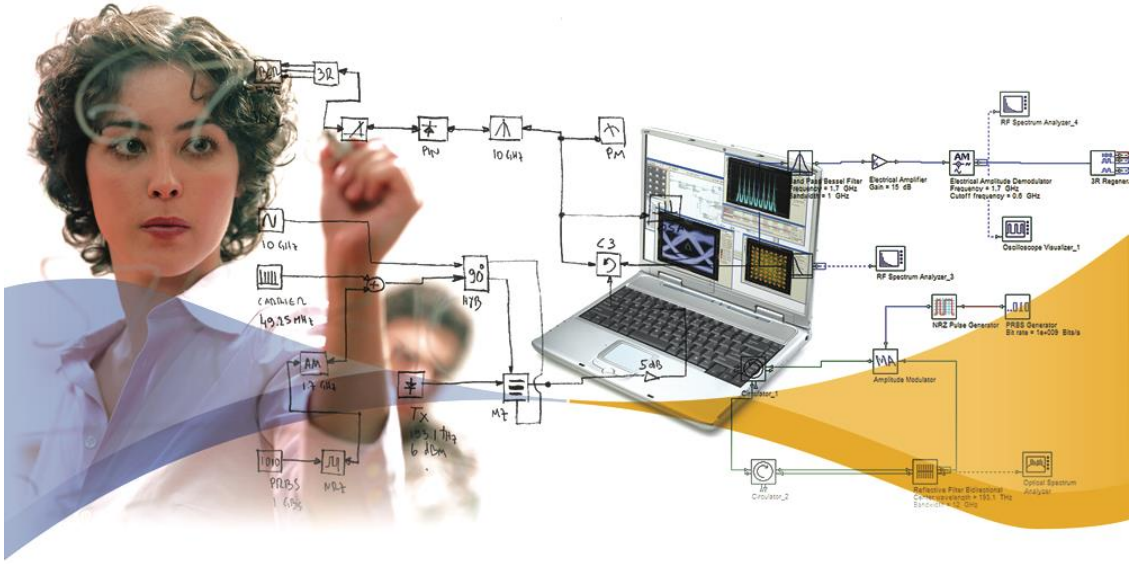

OptiSystem applications:

SER & BER analysis of QAM-PSK-PAM systems

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Introduction

SER and BER analysis of QAM-PSK-PAM systems

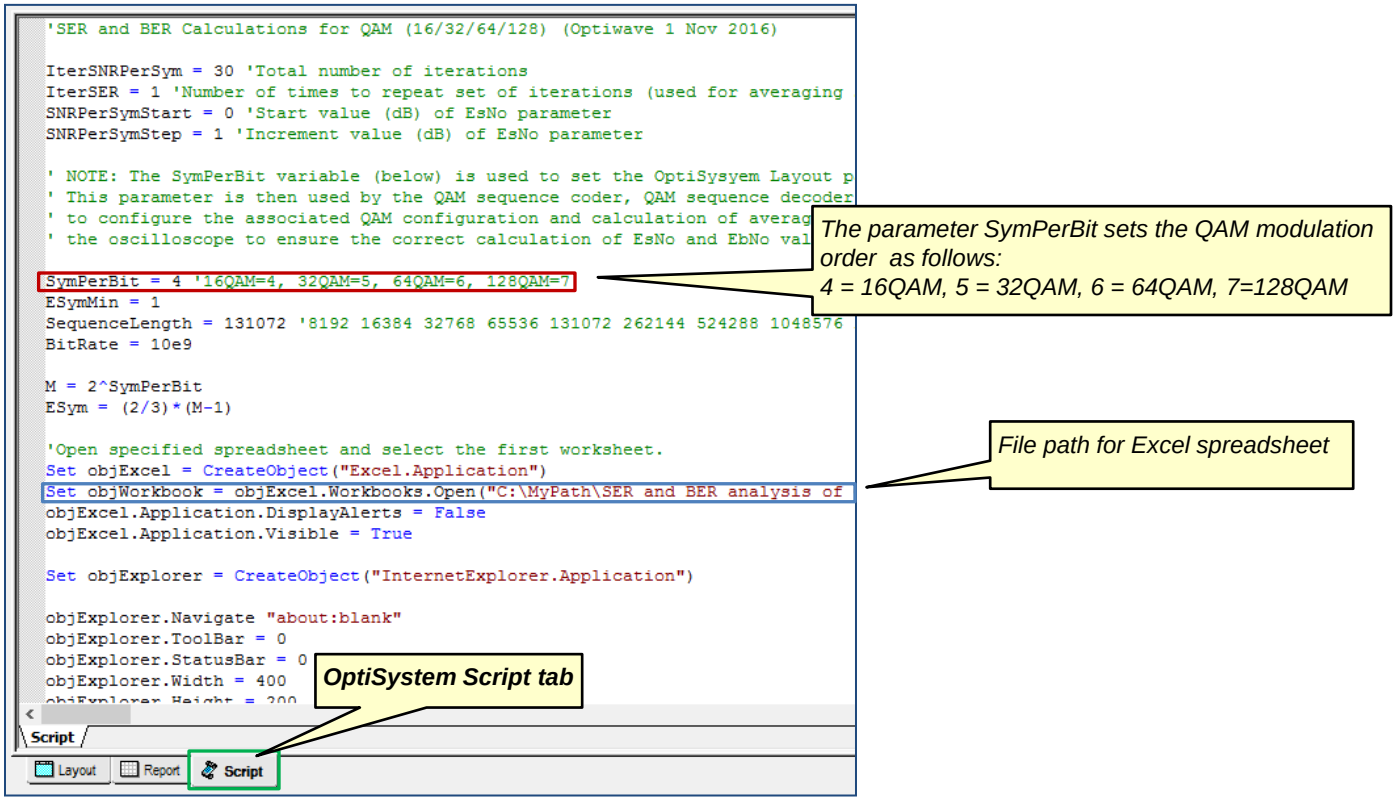
OptiSystem
Optical Communication System and Amplifier Design Suite

