



**SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**An Autonomous Institution**  
**Coimbatore-35**



Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

**19ECB301-ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION**

III YEAR/ V SEMESTER

**UNIT 4 – DIGITAL MODULATION TECHNIQUES**

TOPIC – **QAM**

16/11/2023



## QAM - DEFINITION

Definition:-

QAM is a combination of amplitude and Phase Modulation scheme.

If the amplitude and phase of carrier is varied noise immunity is increased. Such a system called QAM (i.e)

"In QAM both amplitude and phase of the carrier signal are varied in accordance with digital input signal."



## REPRESENTATION OF QAM

Representation:-

$$S_i(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{T_s}} k_i \cos \omega_c t - \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{T_s}} l_i \sin \omega_c t$$

↳ ①

where,

$E_s \rightarrow$  Symbol Energy

$T_s \rightarrow$  Symbol duration

$k_i$  &  $l_i \rightarrow$  A pair of constant chosen according to the location of particular signal point.



\* Two orthogonal carriers are used (i-e)

$$\psi_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T_s}} \cos \omega_c t \rightarrow (2)$$

(49)  $\psi_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T_s}} \sin \omega_c t \rightarrow (3)$

by substituting (2) & (3) in (1)

(1) can be written as.

$$S_i(t) = \sqrt{E_s} K_i \psi_1(t) - \sqrt{E_s} L_i \psi_2(t) \rightarrow (4)$$

QAM-2



## TYPES OF QAM



Types of QAM:-

- 1) 4 QAM
- 2) 8 QAM
- 3) 16 QAM
- 4) 32 QAM
- 5) 64 QAM.

\* In 4 QAM, 4 different symbols available. Each symbol has 2 bits.

\* In 8 QAM, 8 different symbols available. Each symbol has 3 bits.

\* Similarly, 16 QAM, - 16 symbols - 4 bits per symbol  
32 QAM - 32 symbols - 5 bits/symbol  
64 QAM - 64 " - 6 bits/symbol



