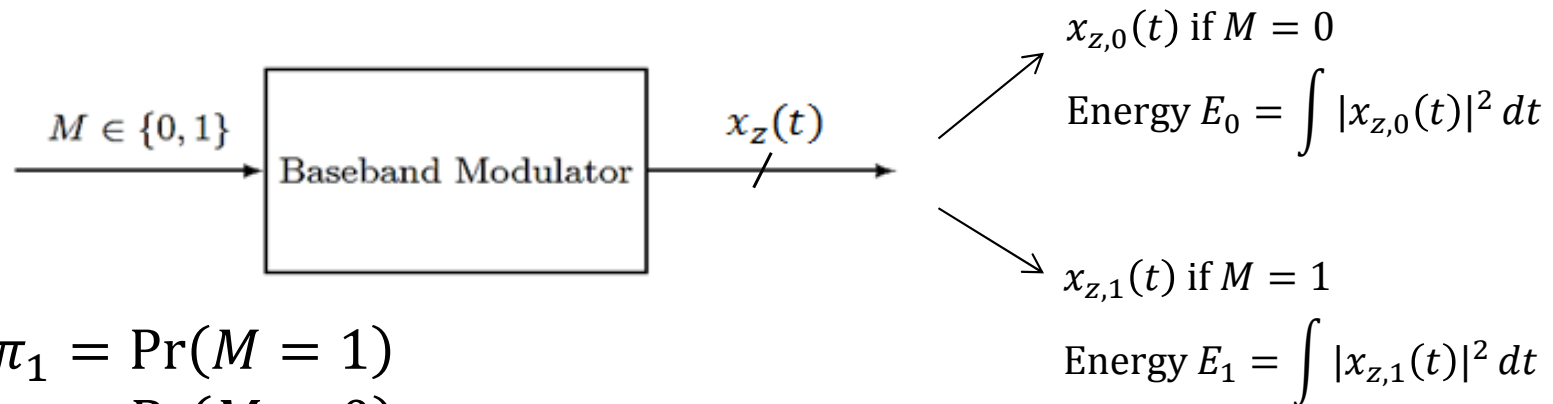


Digital Communication Part II

Optimal Single-Bit Transmission

(Chapter 13)

- Baseband modulator

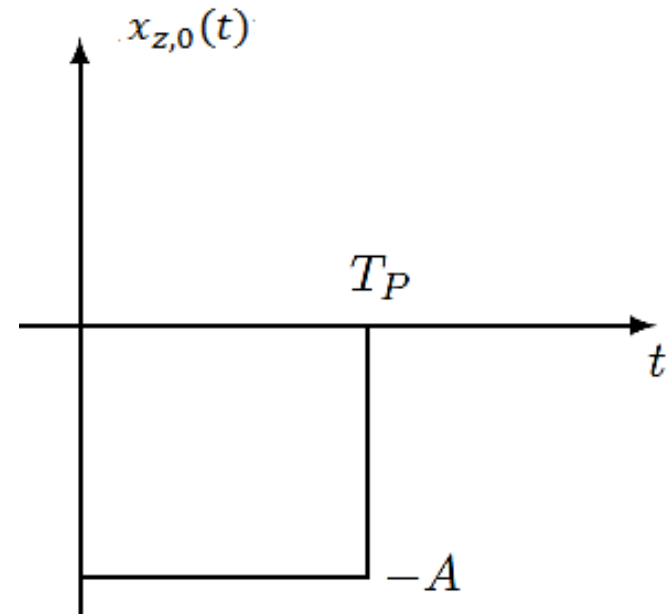
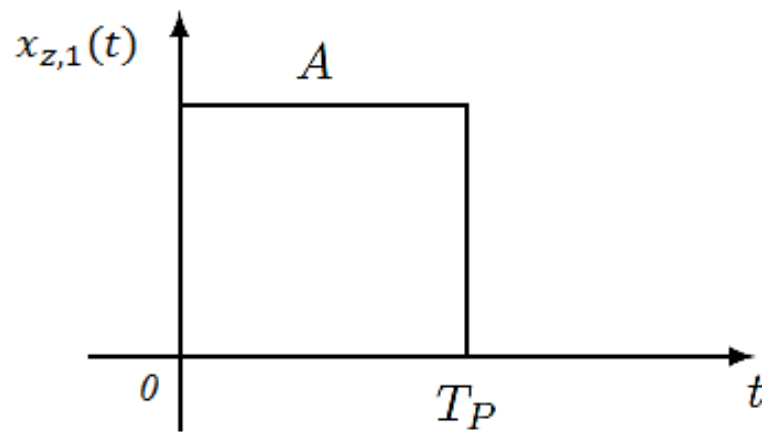