- The most effective way to assess the performance of a higher order modulation system is to measure the symbol error rate (SER) or bit error rate (BER) over a range of background noise (loading) conditions. By applying additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN), which has well defined mathematical properties, comparative analysis of different types of higher order modulation systems can be reliably performed (*).
- The typical output of an SER/BER analysis is a set of waterfall curves that map a system's SER or BER results against gradually increasing background noise levels, defined as Eb/No (the ratio of energy per bit to noise density) or Es/No (the ratio of energy per symbol to noise density).
- Three OptiSystem projects have been built to allow for the automatic creation of SER/BER waterfall curves for either pulse amplitude modulation (PAM), phase shift keying (PSK) or quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) systems of varying order M (symbols per bit). The simulation curves are also mapped against the theoretical expected results to show how well the simulation results match to theory.
- Each project folder includes three files as follows:
  - The OptiSystem project for the specific modulation format (for example ***SER_BER_Calculation_PAM.osd***)
  - The Excel output file where the results are exported and plotted (for example ***SER_BER Analysis PAM - Export Excel.xlsx***)
  - The data tracking file which provides more detailed information on the simulation results (for example ***SER_BER_Analysis_Tracking.txt***)
- The following slides provide an overview on how to run simulations and review results for QAM modulation systems (the same instructions can be used for the PAM and PSK analysis tool kits)

** "Confidence in Waterfall Curves guides noise analysis in wireless system test", Scott Siclari, Senior Systems Engineer, Aeroflex Inc. (Plainview, N.Y.) http://www.eetimes.com/document.asp?doc_id=1226059 (Retrieved 2 Feb 2017)*

