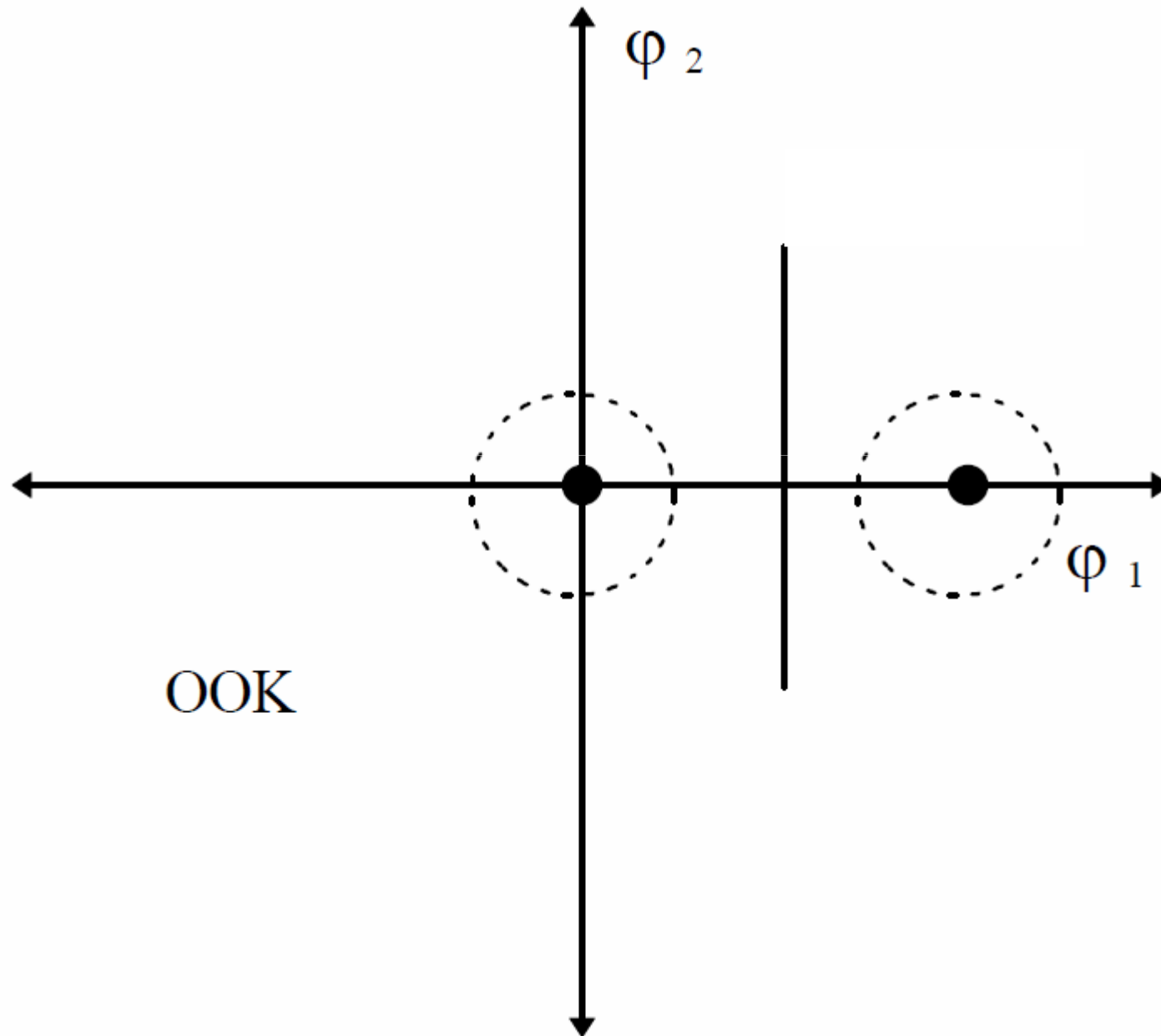


# Primer 16-QAM pri različnem S/N

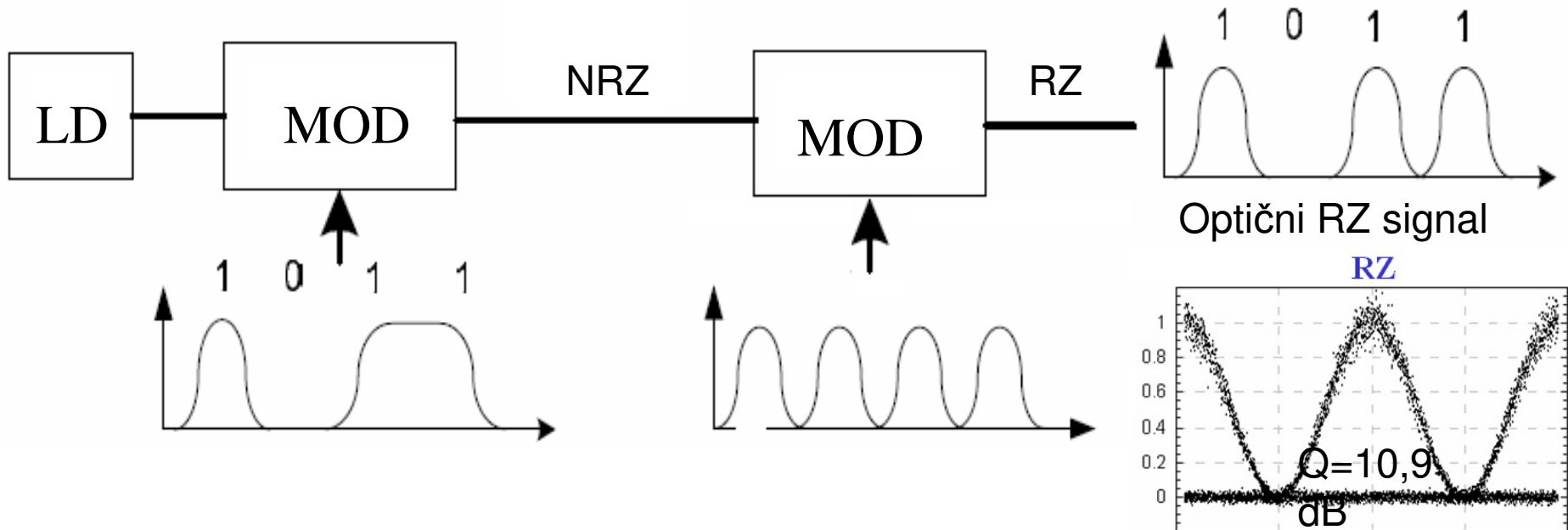
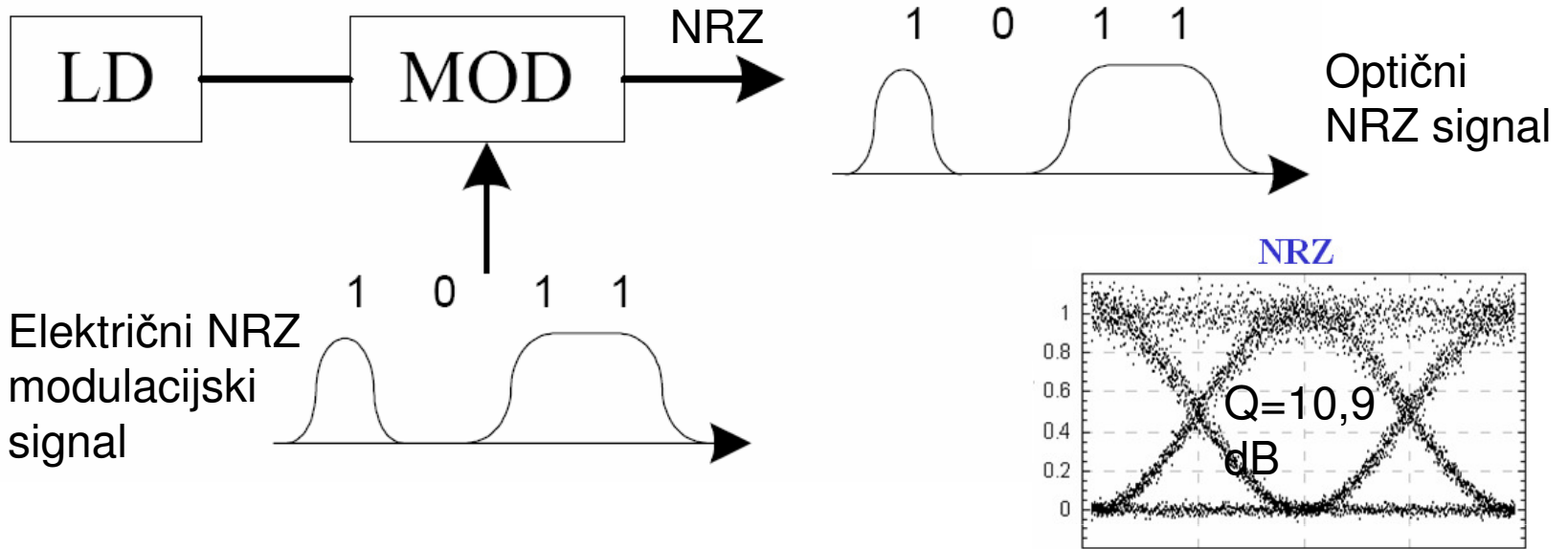