# GENERATION OF QAM

Generation of 16 QAM :-

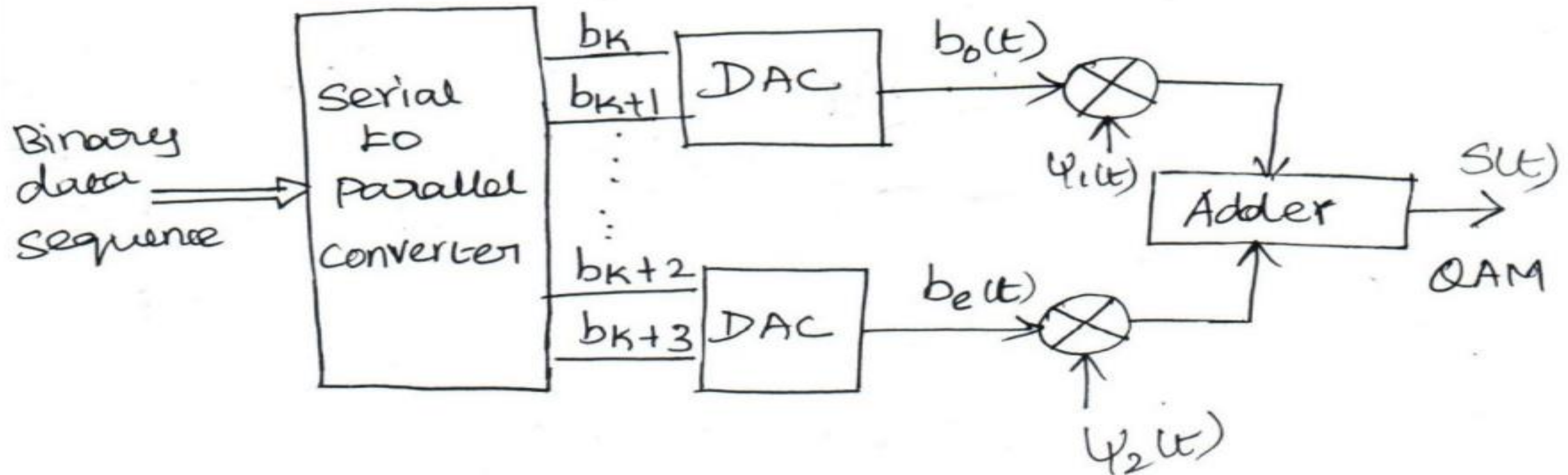
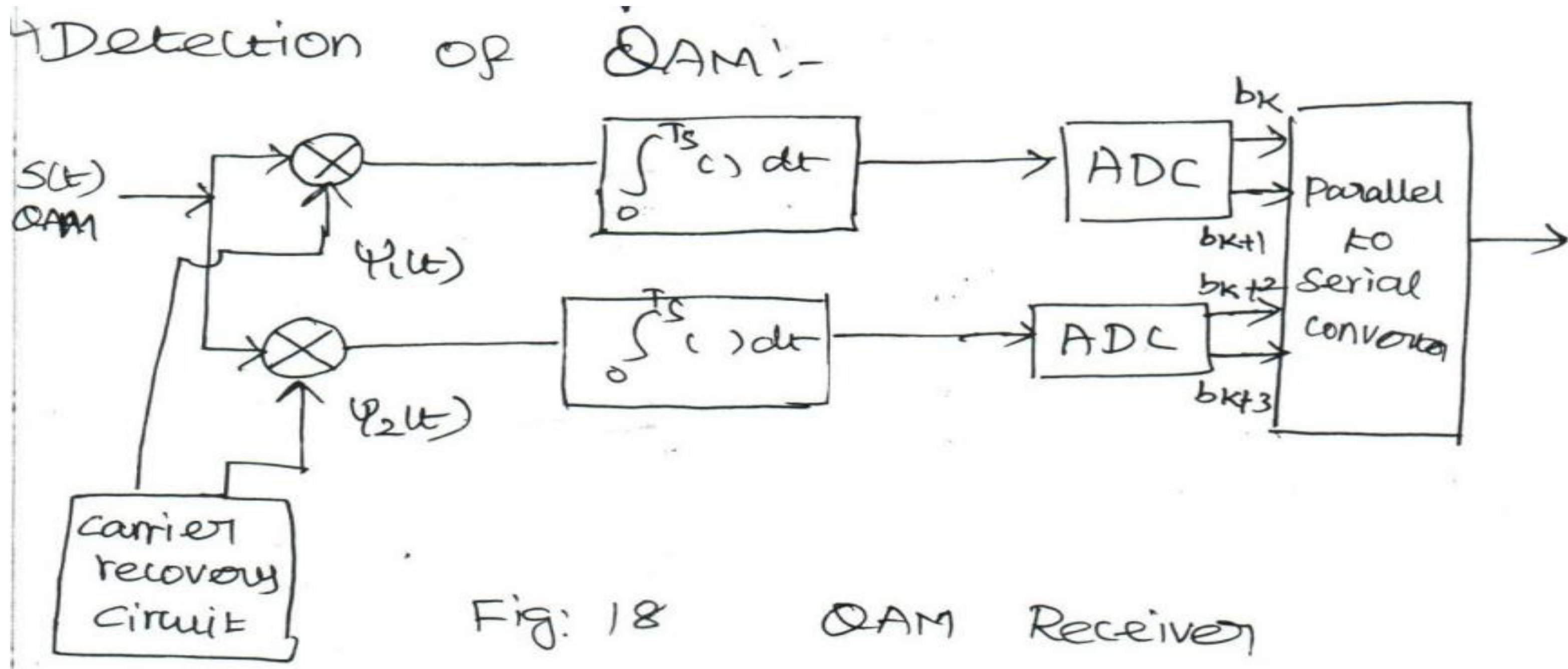


Fig: 17 16 QAM Transmitter.