$$\begin{aligned}\pi_1 &= \Pr(M = 1) \\ \pi_0 &= \Pr(M = 0) \\ (\pi_0 + \pi_1 &= 1)\end{aligned}$$

Optimal Single-Bit Transmission

- Average energy per bit: $E_b = \pi_0 E_0 + \pi_1 E_1$
- If $x_z(t)$ is of duration T_P ,
 - Average power = $P_s = \frac{E_s}{T_P}$
 - Bit rate = $R_b = \frac{1}{T_P}$

Example a)

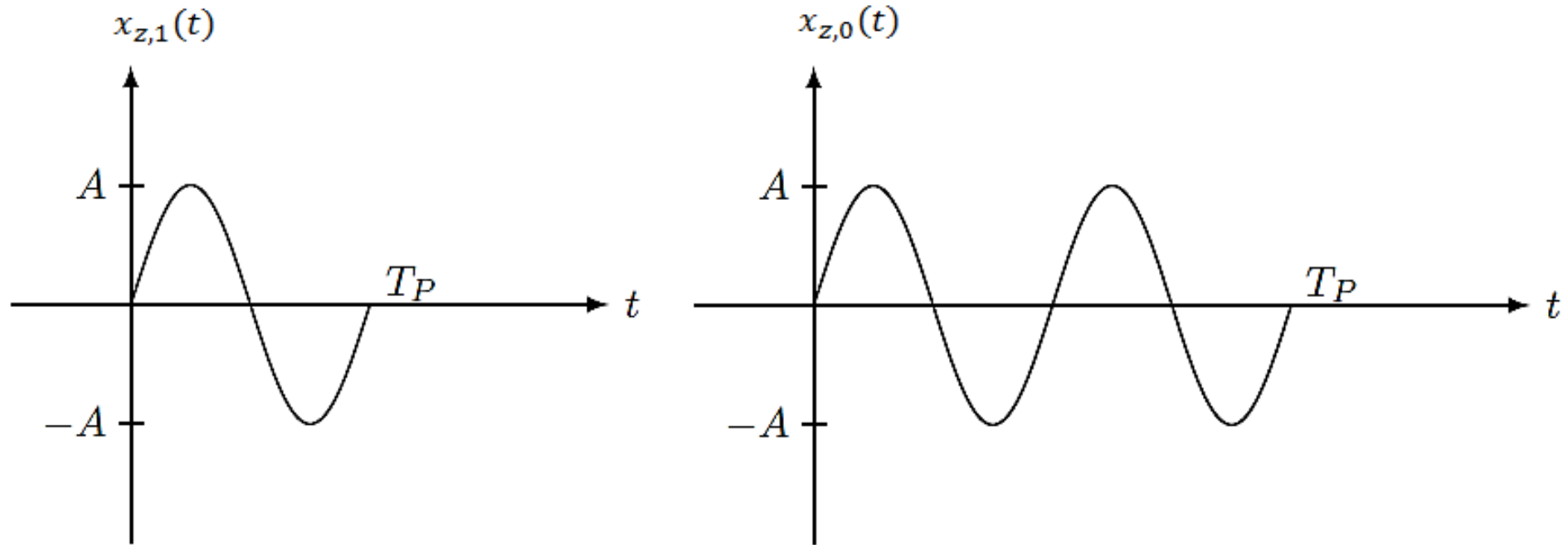


$$E_0 = E_1 = A^2 T_P$$

\Rightarrow

$$E_b = \pi_0 E_0 + \pi_1 E_1 = A^2 T_P$$

Example b)