# Modulacijski načini

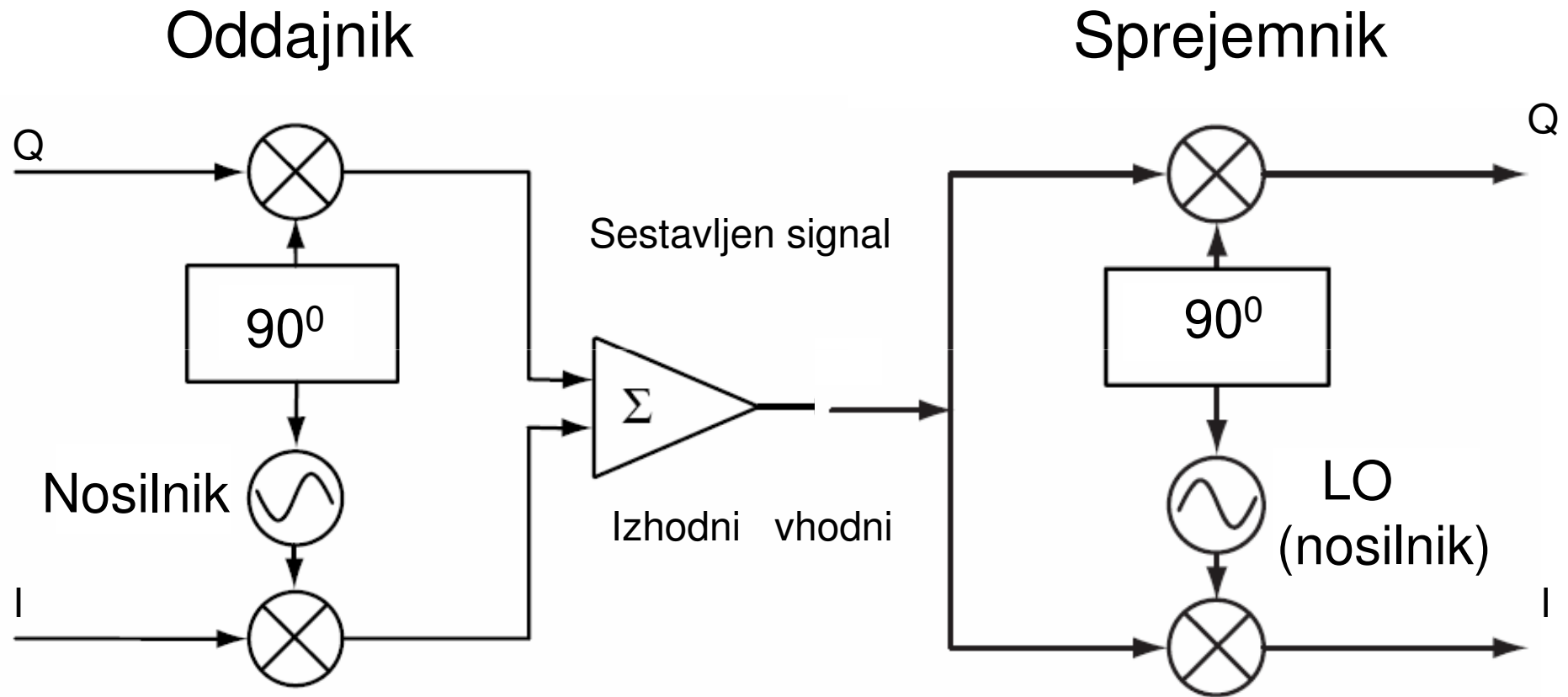
# Konstelacija OOK



# Optika - NRZ in RZ

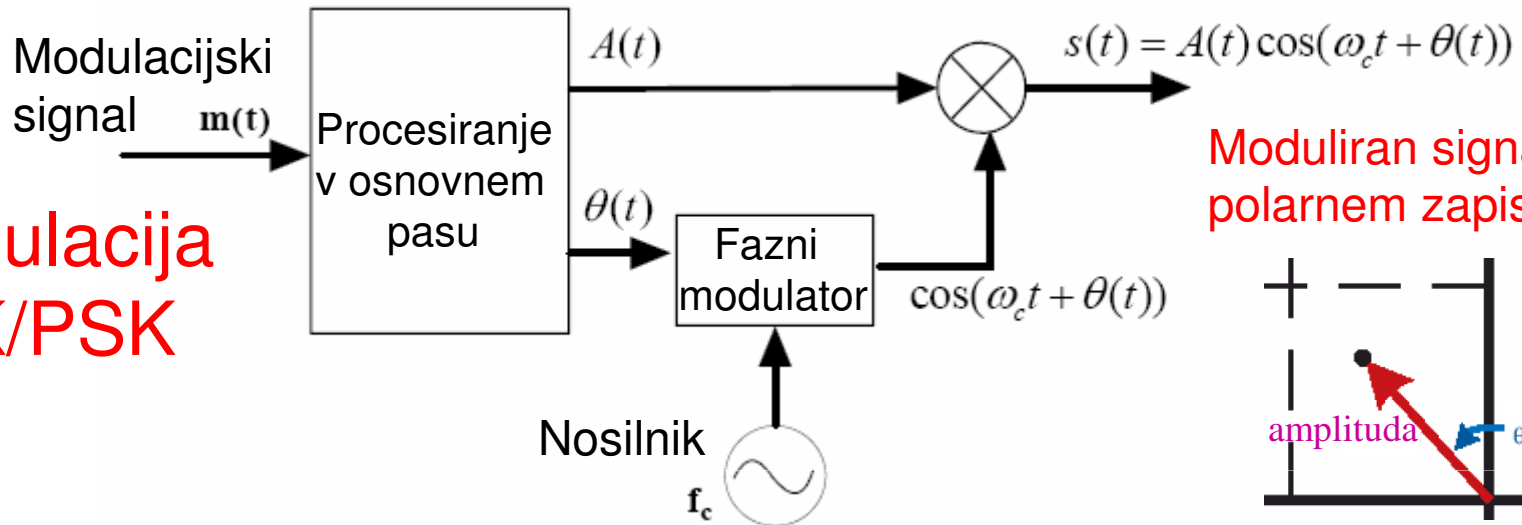


# Kvadratura modulacija in demodulacija

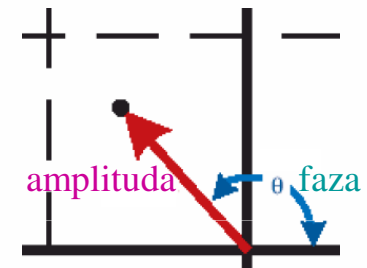


# Modulacija ASK/PSK in QAM

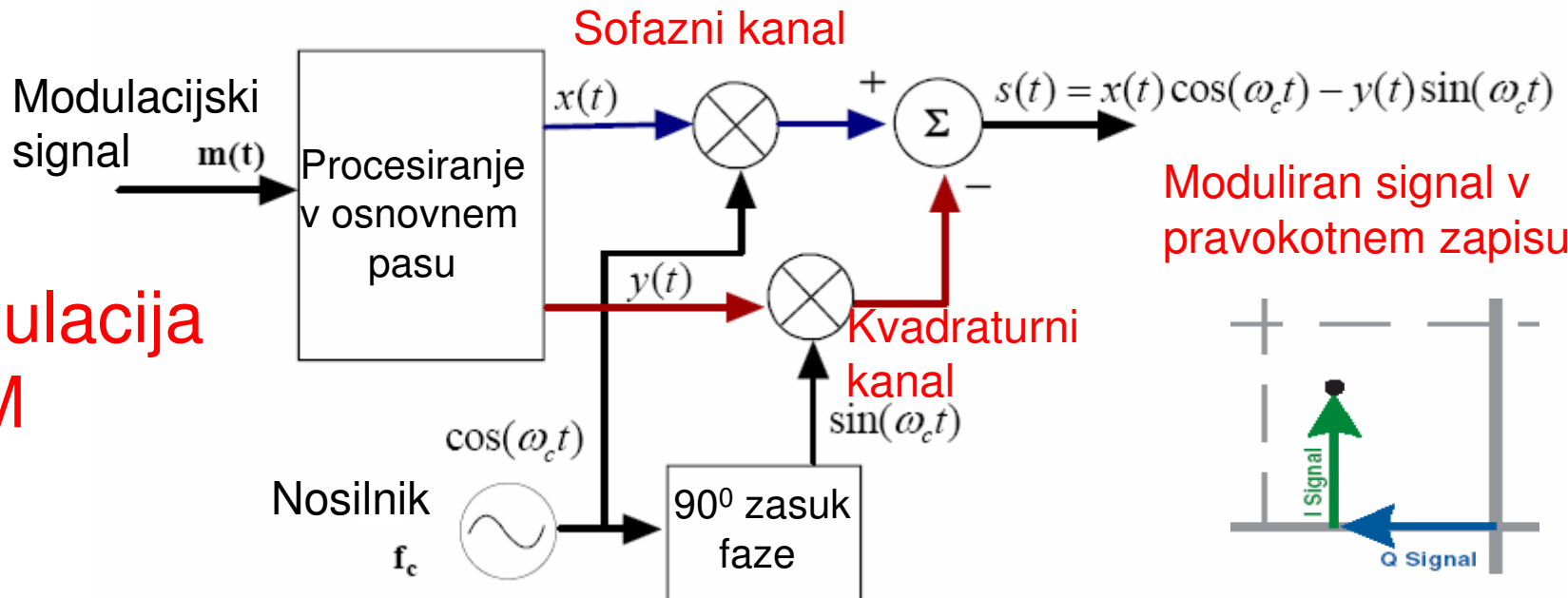
## Modulacija ASK/PSK



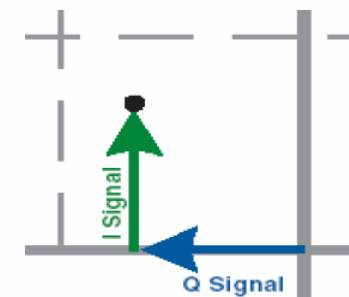
Moduliran signal v polarnem zapisu



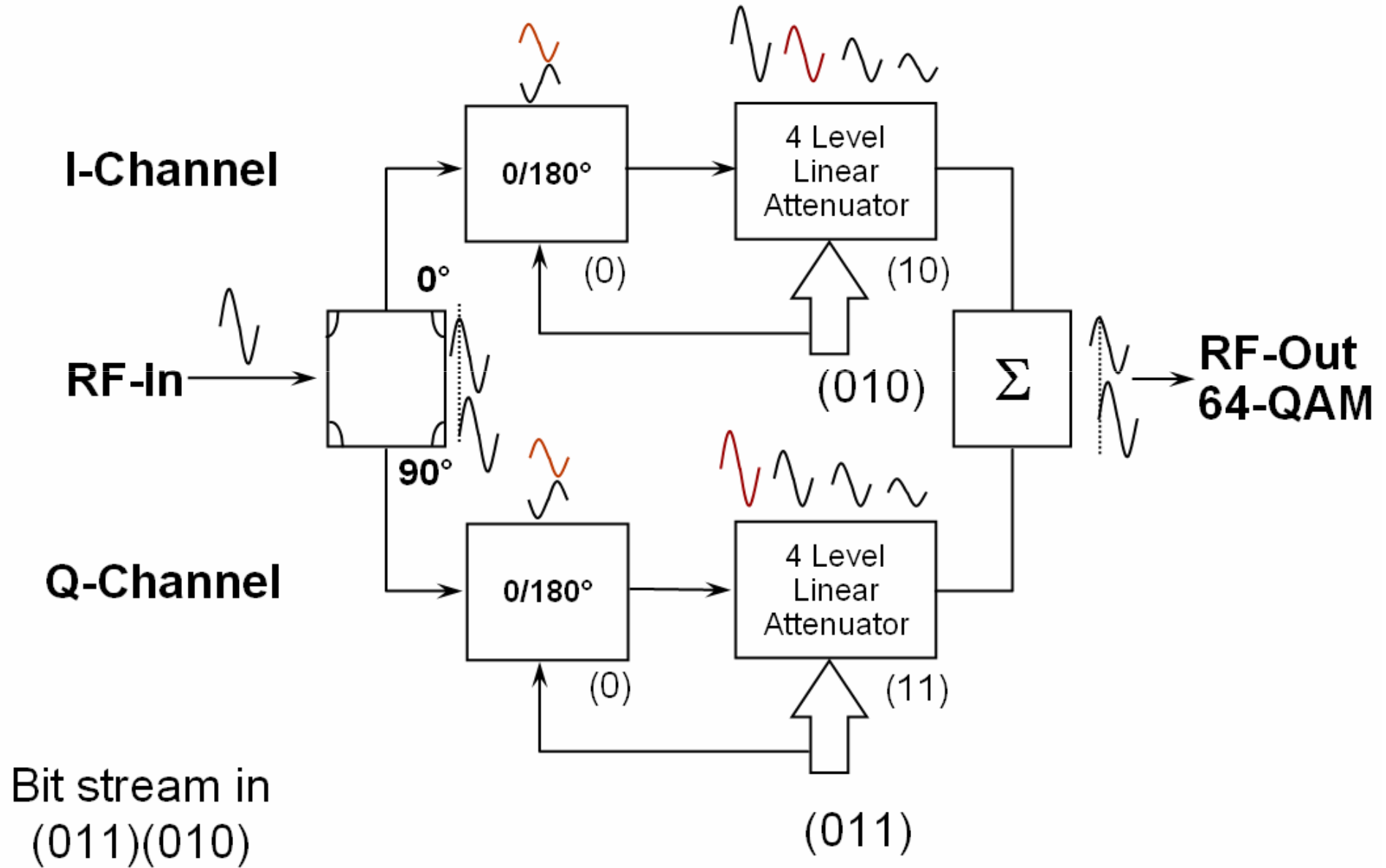
## Modulacija QAM



Moduliran signal v pravokotnem zapisu



# Modulacija 64-QAM

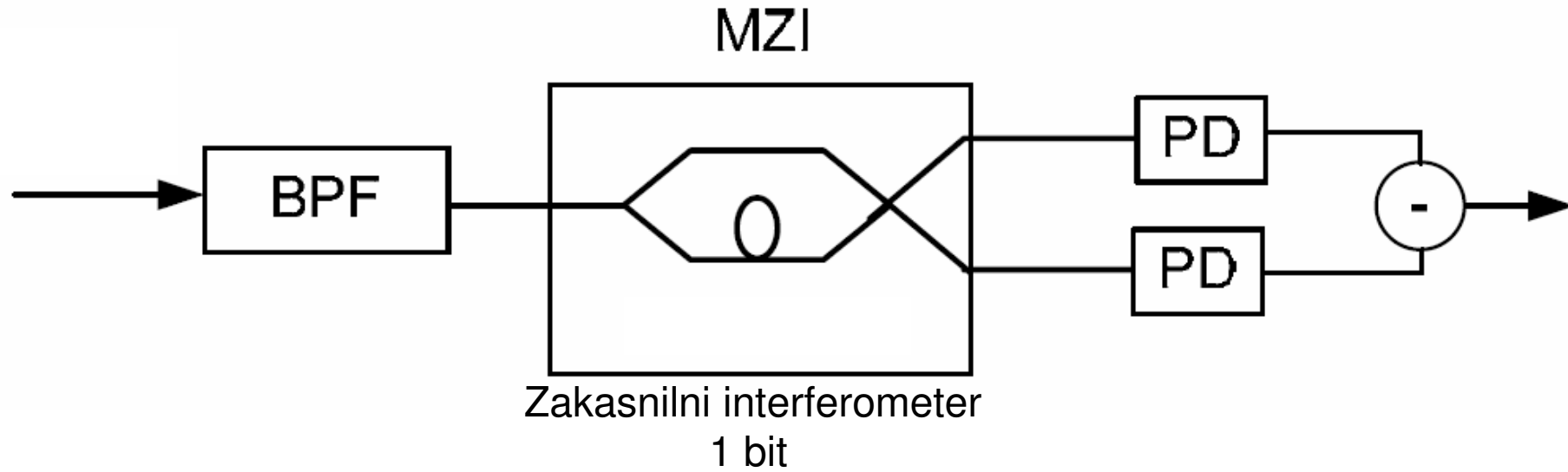


# Primerjava modulacijskih formatov

Modulation Format	Bandwidth efficiency C/B	Log <sub>2</sub> (C/B)	Error-free $E_b/N_0$
16 PSK	4	2	18dB
16 QAM	4	2	15dB
8 PSK	3	1.6	14.5dB
4 PSK	2	1	10dB
4 QAM	2	1	10dB
BFSK	1	0	13dB
BPSK	1	0	10.5dB

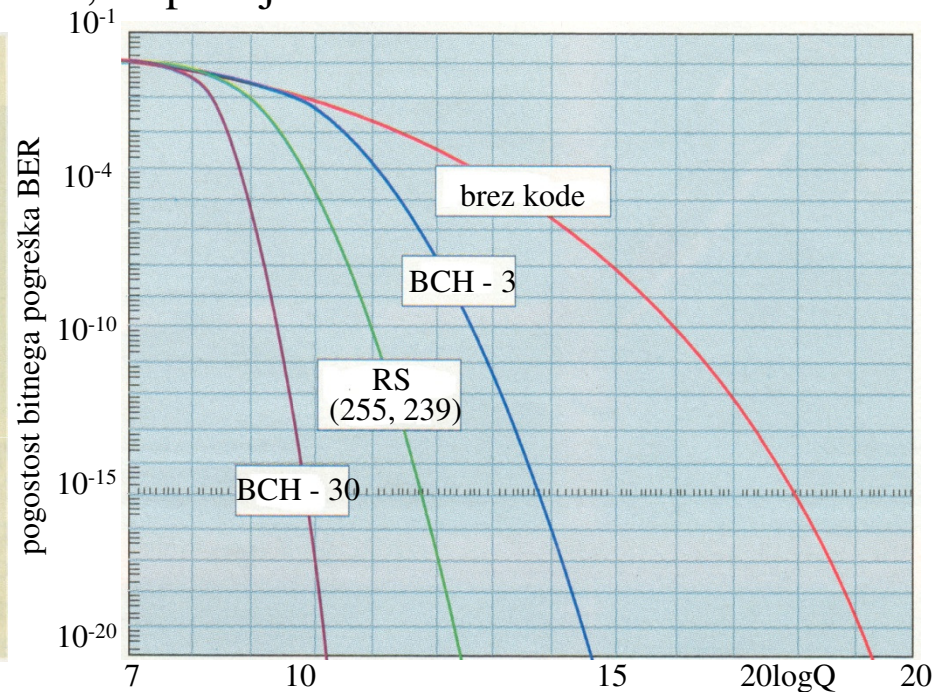
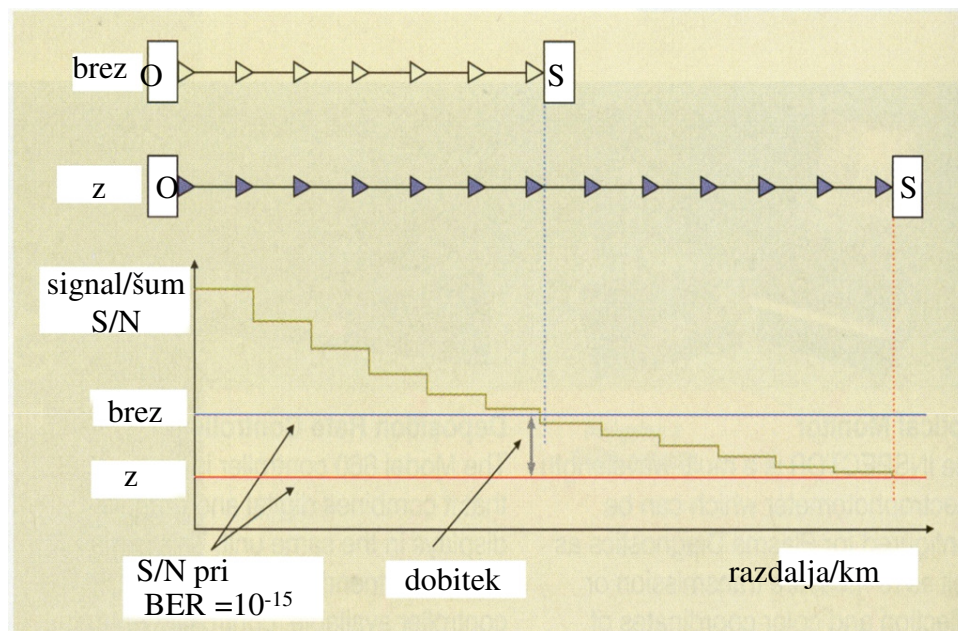


# Sprejemnik NRZ-DPSK



# VNAPREJŠNJA KOEKCIJA POGREŠKA (FEC)

- Način za znatno znižanje pogostosti bitnega pogoška (BER), efektivno povišanje razmerja signal/šum (S/N), oz. povečanje dosega optične zveze zlasti pri bitnih hitrostih  $B > 40$  Gb/s
- Zmanjšanje posledic naključne motnje zaradi šumov, disperzije in nelinearnosti



## Značilni rezultati:

- 40 Gb/s + 7% režije = 42,8 Gb/s
- BER (brez FEC)  $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$  --> BER (z FEC)  $10^{-13}$
- kodirni dobitek večji od 6 dB pri BER =  $10^{-15}$
- podvojitvev razdalje
