

$$P(a_m = 1) = P(b_{1/m} > 1/a_m) = P(b_{1/m} > 1/a_m) = P(a_m = 1)$$

$$P(a_m = 1, a_m = 1) = P(b_{1/m} > 1/a_m, a_m = 1) = P(a_m = 1)$$

$$P(a_m = 1) = P(a_m = 1) + P(a_m = -1)$$

$$P(a_m = 1) = P(e^{2\pi i f_m} \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

$$P(a_m = -1) = P(e^{2\pi i f_m} \in \mathbb{R}^-)$$

$$P(a_m = 1) = 1/2$$

$$P(a_m = 1) = P(b_{1/m} > 1/a_m)$$

$$P(e^{2\pi i f_m} \in \mathbb{R}^+) = P(\cos(2\pi f_m) > 0)$$

Abus de notation  
 $b_m \rightarrow b_m e^{2\pi i f_m}$

$$e^{2\pi i f_m} = \cos(2\pi f_m) + i \sin(2\pi f_m)$$

$$f_m = \cos(2\pi f_m) + i \sin(2\pi f_m)$$

$$M = \sqrt{1 + |f_m|^2}$$

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$$f_m = \sqrt{2} T$$

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$$P(a_m > -1, a_m = 1) = P(\mu + b_{1/m} < 0, a_m = 1)$$

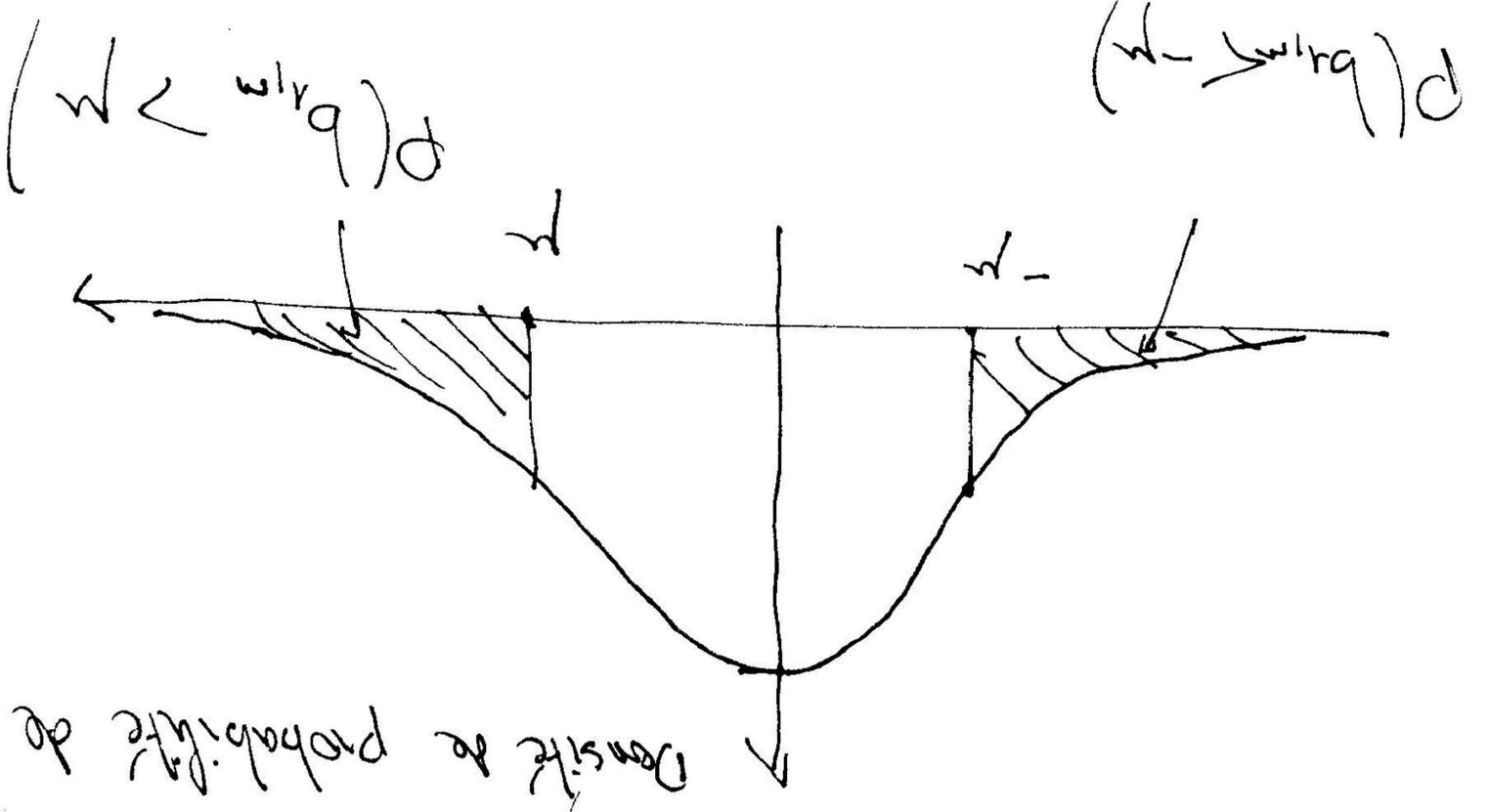
$$= P(b_{1/m} < -\mu, a_m = 1) = P(b_{1/m} < -\mu) P(a_m = 1)$$

