

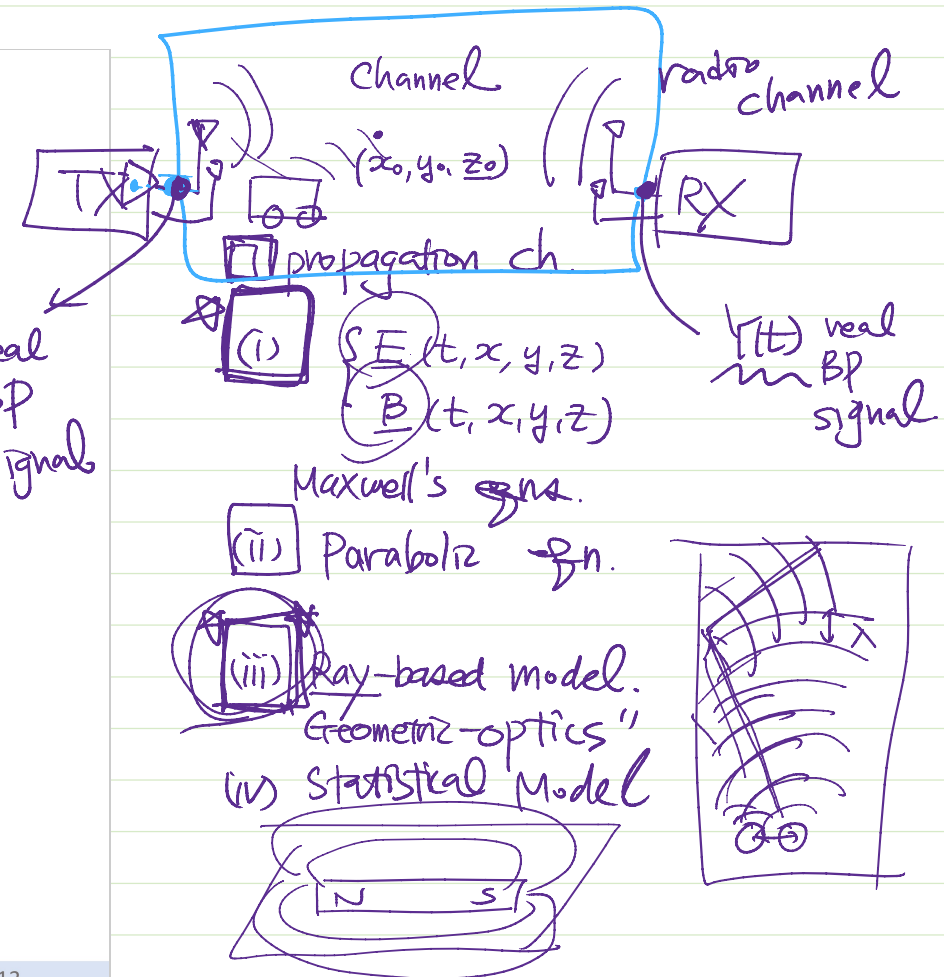
## Experiment 12:

# DBPSK and of " Encoded BPSK

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Communication and Intelligent Systems Lab. (CISL)

## Outline



$$\underline{Y(t)} = \underset{\text{LTI}}{X(t) * h(t)} \quad (x)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t, \tau) X(\tau) d\tau \quad (y)$$

1. DBPSK
2. Differentially Coherent Detection
3. Today's Experiment
4. About Report

## Outline

1. DBPSK
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$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t, \tau) X(\tau) d\tau \quad (0)$$

two-path TV channel

$$Y_c(t) = \alpha(t) X_c(t - \tau_0) + \beta(t) X_c(t - \tau_1)$$

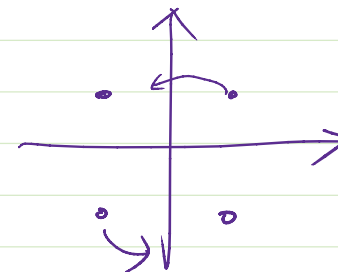
$$X(t) = \text{Re} \{ X_c(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t} \}$$

$$= \alpha(t) g(t) e^{j\phi(t)} X_c(t - \tau_0)$$

$g(t)$  HF

$$Y_c(t) = A \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n p(t - nT) e^{j\theta_n}$$

1950-1990



3. Today's Experiment

4. About Report

NGCN302

CISL (POSTECH)

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# DBPSK

- DBPSK : Differentially Encoded BPSK

- Symbol의 "phase difference"에 정보를 심는다.
- BPSK Symbol :  $b_n \in \{-1, 1\}$
- DPSK Symbol :  $c_0 = 1, c_n = c_{n-1} b_n$