- korekcijski (redundantni) biti potujejo skupaj z informacijskimi biti v smeri naprej od oddajnika proti sprejemniku (režija)
- različne korekcijske kode dajejo različni kodirni dobitek in imajo različno režijo
- najpogosteje uporabljana Reed-Solomonova koda RS (255, 239) ima režijo okoli 7%, kodirni dobitek 5,5 dB pri BER =  $10^{-12}$  in pri naključnih pogoških

# BER

# QAM Data Capacity

(Annex B, 6MHz)

	64 QAM	256 QAM	1024 QAM
<b>Symbol Rate (Msps)</b>	5.0569	5.3605	5.3605 (assumed)
<b>Bits per symbol</b>	6	8	10
<b>Channel Data Rate (Mbps)</b>	30.3417	42.8843	53.606
<b>Info bit rate(Mbps)</b>	26.9704	38.8107	~51
<b>Overhead</b>	11.11%	9.5%	~9.0 (assumed)



ACTERNA

# BER

Modulacija BPSK:

$$BER = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left( \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o}} \right) \approx \frac{0.2821}{\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o}}} e^{-\frac{E_b}{N_o}}$$

Modulacija DBPSK:

$$BER_{DBPSK} \approx 2BER_{BPSK} = \operatorname{erfc} \left( \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o}} \right) \approx \frac{0.5642}{\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o}}} e^{-\frac{E_b}{N_o}}$$

Modulacija QPSK:

$$BER_{QPSK} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left( \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o}} \right) \approx \frac{0.2821}{\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o}}} e^{-\frac{E_b}{N_o}}$$