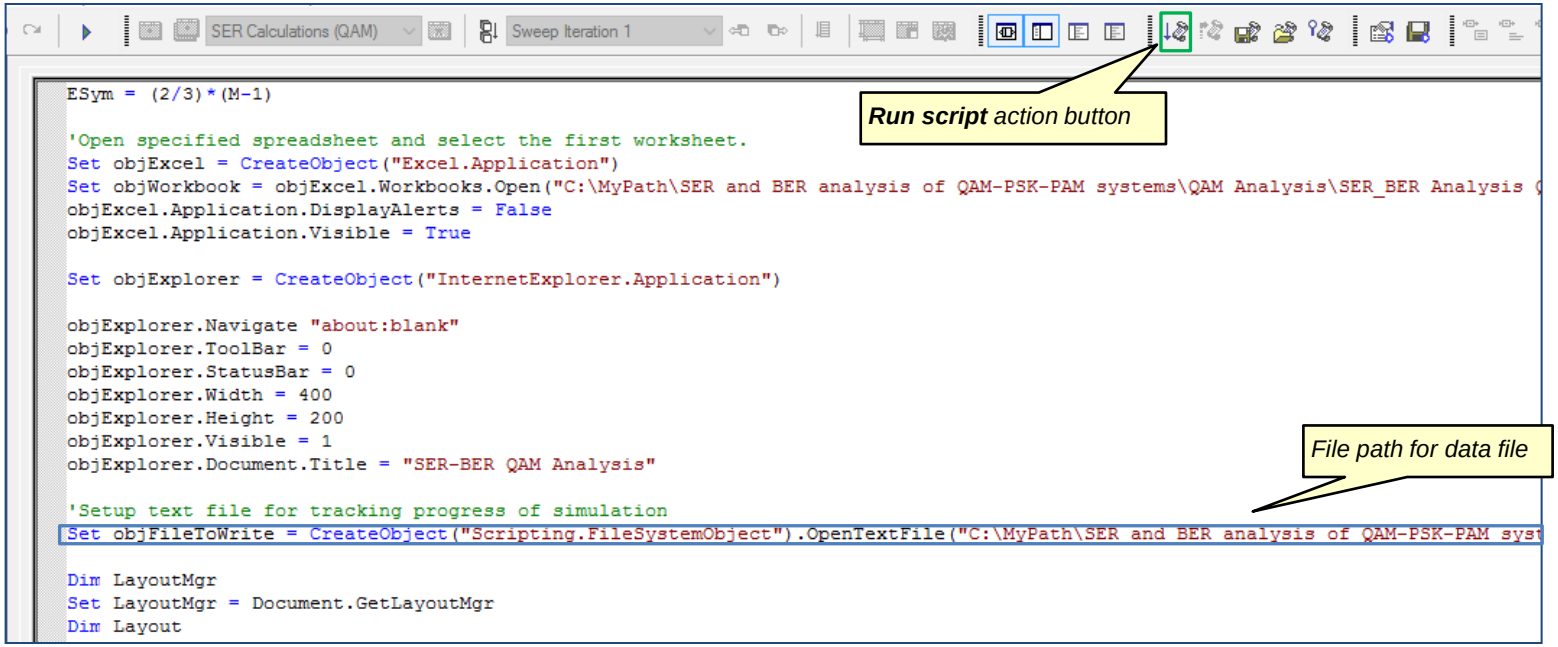
How to run a QAM SER-BER analysis (1)

1. Open the OptiSystem project ***SER_BER Calculation QAM.osd*** (under the folder *QAM Analysis*)
2. Select the tab “Script” (see GREEN box below)
3. Within the VBScripting code, go to the parameter “SymPerBit” and set the value to 4 (see RED box below). This will set up our simulation to run the analysis of a 16-QAM system
4. Got to the line “Set objWorkbook = objExcel.Workbooks.Open(…)” (see BLUE box below) and make sure that the file path name matches the location of the Excel export file on your computer. The format should be as follows: *"C:¥YourFilepath¥SER and BER Analysis of QAM-PSK-PAM systems¥QAM Analysis¥SER_BER Analysis QAM - Export Excel.xlsx")*



How to run a QAM SER-BER analysis (2)

5. Go to the line “Set objFileToWrite = CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject").OpenTextFile(…)” (see BLUE box below) and make sure that the file path name matches the location of the data export file on your computer. The format should be as follows:
   "C:¥Yourfilepath¥SER and BER Analysis of QAM-PSK-PAM systems¥QAM Analysis¥SER_BER_Analysis_Tracking.txt",2,true)“
6. On the upper right menu bar, left-click select the “Run Script” action button (see GREEN box below). The simulation will start.