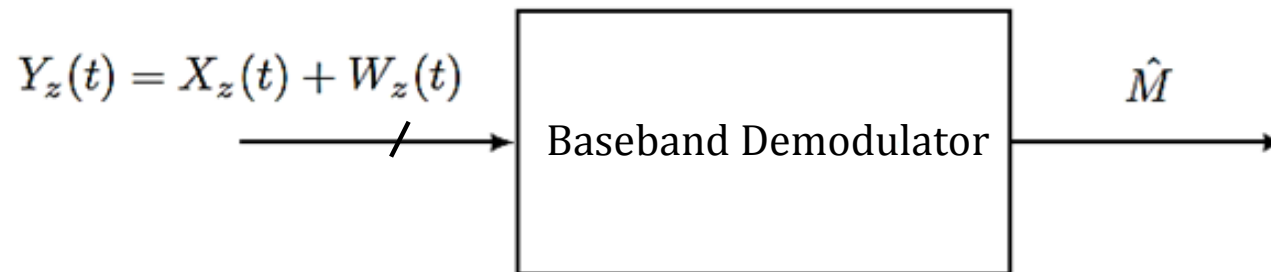
$$E_0 = E_1 = \frac{A^2 T_P}{2}$$

\Rightarrow

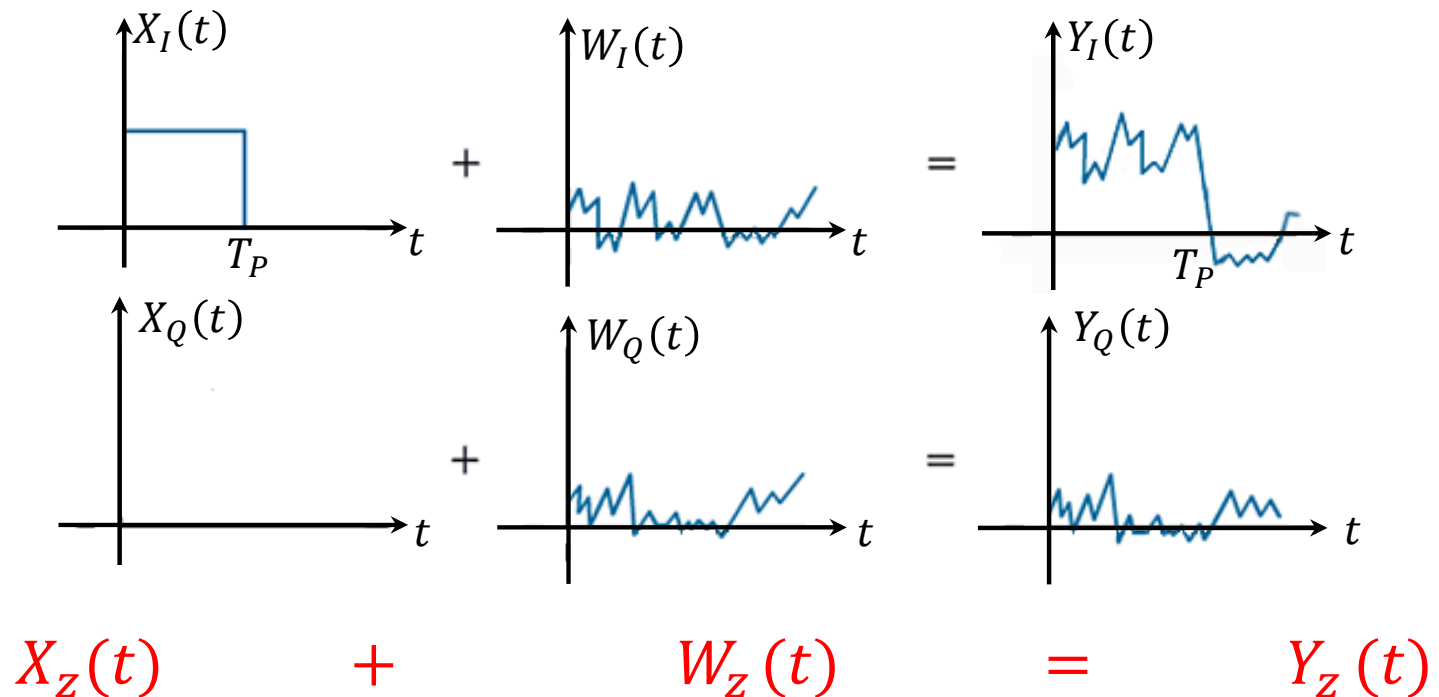
$$E_b = \pi_0 E_0 + \pi_1 E_1 = \frac{A^2 T_P}{2}$$