# BER in število napak

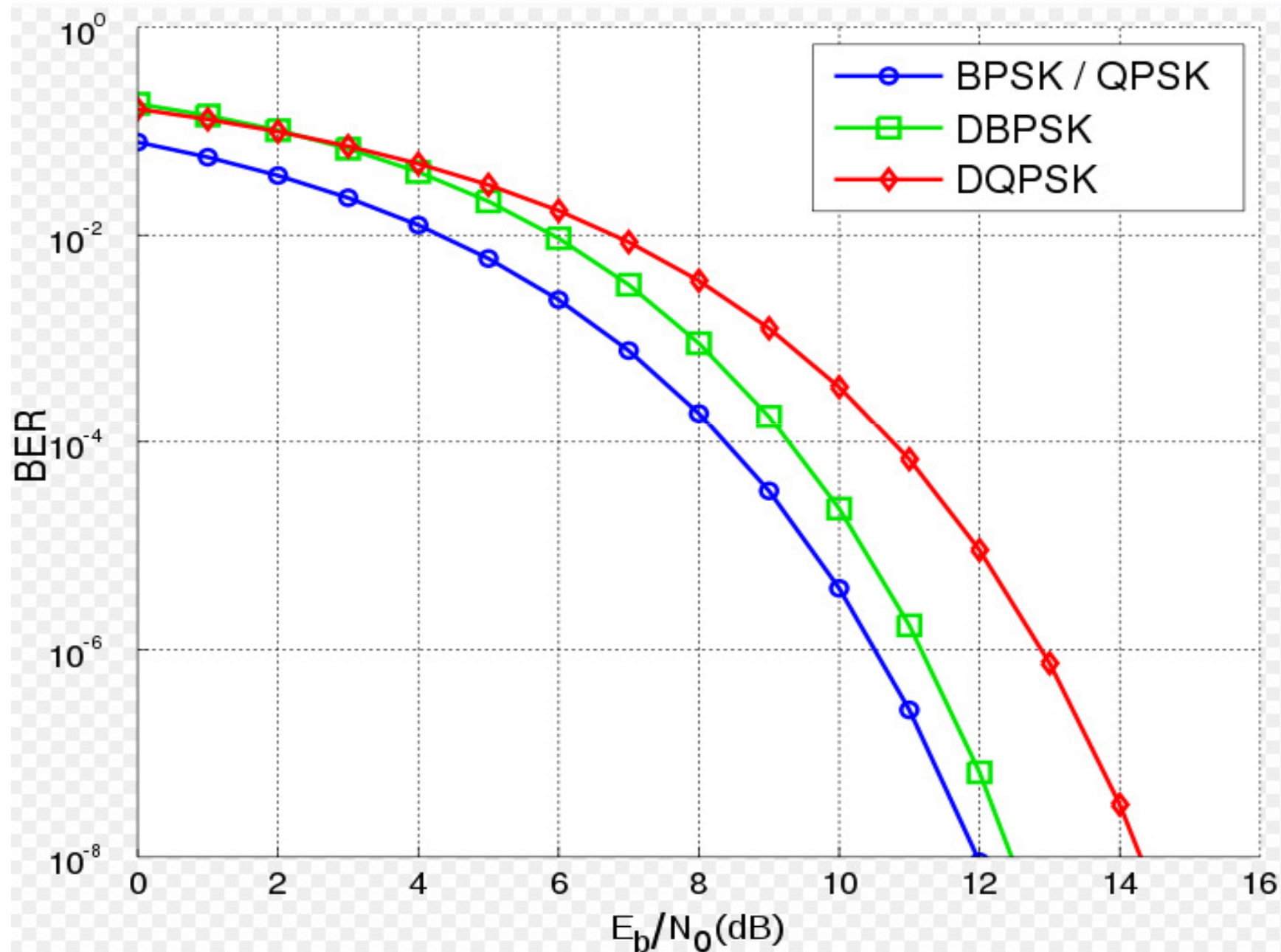
Primer: simbolni pretok  $R_S = 5 \text{ MS/s}$ , simboli  $k = 8$  mestni

<b>BER</b>	<b>Error Frequency</b>	<b>Error Incident</b>
$10^{-12}$	1 in 1 Trillion bits	25000 secs between errs (6.94 hrs)
$10^{-11}$	1 in 100 Billion bits	2500 secs between errs (41.67 mins)
$10^{-10}$	1 in 10 Billion bits	250 secs between errs (4.167 mins)
$10^{-9}$	1 in 1 Billion bits	25 seconds between errors
$10^{-8}$	1 in 100 Million bits	2.5 seconds between errors
$10^{-7}$	1 in 10 Million bits	4 errors per second
$10^{-6}$	1 in 1 Million bits	40 errors per second
$10^{-5}$	1 in 100 Thousand bits	400 errors per second
$10^{-4}$	1 in 10 Thousand Bits	4000 errors per second
$10^{-3}$	1 in 1 Thousand bits	40000 errors per second

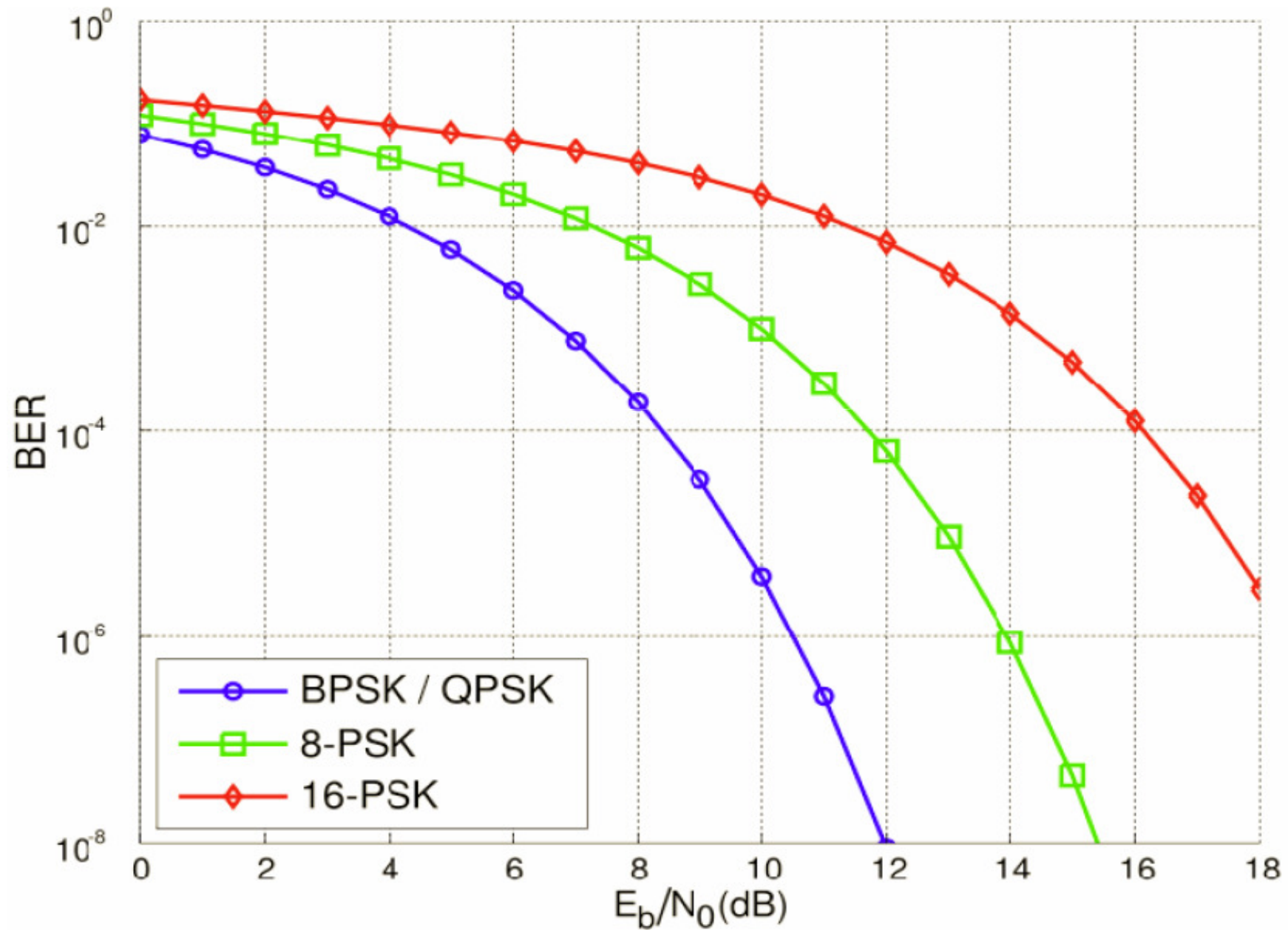
$$\text{SER} = R_S \times \text{BER}$$

$$\text{Število bitnih napak/s} = R_b \times \text{BER} = R_S \times k \times \text{BER} = 40 \text{ napak/s}$$