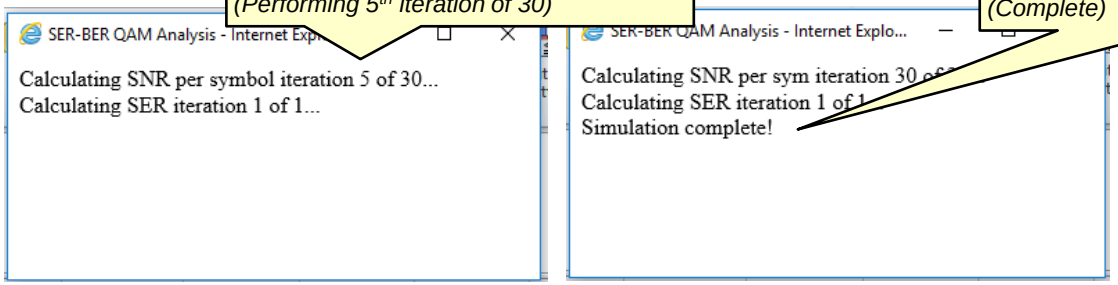
How to run a QAM SER-BER analysis (3)

QAM analysis

7. The Excel spreadsheet will automatically open. After the end of each BER iteration, the simulation data for the 16-QAM system will be exported to the associated data columns in the spreadsheet (including **Es/No**, **Es/No (dB)** and, for this simulation run, **16QAM – Sim**) (see RED box)
8. During the simulation a progress box will appear to provide information on the status of the simulation sweeps. Once the message "Simulation complete!" is posted, this dialog box can be closed

Progress window for the simulation (Performing 5th iteration of 30)

Progress window for the simulation (Complete)

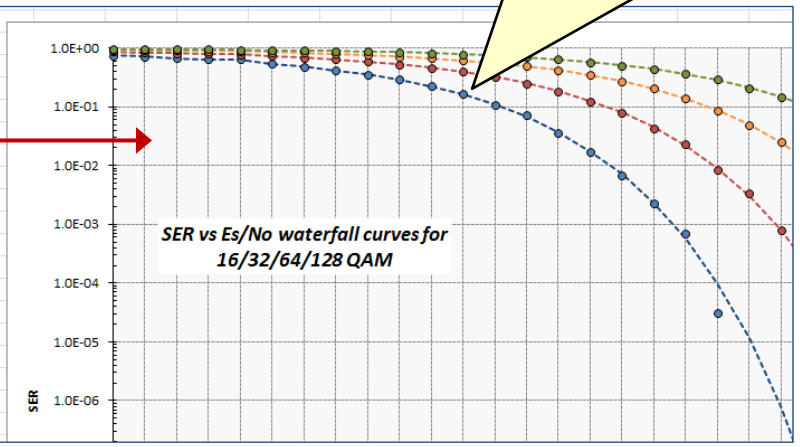


*SER vs Es/No simulation results are automatically plotted for the specified modulation format. Also the associated SER theoretical limit is calculated (obtained from column **16QAM – Th**)*

The data for each row is updated after a simulation run of the OptiSystem script

M	16	32	64	128
Average energy of symbols	10	20.66666667	42	84.6666667
k	0.316227766	0.219970673	0.15430335	0.10867853

Es/No	Es/No (dB)	16QAM - Sim	32QAM - Sim	64QAM - Sim	128QAM - Sim	16QAM - Th	32QAM - Th	64QAM - Th	128QAM - Th
1.001102	0.0047848	0.74938845	0.865540437	0.930147227	0.961954195	0.740824532	0.857140117	0.923696963	0.96007911
1.258953	1.0000948	0.71826076	0.848494114	0.916250057	0.954837329	0.710408372	0.838819843	0.913418657	0.95454454
1.585022	2.0003525	0.68071184	0.823612597	0.905379994	0.951038099	0.675168537	0.817159458	0.901141584	0.94789836
1.996548	3.0027966	0.63729207	0.798845742	0.888272256	0.945151969	0.634681966	0.791641624	0.886495378	0.93991817
1.996548	3.0027966	0.63729207	0.763912246	0.872953263	0.931025257	0.634681966	0.791641624	0.886495378	0.93991817
3.16297	5.0009511	0.540943	0.731845284	0.850662753	0.918717894	0.537333462	0.727036803	0.848447532	0.91891272
3.984244	6.0034595	0.48721869	0.687738878	0.827500803	0.909888699	0.480199216	0.686539931	0.823811389	0.90508722
5.010927	6.9991805	0.42383195	0.646575447	0.797734257	0.891909247	0.418725992	0.640299758	0.794842499	0.88858808
6.316541	8.0047931	0.3553388	0.587868827	0.761638307	0.871949914	0.353213094	0.58723438	0.760355894	0.86858111
7.937522	8.9968496	0.2925636	0.529850176	0.722561115	0.847014127	0.287262668	0.528684608	0.720531076	0.84494235
10.00269	10.001167	0.22932975	0.466022015	0.676007889	0.813035103	0.221957069	0.463729262	0.67376806	0.81638098
12.57725	10.995857	0.16426125	0.400512154	0.624959868	0.781571062	0.161954211	0.395034144	0.620689012	0.7827847
15.84069	11.997741	0.10857999	0.320860725	0.561023712	0.742401541	0.109460506	0.323563322	0.560395624	0.74288532