$$P_e = P(b_{1/m} > \mu) P(a_m = -1) + P(b_{1/m} < -\mu) P(a_m = 1)$$

$b_{1/m} : W(0, \sigma)$

$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}$

Densité de probabilité de  $b_{1/m}$



$$P(b_{1/m} < -\mu) = P(b_{1/m} > \mu)$$

$$P_e = P(b_{1/m} > \mu) P(a_m = -1) + P(b_{1/m} < -\mu) P(a_m = 1)$$

$$= P(b_{1/m} > \mu) (P(a_m = -1) + P(a_m = 1)) = P_e = P(b_{1/m} > \mu)$$

$$P(b^{1/3} > \sqrt{2}) = P\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b^{1/3}} > 1\right) = P\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b^{1/3}} > 1\right)$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{b^{1/3}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$P_e = P\left(\frac{1}{b^{1/3}} > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) = P\left(\frac{1}{b^{1/3}} > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$$

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Loi de probabilité de  $b^{1/3} : W(0,1)$

$$P_e = P(W(0,1) > \sqrt{\frac{2}{b^{1/3}}}) = \int_{\sqrt{\frac{2}{b^{1/3}}} }^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

$$Q(1/\sqrt{2}) = \int_{+\infty}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

$$Q\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \int_{+\infty}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

Probabilité d'erreur en QAM4

$$a_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_{1m} + i a_{2m}) \quad \text{ou} \quad a_{1m}, a_{2m} \in \{ \pm 1 \}$$

$a_{1m}$  représente le premier bit transmis par an

" " " deuxième bit transmis par an

Calculer  $P(a_{1m} \neq a_{1m}) = P(a_{2m} \neq a_{2m})$

= Probabilité d'erreur par bit transmis

$P(a_{1m} \neq a_{1m}) ?$

$E_s = 2E_b$

$$y_m e^{2i\pi f_c t} = \mu a_m + b_m$$

$$y_m = \mu e^{-2i\pi f_c t} a_m + b_m$$

$$\text{Re}\{y_m e^{2i\pi f_c t}\} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\mu} a_{1m} + b_{1m}$$

$$\text{Im}\{y_m e^{2i\pi f_c t}\} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\mu} a_{2m} + b_{2m}$$

$$a_{1m} = +1 \text{ si } \text{Re}\{y_m e^{2i\pi f_c t}\} > 0, \quad a_{1m} = -1 \text{ si } \text{Re}\{y_m e^{2i\pi f_c t}\} < 0$$

$P(a_{1m} \neq a_{2m})$  doit être obtenue à partir du calcul pour le BPSK et changeant  $M$

~~$\sqrt{E_b}$~~   
 $\sqrt{E_b}$

$T_M^2 = E_b = 2E_b$   
 $\sqrt{E_b} = \sqrt{2E_b}$   
 $\sqrt{E_b} = \sqrt{E_b}$

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BPSK:

$P_e = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right)$

QAM:

$P(a_{1m} \neq a_{2m}) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right)$

$P(a_{2m} \neq a_{1m})$

$P_e = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right)$

QAM et BPSK ont la même probabilité

d'erreur en fonction de  $\frac{E_b}{N_0}$ .