# BER za BPSK/QPSK, DBPSK, DQPSK <sup>111</sup>

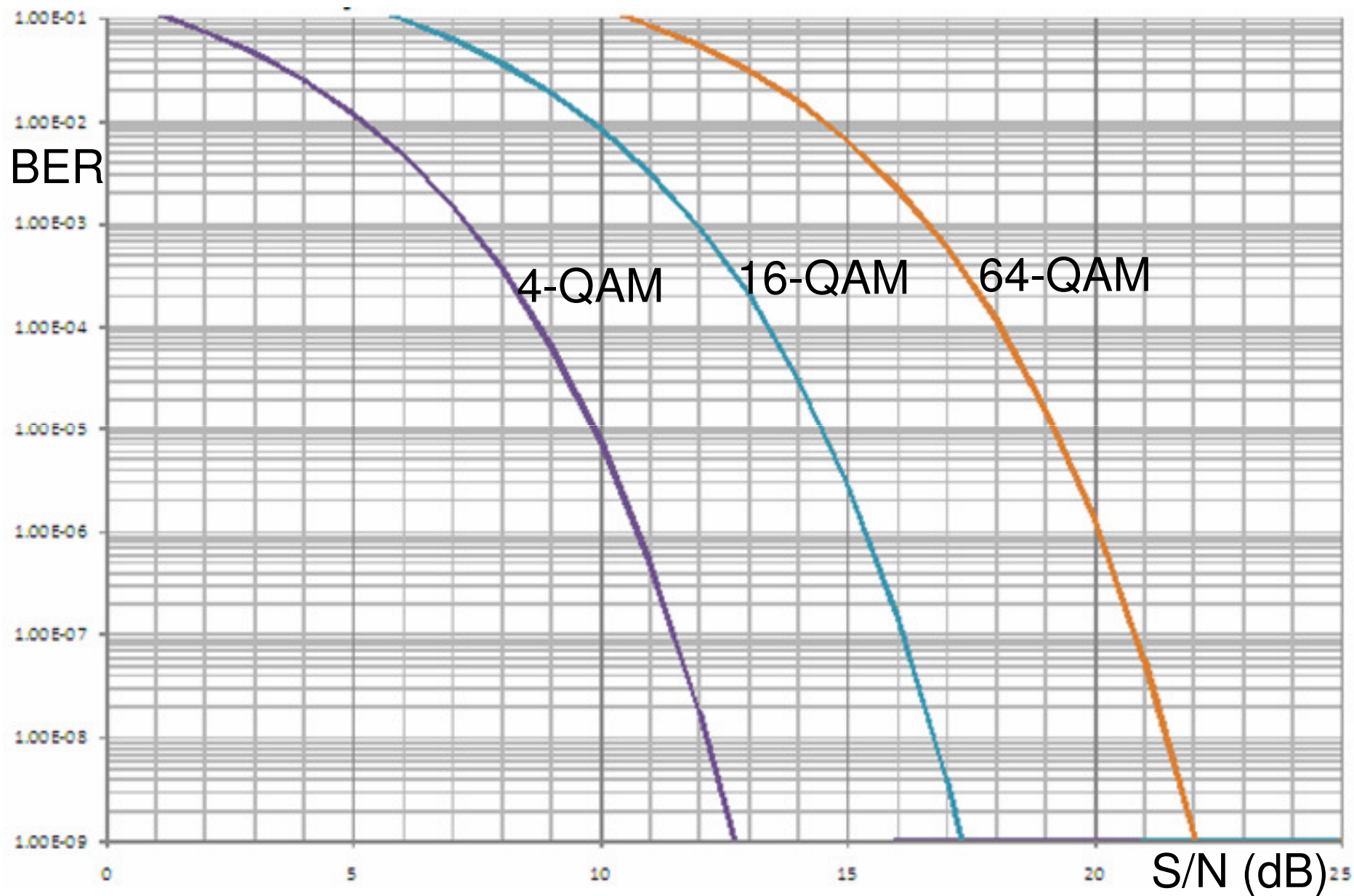


# BER za QPSK in M-PSK

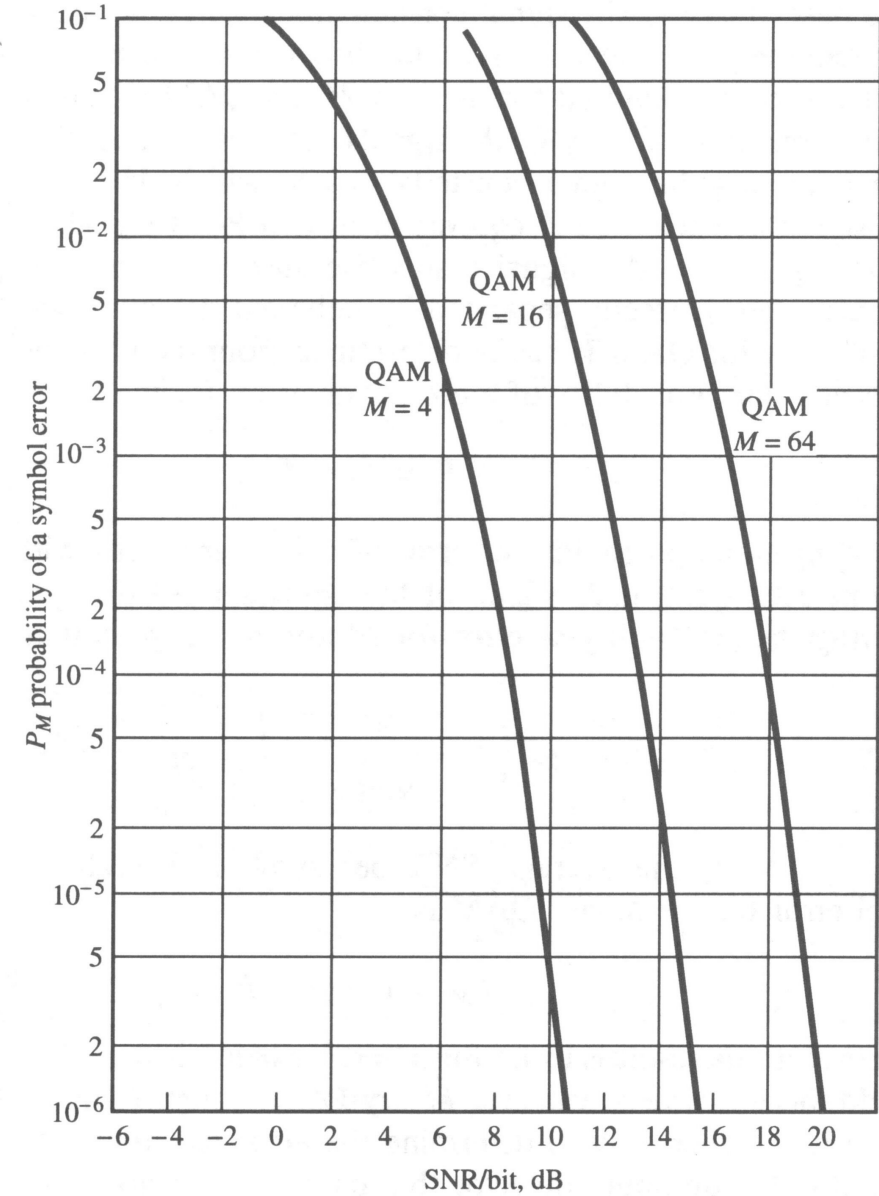
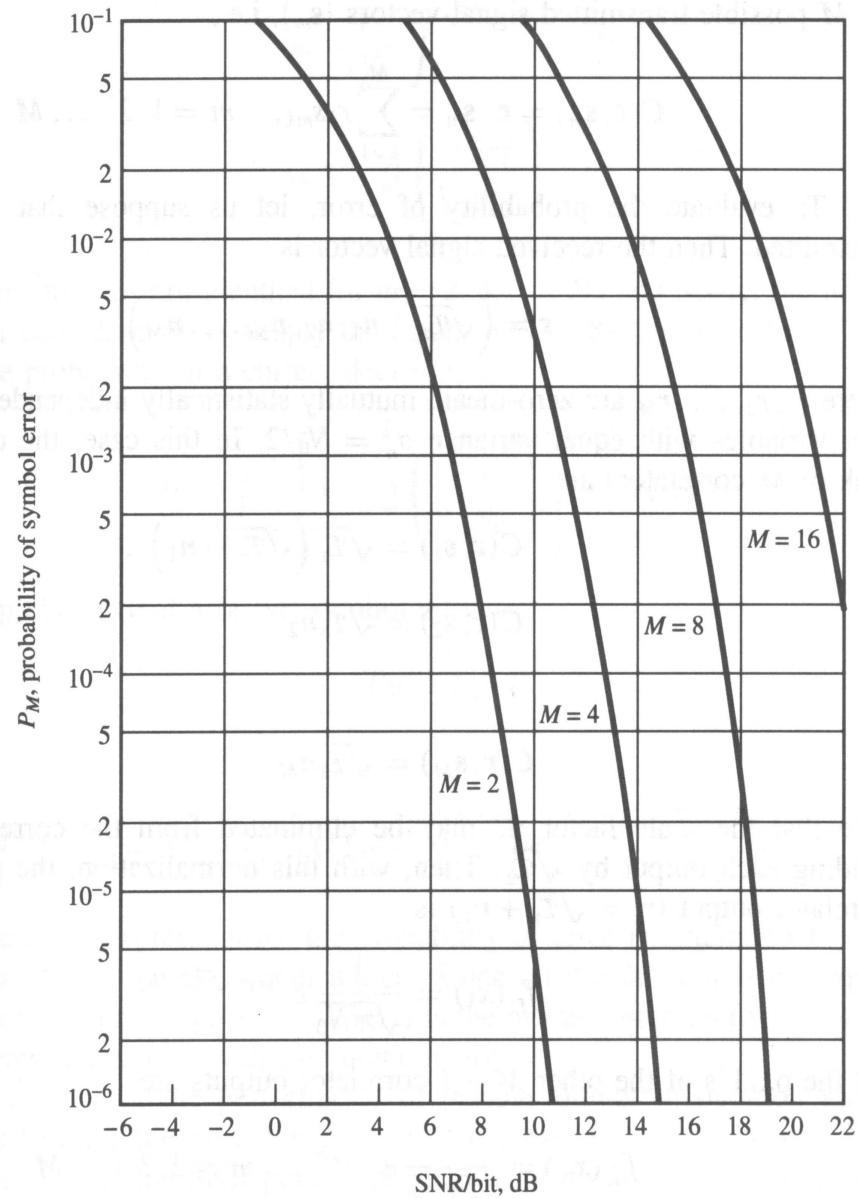