How to run a QAM SER-BER analysis (4)

9. In addition to the SER vs Es/No waterfall data, an analysis curve for BER vs Eb/No will also be automatically built (these curves are located just below the SER vs Es/No curves) – see example plot below

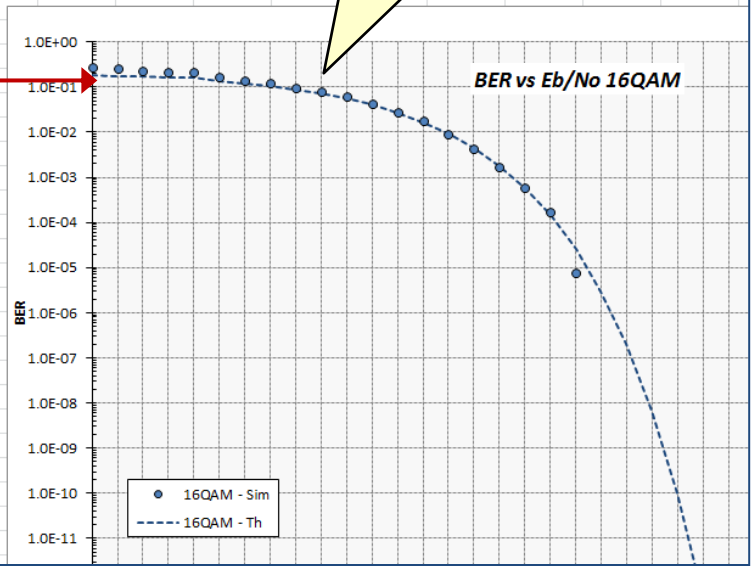
   NOTE: After completion of the simulation the Excel spreadsheet data is automatically saved. If you change any settings please make sure to save the file before closing the Excel spreadsheet. If you wish to run another simulation it is recommended to first close any Excel spreadsheets that have been opened (when the simulation starts a new instance of the Excel analysis spreadsheet will be opened)

*BER vs Eb/No simulation results are automatically plotted for the specified modulation format. Also the associated BER theoretical limit is calculated (obtained from column **16QAM – Th**)*

