

QUADRATURE

AMPLITUDE MOD-

ULATION: (QAM)

M-ary QAM

There are M symbols.

Similar, to Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK), there are two pulses $p_1(t)$, $p_2(t)$

$$x(t) = a_1 p_1(t) + a_2 p_2(t)$$

2 Separate PAM symbols.

a_1, a_2 are independent symbols from a PAM constellation.

$$P_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

$$P_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} \sin(2\pi f_c t)$$

$$0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$T = \frac{K}{f_c}$$

Identical to QPSK. $E_p = 1$ Pulse Energy

$P_1(t), P_2(t)$ are in quadrature

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} \sin\left(2\pi f_c t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

→ $p_1(t), p_2(t)$ differ in phase by $\pi/2$.

The total number of symbol is constellation $= M$

M-ary QAM.

Each a_1, a_2 is drawn from a PAM with $\sqrt{M}$ symbols.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total \# symbols in QAM} \\ = \sqrt{M} \times \sqrt{M} = M. \end{aligned}$$

Similar to PAM,

we are now using
 $a_1, a_2 \in \sqrt{M}$ -ary PAM.

$$a_1 = \pm (2i+1)A$$

$2A$ is separation between levels of PAM.

$$0 \leq i \leq \frac{\sqrt{M}}{2} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= \pm (2j+1)A \\ 0 \leq j &\leq \frac{\sqrt{M}}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Naturally means $\frac{\sqrt{M}}{2}$ must be integer

Ex: 64 QAM

$$M = 64$$

$$\sqrt{M} = 8$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{M}}{2} = 4$$

Each constituent
PAM comprises of
8 symbols.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total \#bits/symbol} \\ &= \log_2 64 = \log_2 M \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

→ 3 bits/Each PAM.

Average Symbol Energy = E_s .

{ Average energy per $a_1 = \frac{E_s}{2}$
Average Energy per $a_2 = \frac{E_s}{2}$

Each constituent PAM
has $\frac{1}{2}$ the symbol Energy
i.e. $E_s/2$.

$\sqrt{M}$ — any PAM.
Distance between levels
 $= 2A$.

$\Rightarrow$ Average energy

$$\frac{E_s}{2} = \frac{A^2}{3} \cdot ((\sqrt{M})^2 - 1).$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{3E_s}{2(M-1)}}$$

Ensures average energy E_s for M -ary QAM.