Baseband Demodulator



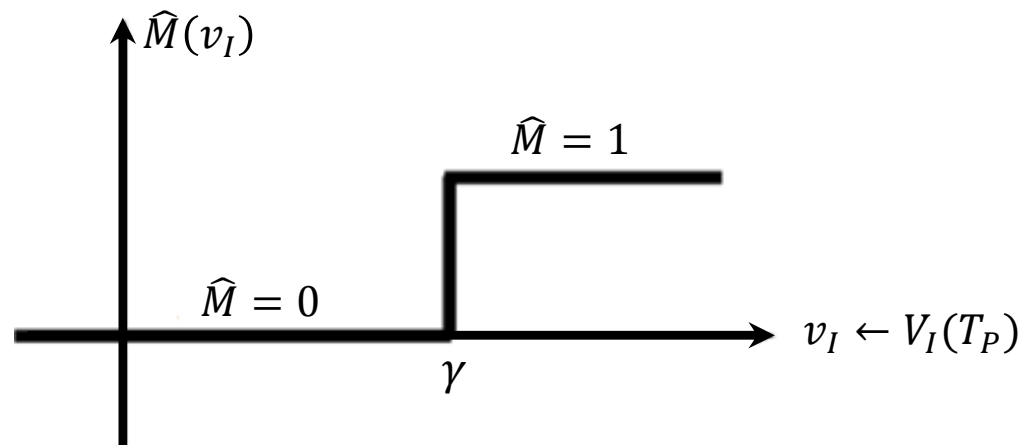
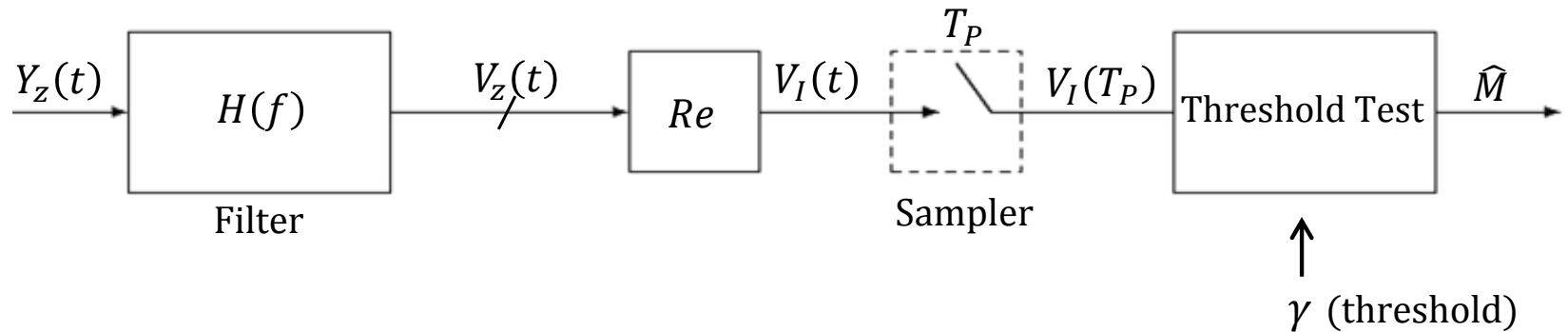
Ex.:



Design Problem

- Design domain
 1. Baseband modulator: Waveforms $x_{z,0}(t)$ and $x_{z,1}(t)$
 2. Baseband demodulator: to be discussed
- Design goal: Minimize the BEP
- Design constraints:
 - Duration T_P
 - Bandwidth B_T (or spectral efficiency $\eta_B = \frac{1/T_P}{B_T}$)
 - Average Power P_s (or $SNR = \frac{P_s}{N_0 B_T}$)

Structure of the Optimal Baseband Demodulator

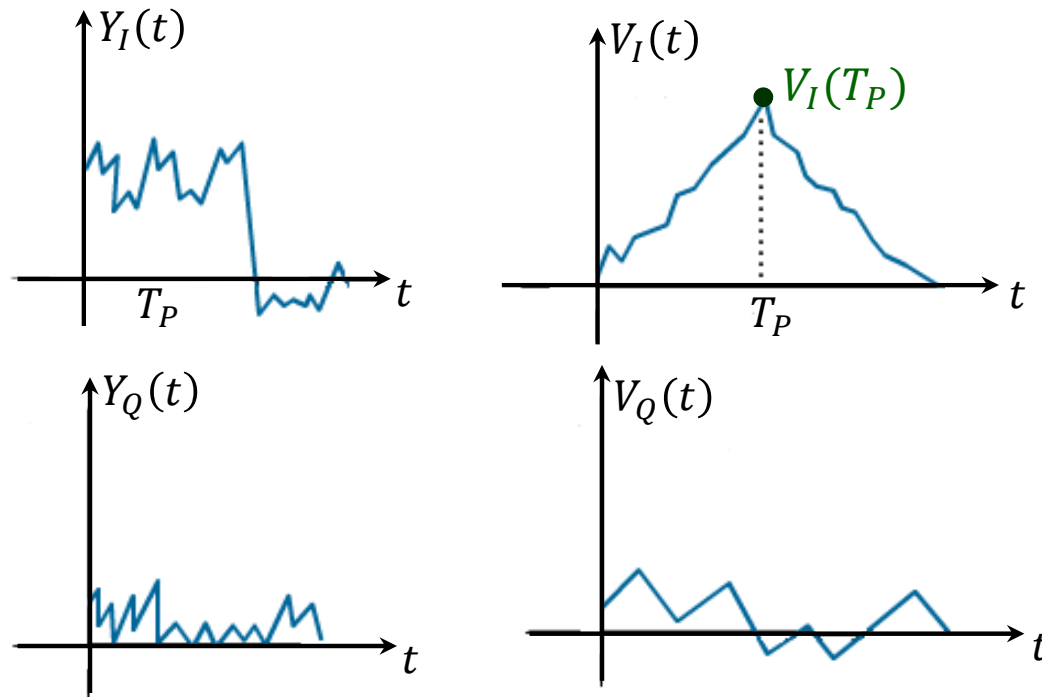


Remark: The threshold test can be expressed as

$$V_I(T_P) \underset{\hat{M}=0}{\overset{\hat{M}=1}{\gtrless}} \gamma$$

Structure of the Optimal Baseband Demodulator

Ex.:



Remark: $V_I(T_P)$ is a so called sufficient statistics for the estimate of M from $V_Z(t)$



Design Problem

- Design domain
 1. Baseband modulator: Waveforms $x_{z,0}(t)$ and $x_{z,1}(t)$
 2. Baseband demodulator:
 1. Filter $H(f)$
 2. Threshold γ
- Design goal: Minimize the BEP
- Design constraints:
 - Duration T_P
 - Bandwidth B_T (or spectral efficiency $\eta_B = \frac{1/T_P}{B_T}$)
 - Average Power P_s (or $SNR = \frac{P_s}{N_0 B_T}$)

Three Steps to Solve the Design Problem

1. Optimum threshold γ

Given $\{x_{z,0}(t), x_{z,1}(t)\}$ and $H(f)$, design γ

→ maximum a posteriori bit demodulation (MAPBD)