The data for each row is updated after a simulation run of the OptiSystem script

BER analysis for M-QAM si

Eb/No	Eb/No (dB)	16QAM - Sim	16QAM - Th	Eb/No	Eb/No (dB)	32QAM - Sim	32QAM - Th
0.250276	-6.015815	0.28310757	0.182266133	0.266098032	-5.98737183	0.401449384	0.171437028
0.314738	-5.020505	0.25999878	0.177602093	0.251860804	-5.98839415	0.388499878	0.167759138
0.396255	-4.020247	0.23559045	0.168792134	0.316834438	-4.9916762	0.370612158	0.163442815
0.499137	-3.017803	0.21071581	0.158670492	0.398671947	-3.99384323	0.355690435	0.158366544
0.499137	-3.017803	0.21071581	0.158670492	0.501859644	-2.99417726	0.335440619	0.152406594
0.790743	-1.019649	0.16441414	0.134333365	0.632203441	-1.99143144	0.315702972	0.145427482
0.996061	-0.01714	0.14327758	0.120049804	0.795663949	-0.99270319	0.291508684	0.137364005
1.252732	0.9785806	0.12058158	0.104681498	1.002243812	0.009733837	0.271725171	0.12805744
1.579135	1.9841932	0.09890227	0.088303274	1.262867775	1.013578814	0.241323691	0.117463823
1.984381	2.9762497	0.07908818	0.071815667	1.589826474	2.013497247	0.214216915	0.105658213
2.500672	3.980567	0.0610858	0.055489267	1.999675303	3.009594828	0.185818249	0.092770996
3.144312	4.9752568	0.04268591	0.040488553	2.519502394	4.013147753	0.158818493	0.07890808
3.960173	5.9771413	0.02782534	0.027365126	3.164900742	5.003600942	0.126398911	0.064776214
4.986107	6.977616	0.01820878	0.016880507	3.990128868	6.009869222	0.098084332	0.050551908
6.284253	7.9825368	0.00912732	0.009268448	5.021151732	7.008033453	0.070664139	0.037285087
7.911317	8.982488	0.00427318	0.004434249	6.324117512	8.009999312	0.046737402	0.025549161
9.963952	9.9843163	0.00168175	0.001779139	7.956554867	9.007250619	0.030470279	0.016045916
12.51971	10.975941	0.00058097	0.000581684	10.02960966	10.01284031	0.016504097	0.008984333
15.79043	11.98394	0.00017582	0.000142153	12.61487608	11.00882989	0.009272566	0.004416743
19.86948	12.981866	7.6443E-06	2.50999E-05	15.8903367	12.011331	0.003386436	0.001825424



How to run a QAM SER-BER analysis (5)

10. In addition to the Excel spreadsheet analysis tool kit, a data file is also created during the simulation. An example view of the data file content (from *SER_BER_Analysis_Tracking.txt*) is shown below. The content of this file can be modified as required by using the *objFileToWrite.WriteLine("…")* command in the simulation script

Sample view of SER_BER_Analysis_Tracking.txt

SER_BER_Analysis_Tracking.txt

```
SIMULATION SETUP
Sequence length per iteration: 131072
Summed bit sequence per noise sweep: 0
M: 16
Es Avg: 10

Sweep iteration: 1 SNR Per Symbol setting: 0

SER/BER Iteration: 1  EsNo: 1.00110234785151  EsNo(dB): 4.78479911823122E-03  EbNo: 0.250275586962877  EbNo(dB): -6.01581511416139  SER:
0.749388454011742  BER: 0.283107570939335

Sweep iteration: 2 SNR Per Symbol setting: 1

SER/BER Iteration: 1  EsNo: 1.25895289220702  EsNo(dB): 1.00009479879662  EbNo: 0.314738223051755  EbNo(dB): -5.020505114483  SER: 0.718260763209393
BER: 0.259998776908023

Sweep iteration: 3 SNR Per Symbol setting: 2

SER/BER Iteration: 1  EsNo: 1.58502182544573  EsNo(dB): 2.00035246746441  EbNo: 0.396255456361431  EbNo(dB): -4.02024744581521  SER: 0.680711839530333
BER: 0.235590447651663
```

Notes on the QAM SER-BER analysis (1)

- To create a waterfall curve for a specified modulation format, the VBScripting feature of OptiSystem is used to set up the test conditions, create an instance of OptiSystem, run the simulation and retrieve results from the components and visualizers (thus all simulation runs must start from the **Scripts** tab). If you wish to run a standalone simulation, to verify for example the system setup, start the simulation from the **Layout** tab (in this case the script will be ignored)
- For each simulation run, the parameters Es/No and Eb/No are configured based on settings in the script and in turn applied to white noise sources in the project layout (specifically the *Noise power* setting for the **AWGN I** and **AWGN Q** noise components)
- To set the number of iterations in your simulation, the start value for Es/No, and the level of change of Es/No per iteration use the parameters *IterSNRPerSym*, *SNRPerSymStart* and *SNRPerSymStep* (see below)