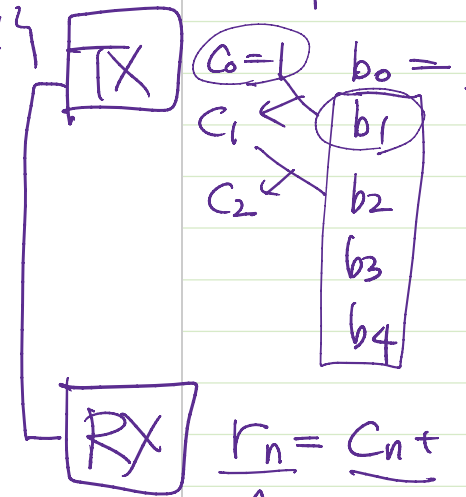
| n         | 0 | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4 | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |
|-----------|---|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|
| $b_n$     |   | 1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1  | 1  | -1 |
| $c_{n-1}$ |   | 1 | 1  | -1 | 1 | 1  | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| $c_n$     | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1  | 1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1  |

- $b_n = 1$ 이면  $c_n = c_{n-1}$  (phase difference : 0)
- $b_n = -1$ 이면  $c_n = -c_{n-1}$  (phase difference =  $\pi$ )

$$a_n \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$b_n \in \{-1, 1\}$$

$$c_n \in \{1, -1\}$$



$$\sum b_n p(t-nT) e^{j\phi_n}$$

$$|\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}| \approx 0$$

$$b_n = e^{j\phi_n} + \text{noise}$$

$$\phi_n \in \{0, \pi\}$$

$$c_n = b_n$$

$$= c_{n-1} b_n^*$$

$$r_n = c_n + N_n$$

$$\hat{b}_n = c_n \frac{r_n^*}{c_{n-1}} = c_{n-1} b_n \quad c_{n-1}^*$$

$$\hat{b}_n = \text{sgn}(\text{Re}\{r_n r_{n-1}^*\}) = b_n$$

## Outline

1. DBPSK
2. Differentially Coherent Detection

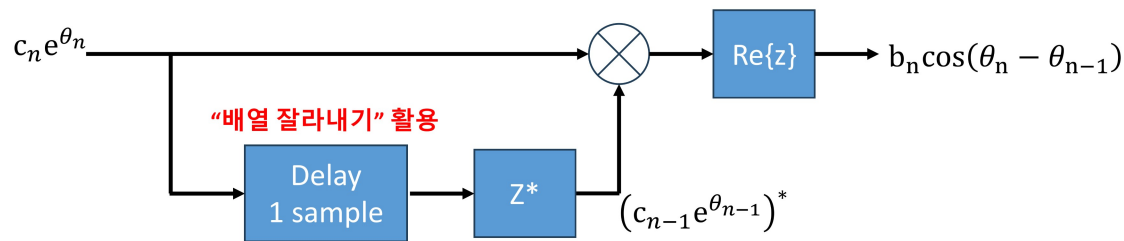
2. Differentially Coherent Detection

3. Today's Experiment

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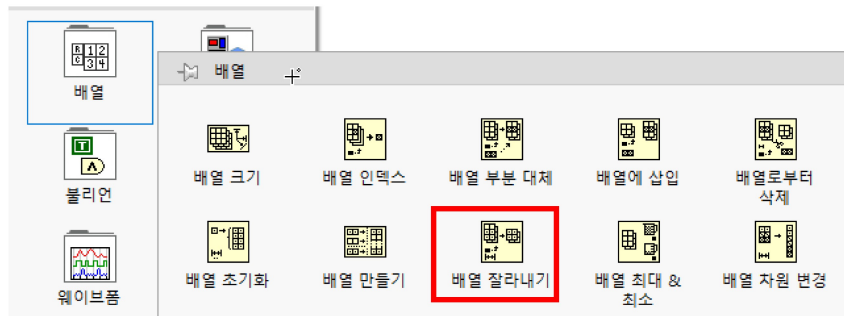
# Differentially Coherent Detection

- Downsampling 후의 신호는 Carrier Frequency Offset에 의해 rotation 발생.
  - Received symbol :  $c_0 e^{j\theta_0}, c_1 e^{j\theta_1}, c_2 e^{j\theta_2}, \dots$
- $|\theta_n - \theta_{n-1}|$  이 충분히 작으면
  - $\text{Re}\{(c_n e^{j\theta_n})(c_{n-1} e^{j\theta_{n-1}})^*\} = \text{Re}\{c_n c_{n-1}^* e^{j(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1})}\} = \text{Re}\{b_n e^{j(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1})}\}$   
 $= b_n \cos(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1}) \approx b_n$