2. Optimum filter $H(f)$:

Given $\{x_{z,0}(t), x_{z,1}(t)\}$ and the optimal γ , design $H(f)$

→ matched filter

3. Optimum waveforms $\{x_{z,0}(t), x_{z,1}(t)\}$

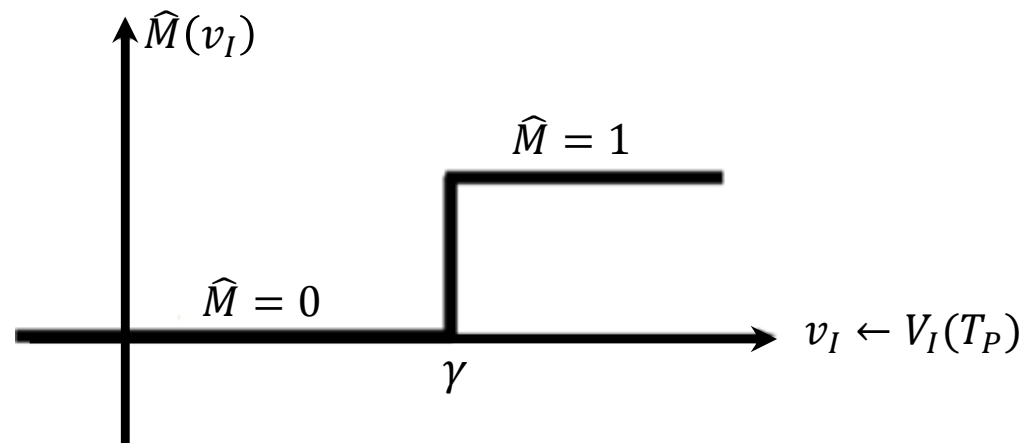
Given γ and $H(f)$, design $\{x_{z,0}(t), x_{z,1}(t)\}$

Optimum Threshold γ

- Given $\{x_{z,0}(t), x_{z,1}(t)\}$ and $H(f)$, we wish to find γ that minimizes the BEP

$$P_B(E) = \Pr(\hat{M} \neq M)$$

- Recall the rule



- That is, if $v_I > \gamma$ we have $\hat{M} = 1$ and, otherwise, if $v_I < \gamma$ we have $\hat{M} = 0$

- If $M = 0$, the baseband signals at the receiver side are as follows:



THE EDGE IN KNOWLEDGE

Optimum Threshold γ

- The noise $N_z(t) = N_I(t) + jN_Q(t)$ is such that:
 - $N_I(t)$ and $N_Q(t)$ are independent
 - $S_{N_I}(f) = S_{N_Q}(f) = |H(f)|^2 \frac{N_0}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow N_I(t) \sim N(0, \sigma_{N_I}^2)$ with $\sigma_{N_I}^2 = \frac{N_0}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(f)|^2 df$
and $N_Q(t) \sim N(0, \sigma_{N_Q}^2)$ with $\sigma_{N_Q}^2 = \sigma_{N_I}^2$
- $V_{I,0} = \text{Re}\{m_0(T_P)\} + N_I(T_P)$ where $\text{Re}\{m_0(T_P)\} \triangleq m_0$
and $N_I(T_P) \sim N(0, \sigma_{N_I}^2)$

Optimum Threshold γ

- To summarize, if $M = 0$, then the sufficient statistics $V_I(T_p)$ at the input of the threshold test is:

$$V_{I,0}(T_p) = m_0 + N_I$$

$$\text{where } m_0 = \text{Re}\{x_{z,0}(t) * h(t)|_{t=T_p}\}$$

$$N_I \sim N(0, \sigma_{N_I}^2) \text{ with } \sigma_{N_I}^2 = \frac{N_0}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(f)|^2 df$$

- Similarly, if $M = 1$, we have:

$$V_{I,1}(T_p) = m_1 + N_I$$

$$\text{where } m_1 = \text{Re}\{x_{z,1}(t) * h(t)|_{t=T_p}\}$$

$$N_I \sim N(0, \sigma_{N_I}^2) \text{ with } \sigma_{N_I}^2 = \frac{N_0}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(f)|^2 df$$

Remark: The filter $H(f)$ affects both the signal part (m_0 and m_1) and the noise ($\sigma_{N_I}^2$)