⇒ Le QAM est préférable, car il permet de transporter 2 fois plus de bits.

$$y_2(t) = \sqrt{2} \mu \alpha_2 / (t - \tau(t)) + b(t), \quad \tau(t) = t + \alpha_2 \cos \theta t$$

$$y(t) = \mu e^{-2i\pi f_0 t} \int_0^{\tau(t)} e^{2i\pi f_0 t} dt + b(t)$$

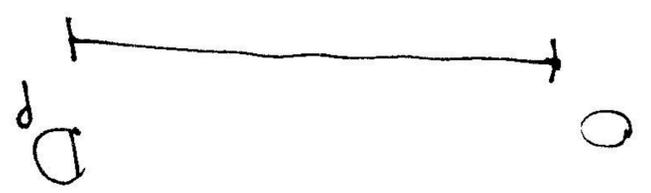
$$= \sqrt{e^{-2i\pi f_0 t} \int_0^{\tau(t)} e^{2i\pi f_0 t} dt} \quad \uparrow$$

$\Delta f = \int_0^{\tau(t)} \frac{c \cos \theta}{c} dt$  fréquence Doppler

$$y(t) = \mu e^{-2i\pi f_0 t} \int_0^{\tau(t)} e^{2i\pi f_0 t} dt + b(t)$$

On approxime  $2(t - \tau(t))$  par  $2(t - \tau)$

si  $0 \leq t \leq D$  durée d'un paquet =  $D_p$

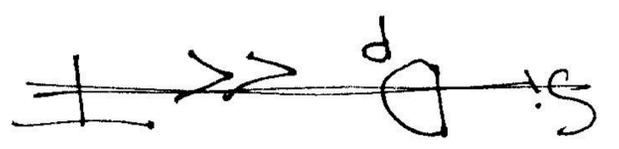
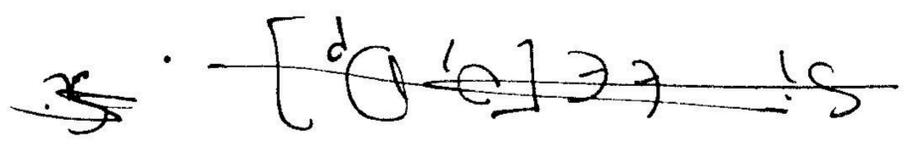


si  $s \ll T$ ,  $\alpha(t - \tau = s) \approx \alpha(t - \tau)$

Sur une durée très inférieure à  $T$ , le signal a

peu de variation constante.

si  $A \cos t \rightarrow D_p$



$$y(t) = \mu e^{-2.1\pi f_0 t - 2.1\pi \Delta f t} (21t - \tau) + 61t$$

$$\Rightarrow A t e^{[C_1 D_1 P]}, \quad 21t - \tau - 2.1\pi \Delta f t \approx 21t - \tau$$

condition est vérifiée

$$\frac{c}{2} = 10^{-7}, \quad 10^{-7} D_p \ll T, \quad D_p \ll 10^7 T$$

Exemple numérique

$$a = 30 \text{ m/sec}, \quad \theta = 0$$

Est-ce que cette condition est respectée en pratique ?

$$\frac{c}{2} \theta \ll T \ll T \Rightarrow 21t - \tau - 2.1\pi \Delta f t \approx 21t - \tau$$

$$\text{Si } \frac{c}{2} \theta \ll T \ll T \Rightarrow A \ll T \ll D_p$$

$$21t - \tau + 1t = 21t - \tau - 2.1\pi \Delta f t$$

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