## DETECTION OF QAM

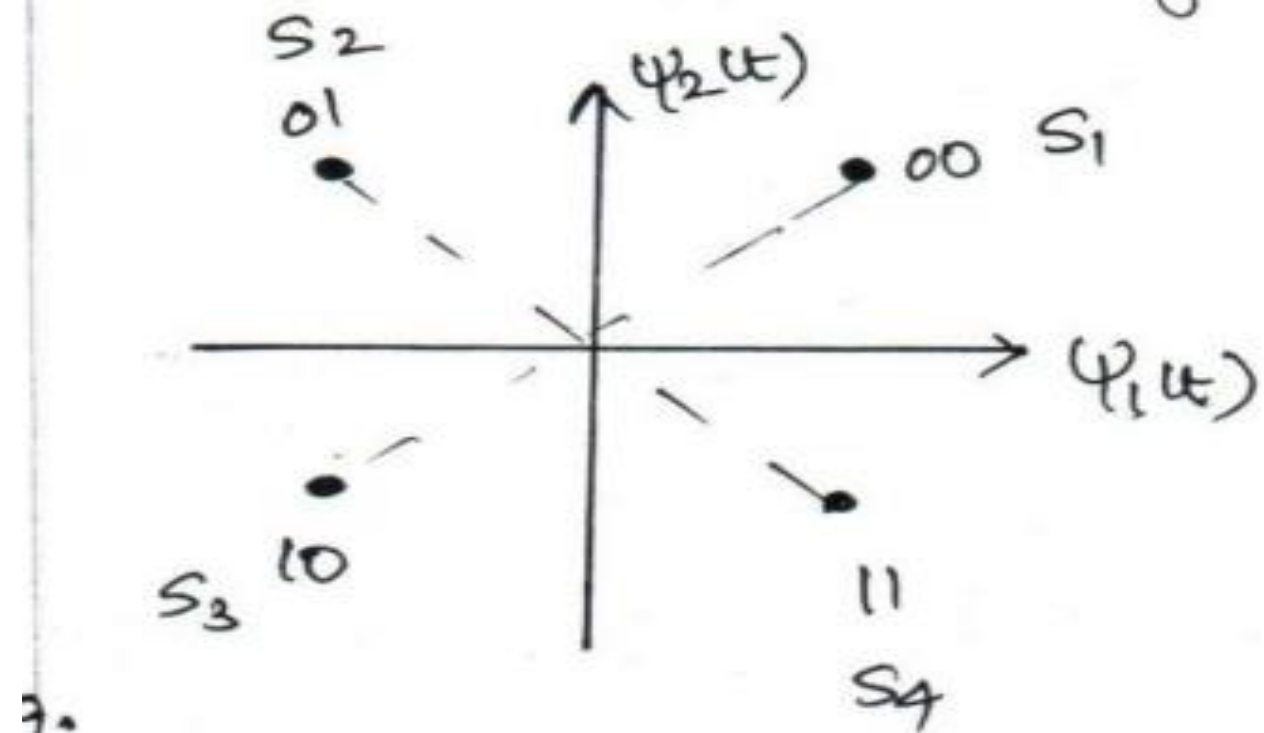




# CONSTELLATION DIAGRAM OF QAM



Constellation Diagram :-



a) 4 QAM

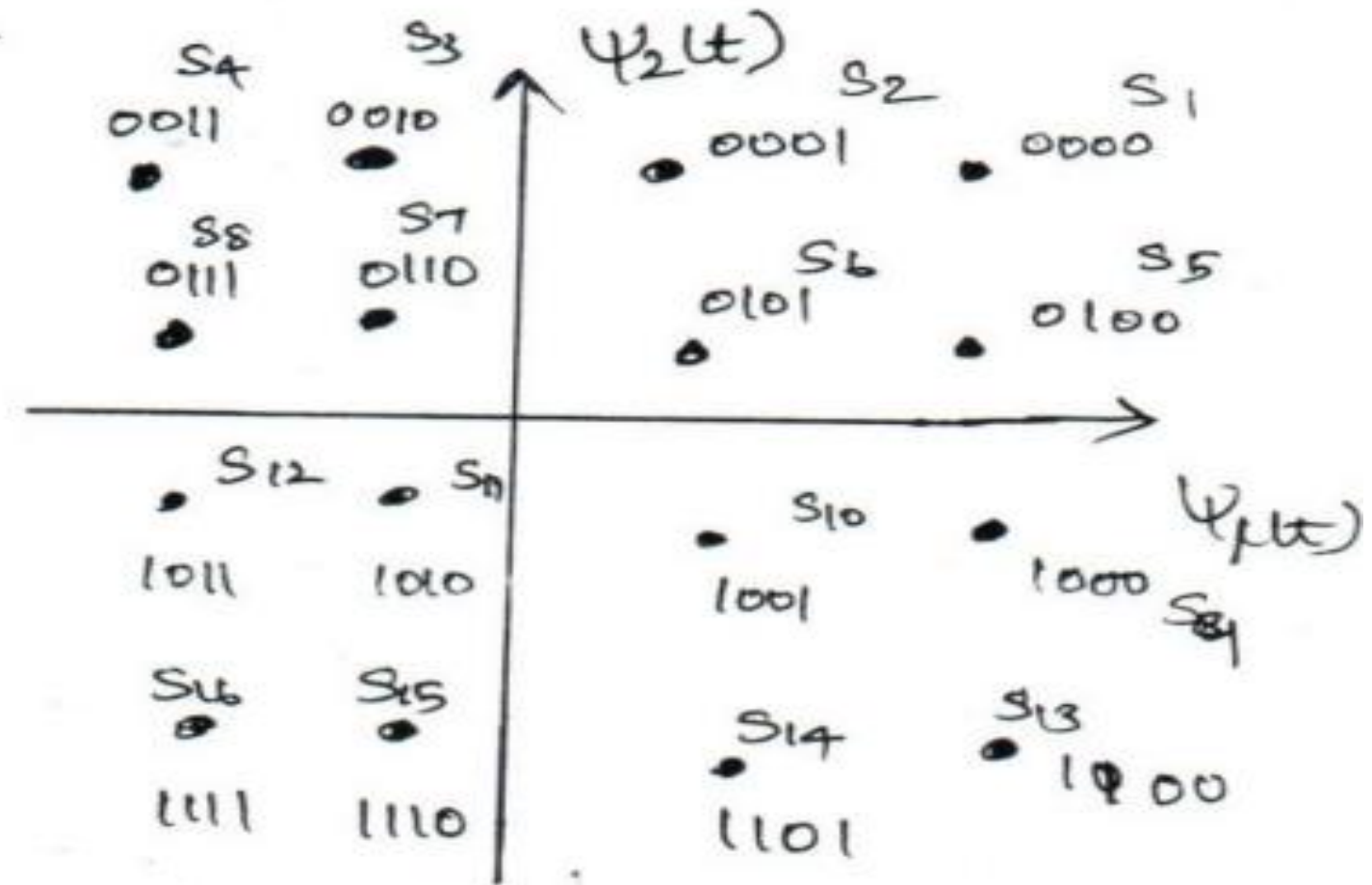
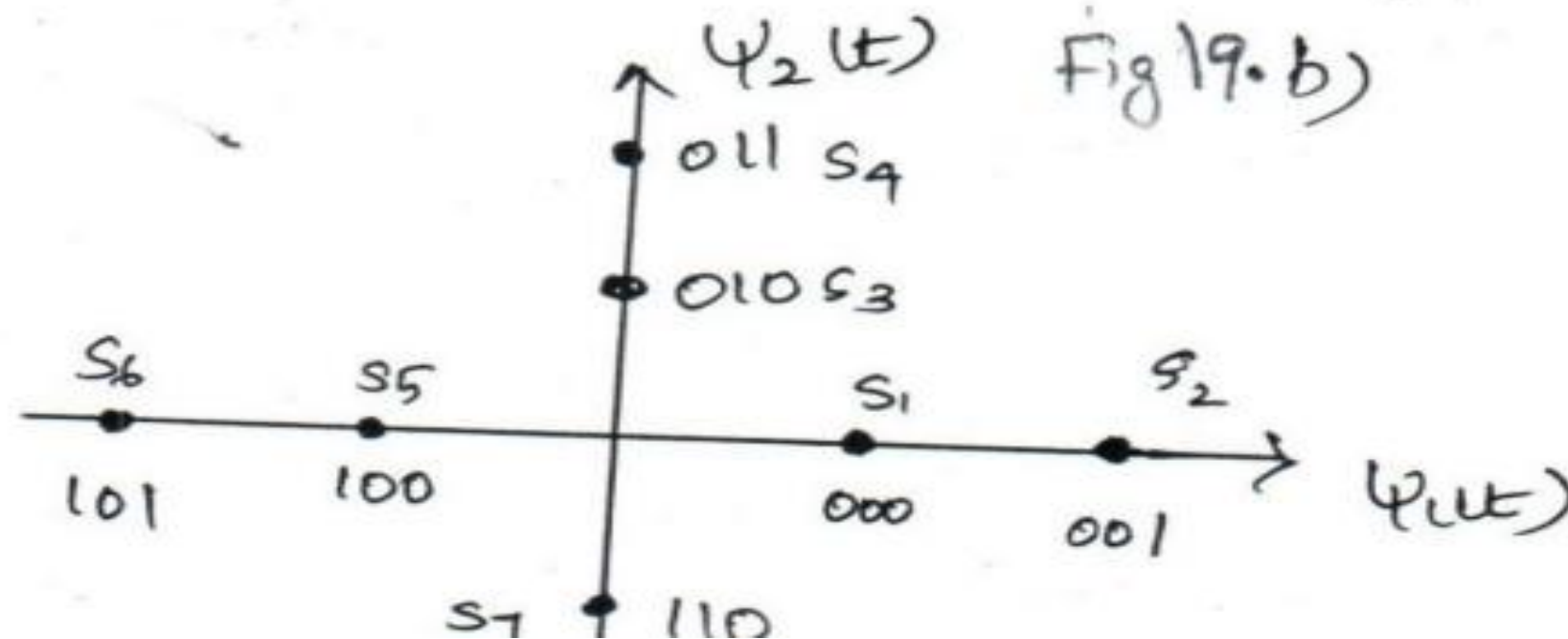


Fig 19.b) 16 QAM







## BANDWIDTH OF QAM

Bandwidth:-

\* Bandwidth of QAM =  $\frac{2}{NT_b} = \frac{2f_b}{N}$

\* Probability of error  $P_e \approx 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}\right) \text{erfc} \left(\sqrt{f_b/N_0}\right)$



**THANK YOU**