# BER za 4-QAM, 16-QAM in 64-QAM <sup>113</sup>

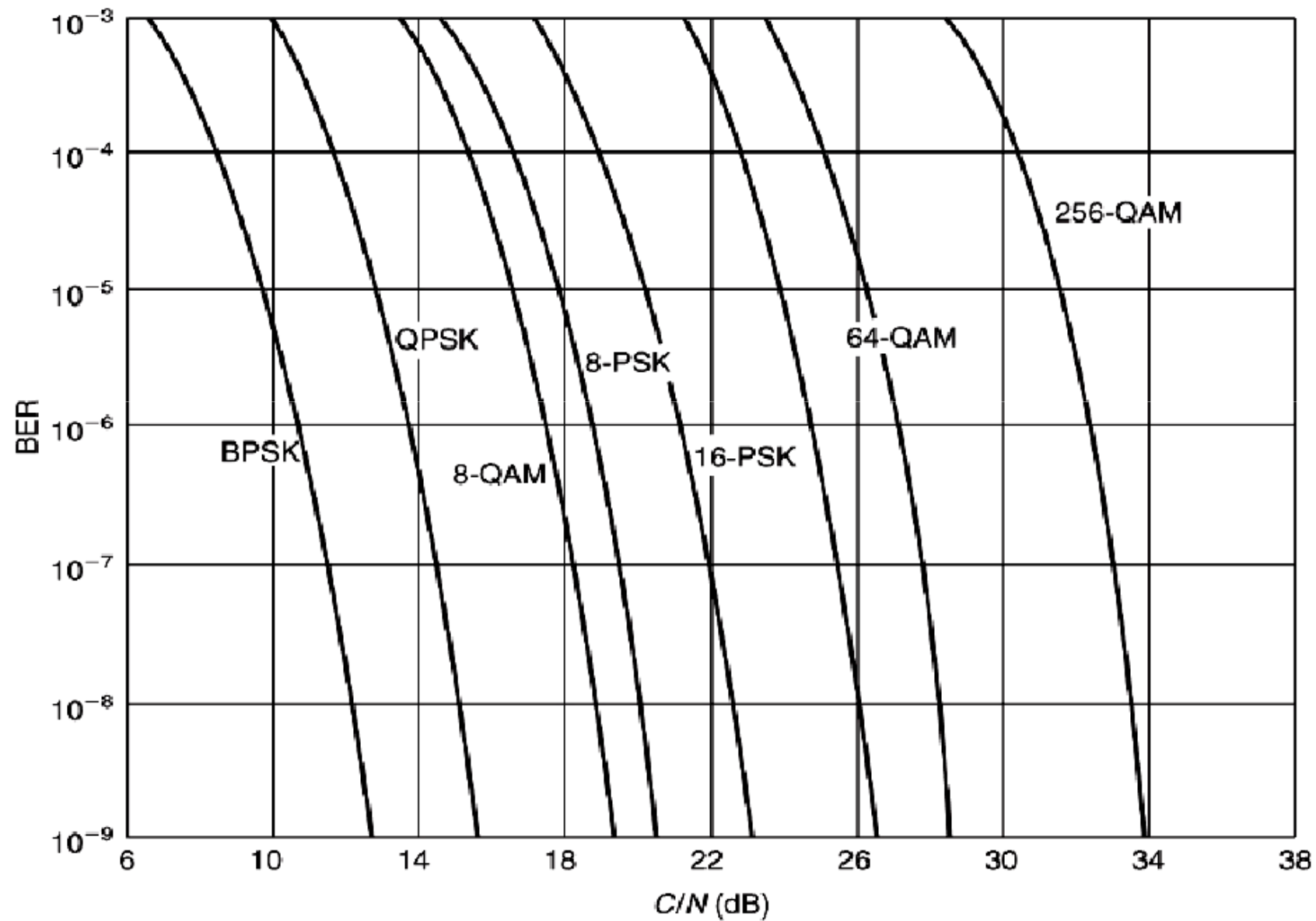


# BER za M-PSK in M-QAM

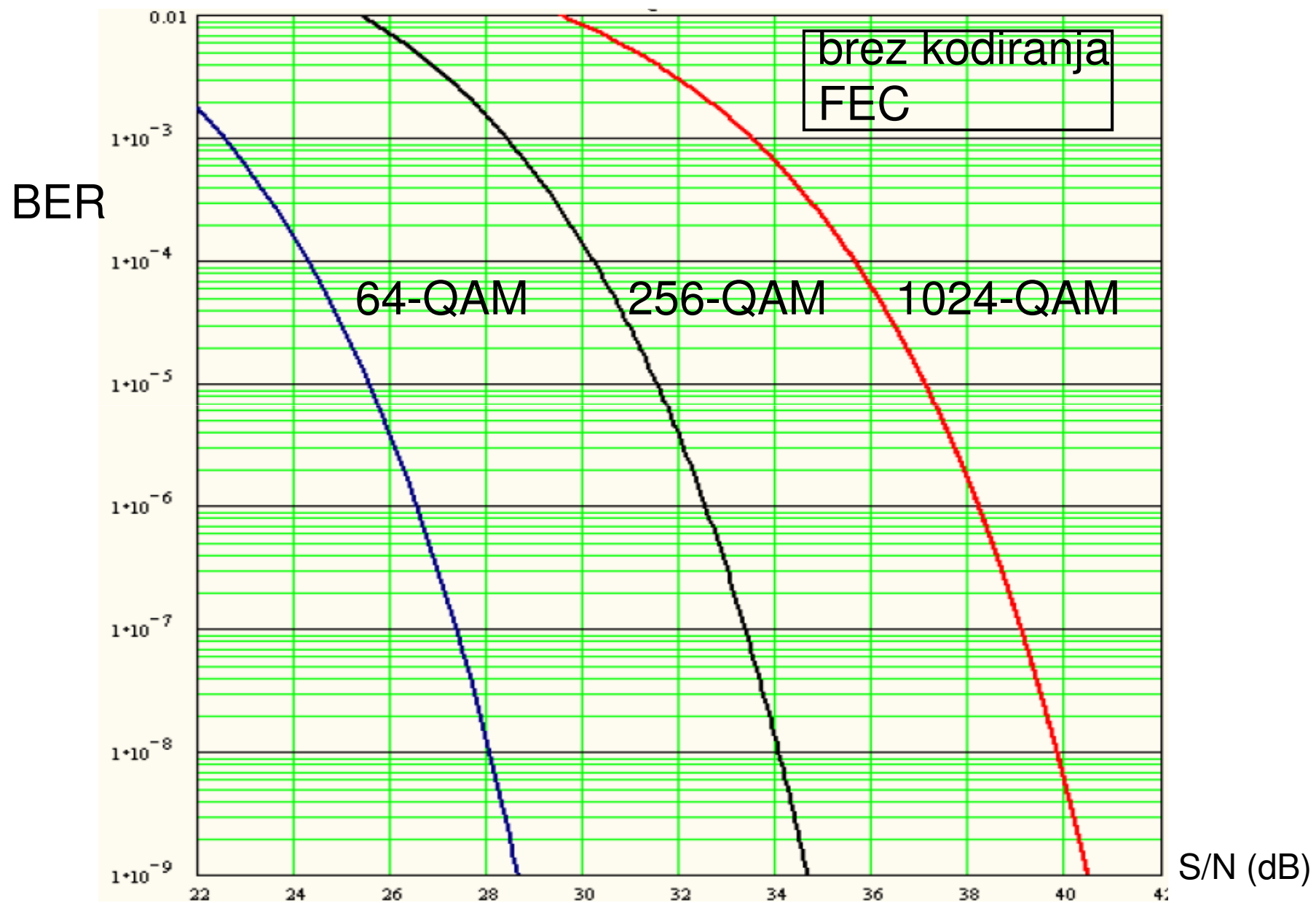




# Bitni pogrešek BER

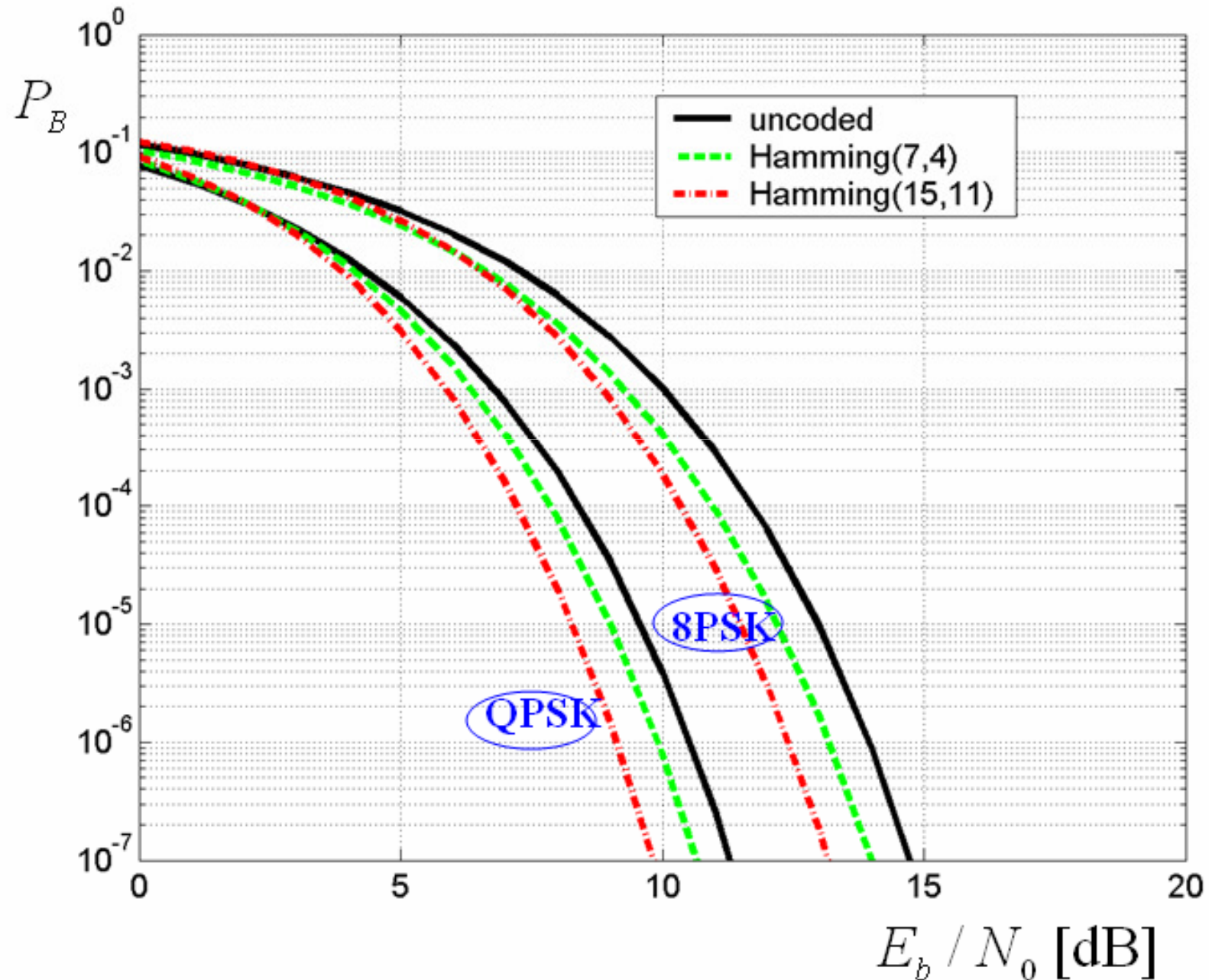


# BER za QAM



# Odvisnost pogreška od kodiranja

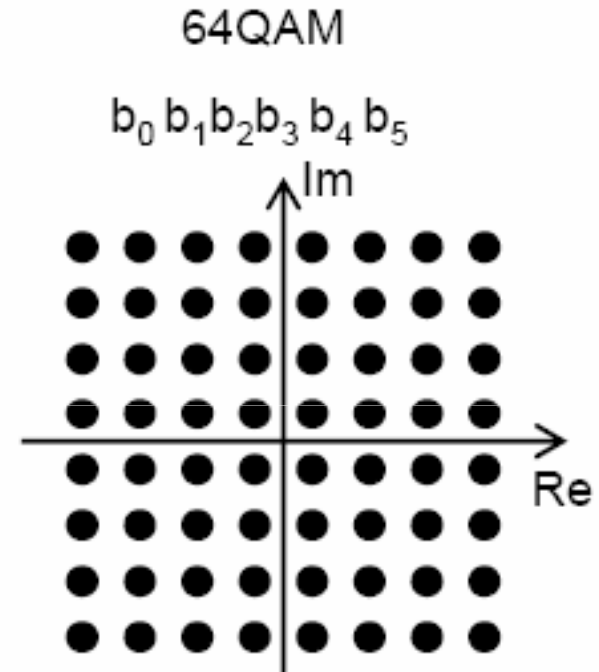
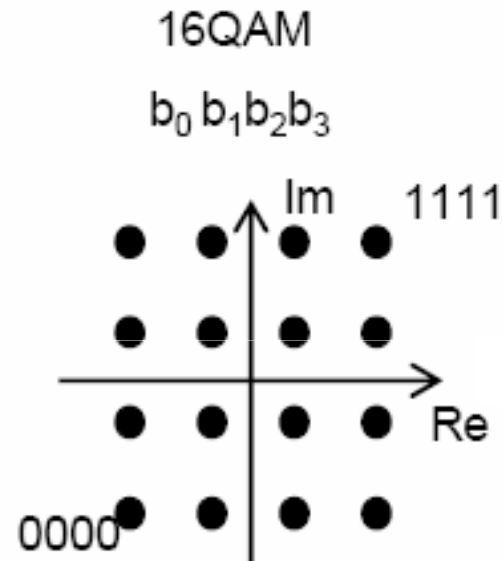
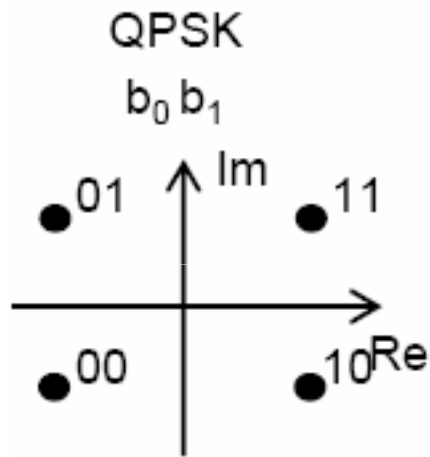
118