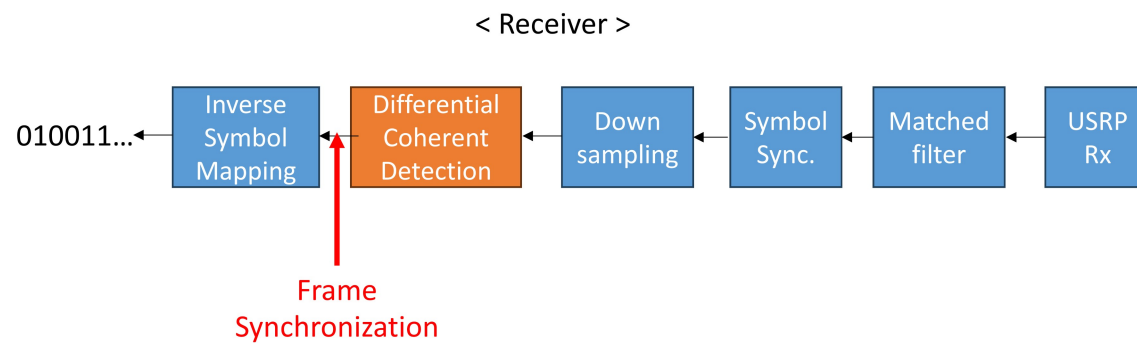
# Differentially Coherent Detection

- 배열 잘라내기
  - 입력 : 배열, 시작 index, 길이
    - 길이 입력이 없으면 시작 index부터 배열 끝까지 잘라냄.
  - 출력 : 시작 index부터 입력한 길이만큼 잘라낸 배열



# Differentially Coherent Detection

- Diff. coherent Detection 위치



# Outline

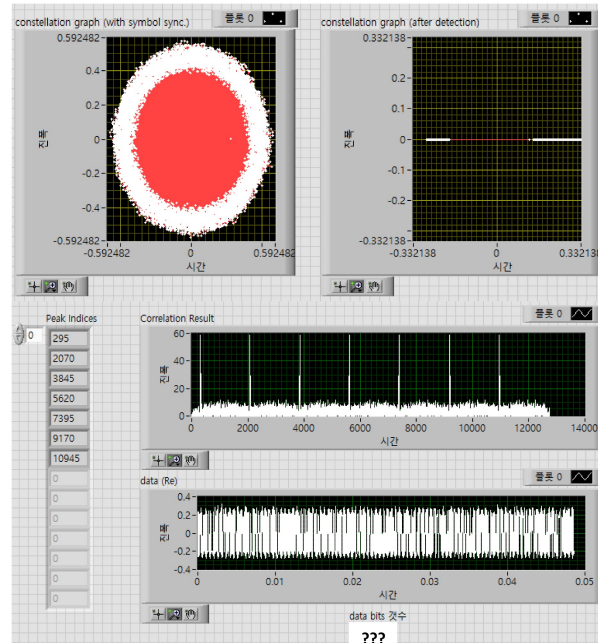
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# Today's Experiment

- Frame synchronization 수행.
  - 송신 신호 정보 (**DBPSK modulated**)
    - IQ rate : 500,000 samples/s [500 KS/s]
    - Filter : Root Raised Cosine
    - Roll-off factor : 0.35
    - Filter length : 11
    - Oversampling factor : 16
    - Center frequency : 2.3765 GHz
    - Training Sequence : **m-sequence with order 8**
  - Differentially Coherent Detection 수행
    - Coherent Detection 전후의 신호의 IQ 그래프<sup>[1]</sup>를 출력
    - 이 신호를 사용하여 Frame Sync. 수행, Frame의 시작점<sup>[2]</sup>이 어디인지 판단해 볼 것.
    - Frame에서 data 부분을 추출하고 길이는 몇 bit인지<sup>[3]</sup> 알아보자
    - Diff. Coherent Detection 수행 부분은 모듈화<sup>[4]</sup>할 것.

# Today's Experiment

- 결과 예시



# Outline

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# About Report

- Due:
- Must be included :
  - Differentially Coherent Detection 수행 결과
    - 전체 코드(block diagram)<sup>[1]</sup>, 프런트 패널<sup>[2]</sup>
      - 반드시 Diff. Coherent detection 수행 부분을 모듈화<sup>[3]</sup>
      - 만들어진 subvi의 block diagram<sup>[4]</sup>도 첨부
    - Diff. Coherent Detection 전후의 신호를 IQ plain에 그린 결과<sup>[5]</sup>
    - Diff. Coherent Detection 후의 신호와 training seq.의 상호 상관 결과 (magnitude)<sup>[6]</sup>
    - 상호 상관 결과에서 peak의 index<sup>[7]</sup>, 이를 통해 판단한 frame의 시작점 위치<sup>[8]</sup>
    - Data에 해당하는 부분을 잘라낸 결과 (Re)<sup>[9]</sup>, data bits의 개수<sup>[10]</sup>
  - Discussion
    - DBPSK vs. BPSK performance?? (ex. BER vs. Eb/N0) <sup>[11]</sup>
- [jhchoi0226@postech.ac.kr](mailto:jhchoi0226@postech.ac.kr)로 제출