Set the total number of iterations with IterSNRPerSym

When set to a value greater than 1, multiple runs (equal to this value) will be performed for each Es/No setting and averaged

```
'SER                Calculations for QAM (16/32/64/128                  1 Nov 2016)

IterSNRPerSym = 30 'Total number of iterations
IterSER = 1 'Number of times to repeat set of iterations (used for averaging SER and BER results)
SNRPerSymStart = 0 'Start value (dB) of EsNo parameter
SNRPerSymStep = 1 'Incrament value (dB) of EsNo parameter

' NOTE: The SymPerBit variable (below) is used to set the OptiSysyem Layout parameter "SymbolsPerBit".
' This para          is then used by the                                    cision and Oscilloscope Visualizer
' to configu         sociated QAM co                                       (used in the Component Script of
' the oscillo                sure the co
SymPe
ESymM
SequenceLength = 131072 '8192 16384 32768 65536 131072 262144 524288 1048576 2097152 4194304 8388608
BitRate = 10e9

M = 2^SymPerBit
ESym = (2/3)*(M-1)
```

Set the start value of Es/No with SNRPerSymStart
NOTE: This value is assumed to be in dB!

Set the incremental value of Es/No with SNRPerSymStep
NOTE: This value is assumed to be in dB!

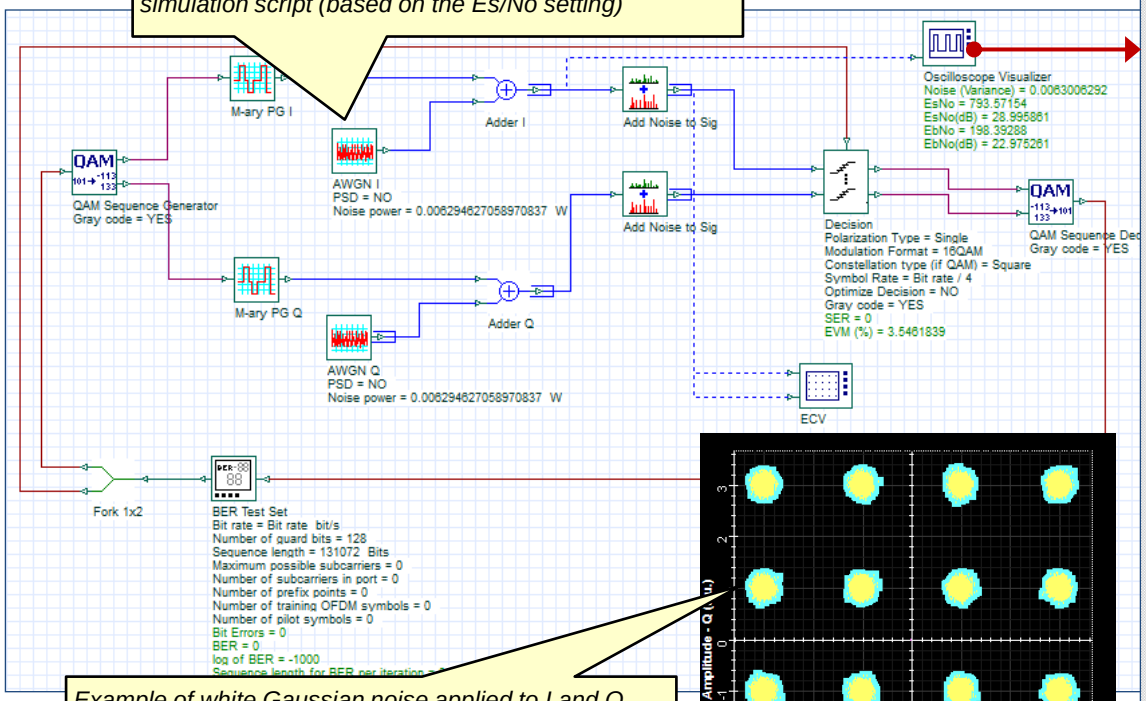
Increase this parameter if you would like to improve the accuracy of SER and BER results at lower noise levels

***TIP:** To improve the accuracy of SER and BER results under low noise conditions (where the symbol/bit error counts may be quite low) it is recommended to increase the Sequence length setting. Also you can increase the parameter IterSER to a value greater than 1 (when this is done, the simulation will perform extra runs for each noise level and take the average of the results)*

Notes on the QAM SER-BER analysis (2)