# BER za različne formate

Modulation Scheme	Theoretical BER Calculation
<b>Coh-PSK</b>	$BER = 0.5 \cdot \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}((Eb/No)))$
<b>Coh-DPSK</b>	$BER = \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}((Eb/No))) - 0.5 \cdot (\text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}((Eb/No))))^2$
<b>Coh-QPSK</b>	$BER = \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}((Eb/No))) - 0.25 \cdot (\text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}((Eb/No))))^2$
<b>Ncoh-QPSK(Dif)</b>	$BER = \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}(2 \cdot (Eb/No)) \cdot \text{SIN}(\text{PI}()/4))$
<b>Coh-8-PSK</b>	$BER = \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}(3 \cdot (Eb/No)) \cdot \text{SIN}(\text{PI}()/8))$
<b>Ncoh-8PSK(Dif)</b>	$BER = \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}(2 \cdot 3 \cdot (Eb/No)) \cdot \text{SIN}(\text{PI}()/(2 \cdot 8)))$
<b>16-QAM</b>	$BER = ((1-1/K)/(\text{LOG}(K)/\text{LOG}(2))) \cdot \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}(3 \cdot (\text{LOG}(K)/\text{LOG}(2))/(K^2-1) \cdot (Eb/No)))$ Where $K = 4$
<b>32-QAM</b>	$BER = ((1-1/K)/(\text{LOG}(K)/\text{LOG}(2))) \cdot \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}(3 \cdot (\text{LOG}(K)/\text{LOG}(2))/(K^2-1) \cdot (Eb/No)))$ Where $K = 6$
<b>64-QAM</b>	$BER = ((1-1/K)/(\text{LOG}(K)/\text{LOG}(2))) \cdot \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}(3 \cdot (\text{LOG}(K)/\text{LOG}(2))/(K^2-1) \cdot (Eb/No)))$ Where $K = 8$
<b>256-QAM</b>	$BER = ((1-1/K)/(\text{LOG}(K)/\text{LOG}(2))) \cdot \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}(3 \cdot (\text{LOG}(K)/\text{LOG}(2))/(K^2-1) \cdot (Eb/No)))$ Where $K = 16$
<b>Coh-4FSK</b>	$BER = 0.5 \cdot \text{ERFC}(\text{SQRT}((Eb/No)/2))$

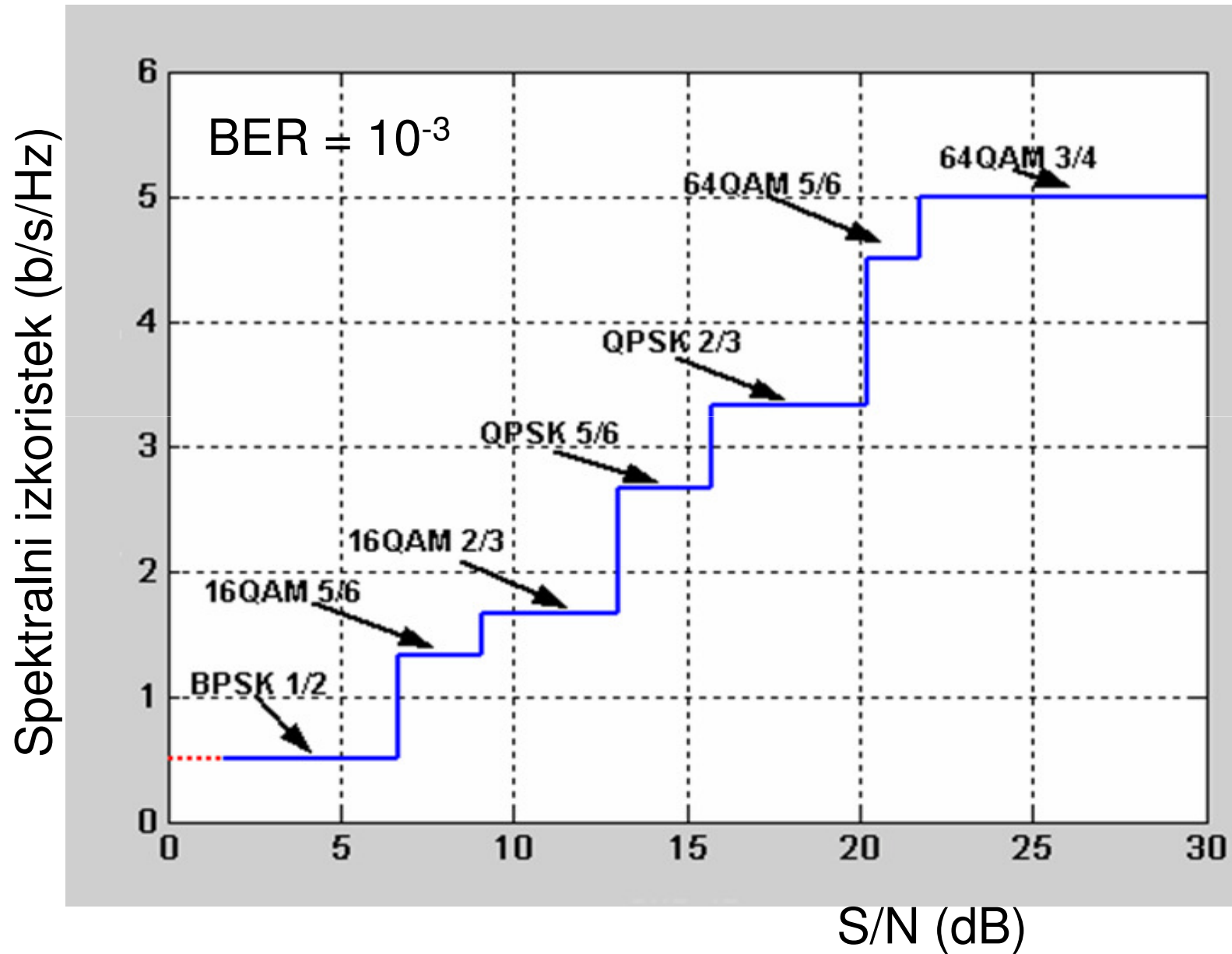
# Modulacijske sheme za WiMax in LTE<sup>120</sup>



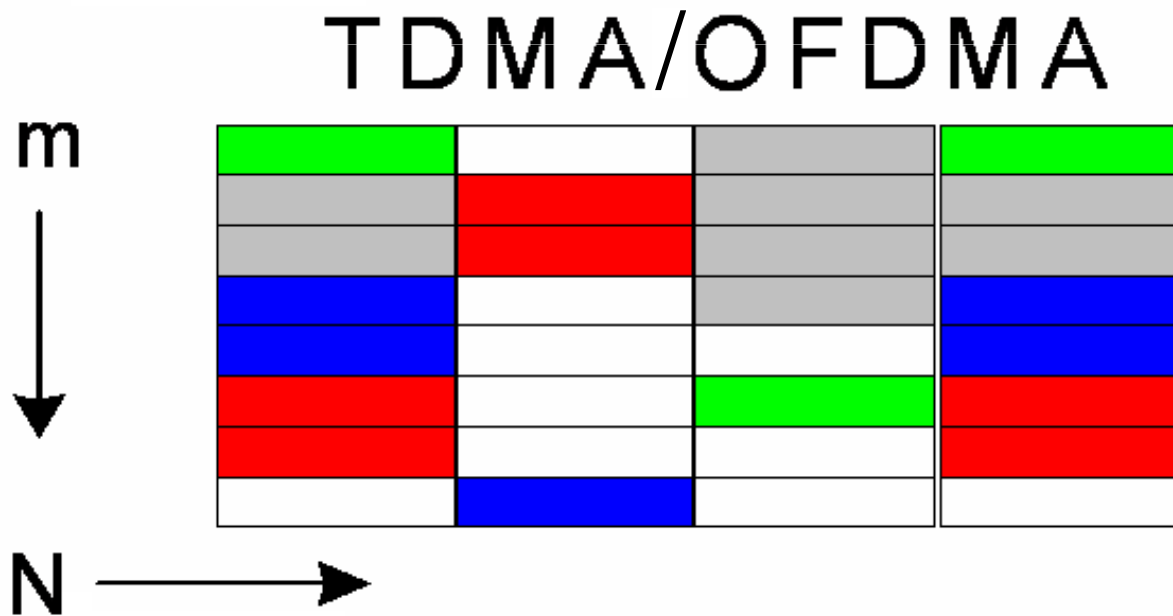
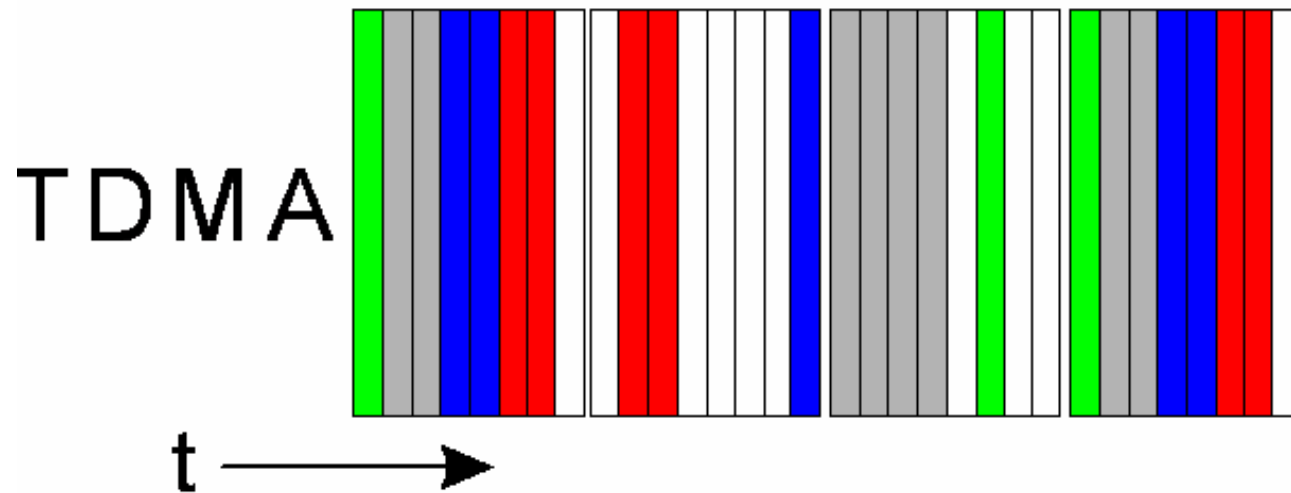
256-QAM bo naslednji modulacijski format za široko uporabo.



# Spektralni izkoristek



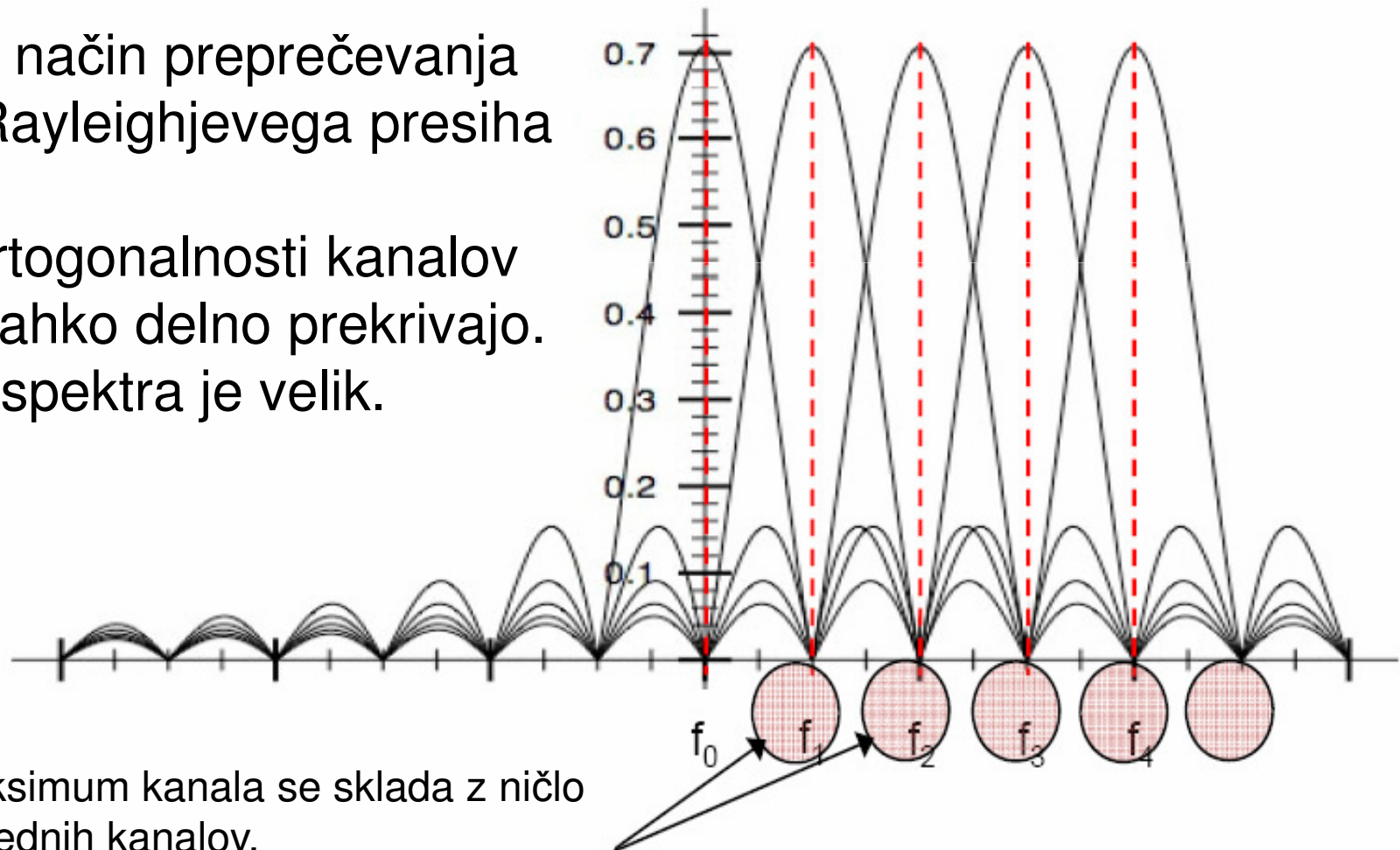
# Mnogonosilniški sistemi



# OFDM – mnogonosilniški pasovi

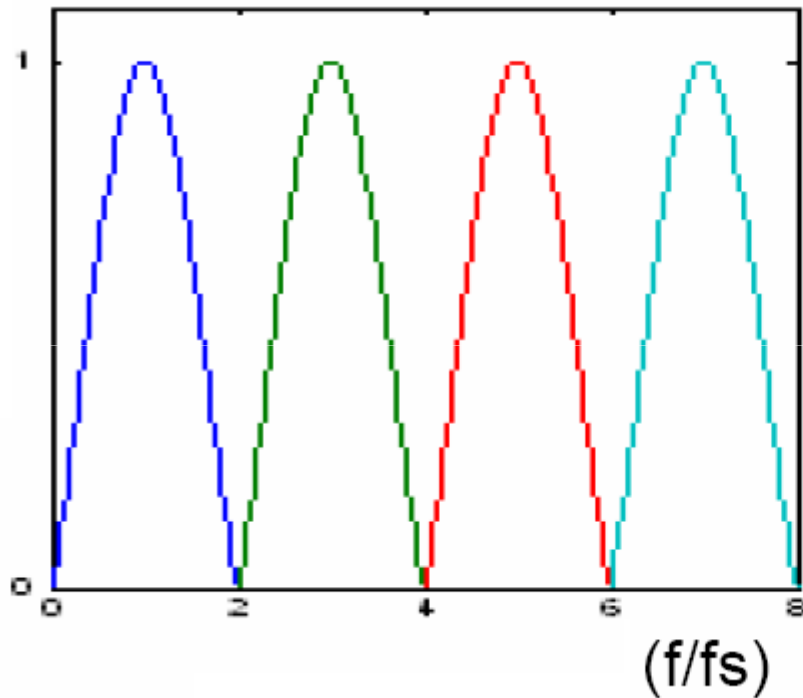
$$f_n = f_0 + nf_s = f_0 + n \frac{1}{T_s} \quad n = \dots -1, 0, 1, 2 \dots$$

- OFDM je način preprečevanja posledic Rayleighjevega presiha
- Zaradi ortogonalnosti kanalov se kanali lahko delno prekrivajo. Izkoristek spektra je velik.

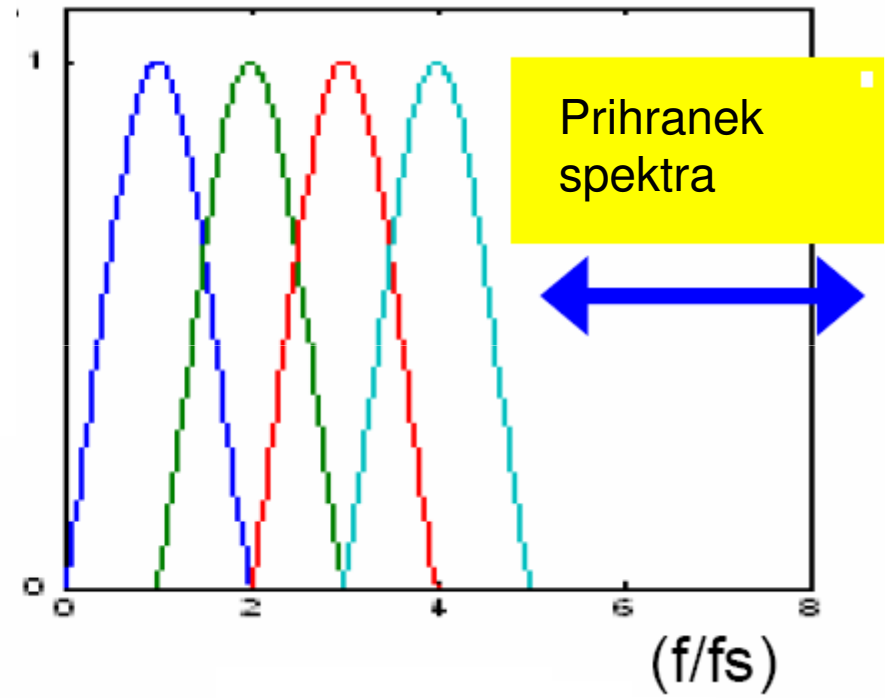


# OFDM – prihranek spektra

Optično filtriranje



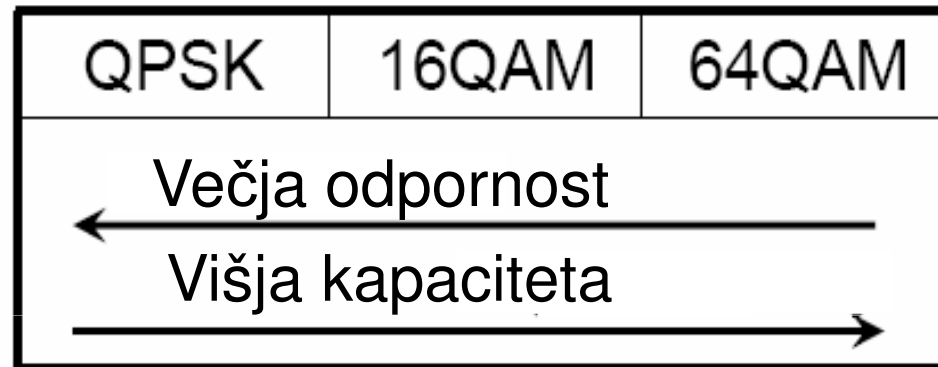
OFDM



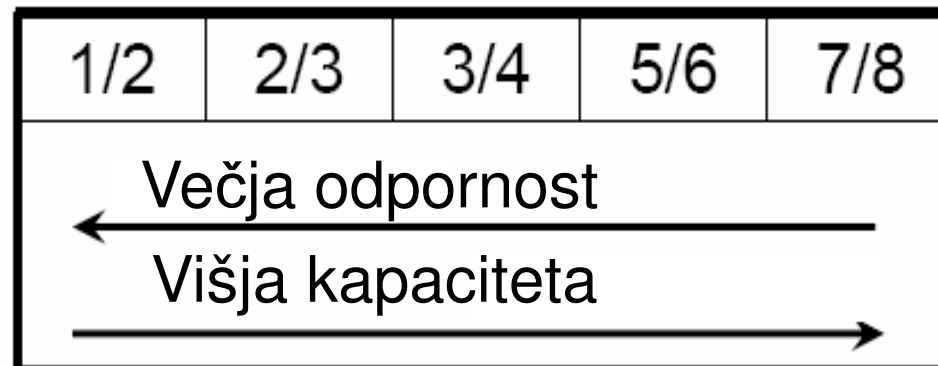
# Sklep

Z višanjem reda modulacije in kodiranja zvišujemo kapaciteto in znižujemo odpornost

- **Modulacija** : QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, (DQPSK)



- **Popravek napake**: Kodiranje–konvolucijske kode ( $1/2 - 7/8$ )



Ni mogoče hkrati doseči večje odpornosti in višje kapacitete.

# KONEC