- To verify that the noise settings are being properly applied to the I and Q channels, the Es/No and Eb/No parameters are re-calculated in OptiSystem through a Component script procedure written in the Oscilloscope Visualizer (this Visualizer includes a calculation result for ***Noise (Variance)*** which is applied to the calculation for Es/No)
- The results for Es/No and Eb/No (calculated from Es/No) are in turn exported to the Excel analysis spreadsheet and used for the plotting of the SER and BER waterfall curves
- The SER and BER results are obtained from the Decision and BER Test Set components

*For each iteration, the **Noise power** is updated via the simulation script (based on the Es/No setting)*



Example of white Gaussian noise applied to I and Q channels of QAM signal . The time-domain noise variance is calculated based on the sampling bandwidth of the simulation

Component script for Oscilloscope Visualizer

```
Dim LayoutMgr
Set LayoutMgr = Document.GetLayoutMgr
Dim Layout
Set Layout = LayoutMgr.GetCurrentLayout
Dim PmMgr
Set PmMgr = Layout.GetParameterMgr

Dim SymPBit
Set SymPBit = PmMgr.GetObjectByName("SymbolsPerBit")

SymPBitValue = SymPBit.GetValue(1)

Dim ThisComponent
Set ThisComponent = GetThisComponent()

NoiseVar = ThisComponent.GetResultValue( "Noise (Variance)")

Function Log10(X)
Log10 = Log(X) / Log(10)
End Function

Function Log2(Y)
Log2 = Log(Y) / Log(2)
End Function

'Calculate SNR per symbol
M = 2^SymPBitValue ' 16QAM = 16, 32QAM = 32, etc.
EsAvg = (2/3)*(M-1)
EsNo = EsAvg/(2*NoiseVar)
EbNo = (EsAvg)/(log2(M)) / (2*NoiseVar)
EsNodB = 10*log10( EsNo )
EbNodB = 10*log10( EbNo )

ThisComponent.SetResultValue "EsNo" , Cdbl( EsNo )
ThisComponent.SetResultValue "EsNo(dB)" , Cdbl( EsNodB )
ThisComponent.SetResultValue "EbNo" , Cdbl( EbNo )
ThisComponent.SetResultValue "EbNo(dB)" , Cdbl( EbNodB )
```

Notes on the QAM SER-BER analysis (3)

- To change the modulation order use the parameter *SymPerBit* (see RED box below)
- IMPORTANT: When changing the modulation order please make sure to update the script commands for exporting the BER vs Eb/No results to Excel. As shown below, the script commands for 32QAM/64QAM/128QAM have been commented out, leaving only the results for 16QAM to be exported. If you want to change the modulation order to, for example, 32QAM: add comment symbols to the 16QAM lines (using an apostrophe) and remove the comment symbols for the 32QAM lines

```
SymPerBit = 4   16QAM=4, 32QAM=5, 64QAM=6, 128QAM=7
ESymMin = 1
SequenceLength = 131072 '8192 16384 32768 65536 13107
BitRate = 10e9
```

```
Next
    'SER vs EsNo results (exported to Excel)

    objExcel.Cells(8+i, 3).Value = AvrResult1
    objExcel.Cells(8+i, 4).Value = AvrResult2
    objExcel.Cells(8+i, SymPerBit + 1).Value = AvrResult5

    'BER vs EbNo results (exported to Excel)
    '16QAM
    objExcel.Cells(43+i, 3).Value = AvrResult3
    objExcel.Cells(43+i, 4).Value = AvrResult4
    objExcel.Cells(43+i, 5).Value = AvrResult6
    '32QAM
    'objExcel.Cells(43+i, 8).Value = AvrResult3
    'objExcel.Cells(43+i, 9).Value = AvrResult4
    'objExcel.Cells(43+i, 10).Value = AvrResult6
    '64QAM
    'objExcel.Cells(77+i, 3).Value = AvrResult3
    'objExcel.Cells(77+i, 4).Value = AvrResult4
    'objExcel.Cells(77+i, 5).Value = AvrResult6
    '128QAM
    'objExcel.Cells(77+i, 8).Value = AvrResult3
    'objExcel.Cells(77+i, 9).Value = AvrResult4
    'objExcel.Cells(77+i, 10).Value = AvrResult6
```

Only the BER vs Eb/No results for16QAM are exported. If you want to change the modulation order , make sure to add comment symbols to these lines and un-comment the other set of lines associated with the modulation order