

# OptiSystem applications: Matched filter analysis



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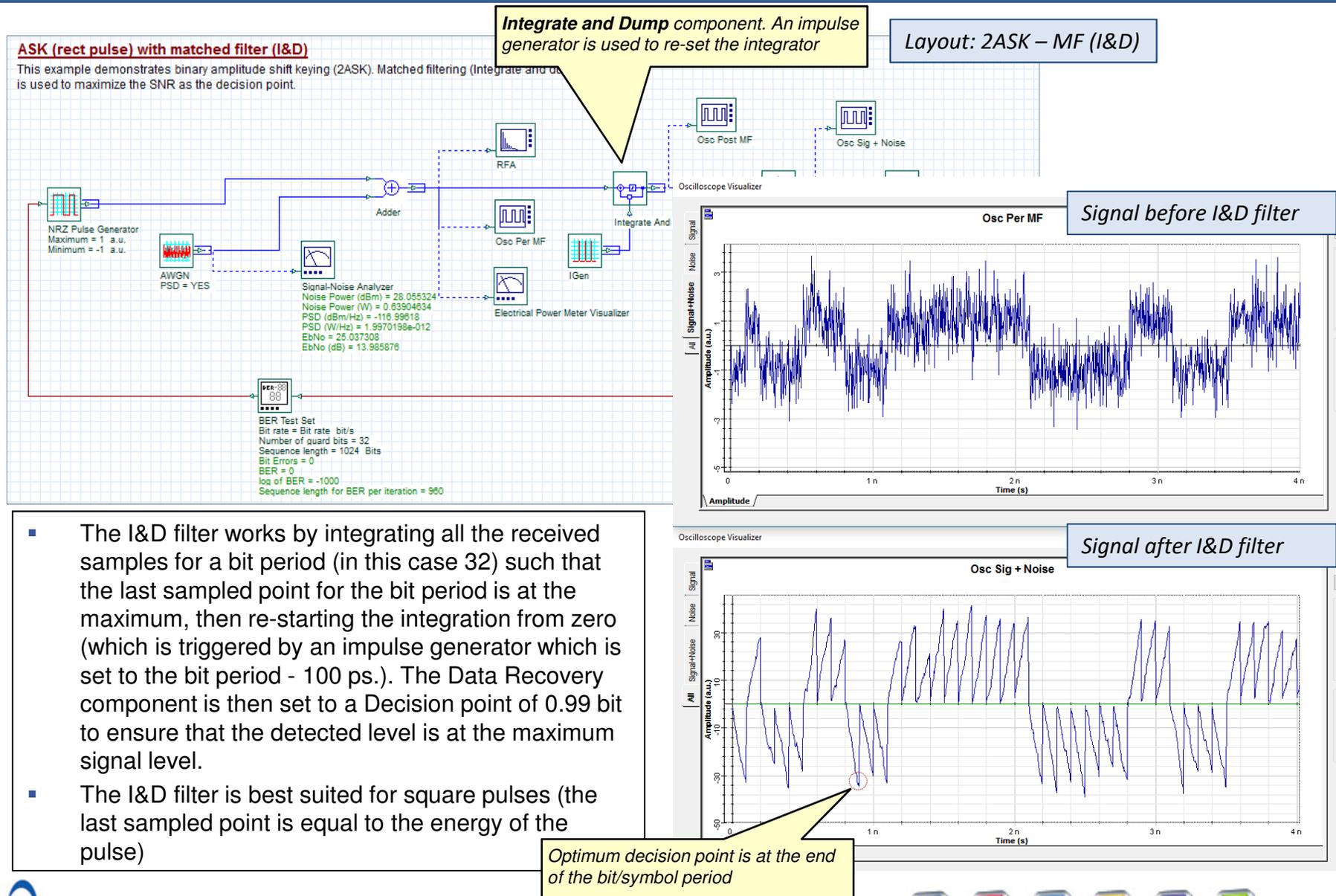
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- A matched filter is an ideal filter which acts upon a received signal so as to maximize its signal to noise ratio (SNR). Under conditions of additive white Gaussian noise, the SNR is maximized when the impulse response of the receiver filter is an exact copy of the transmitted waveform (but reversed and time delayed)
- For symmetrical pulses (such as square NRZ), the optimum matched filter is the integrate and dump (or integrator) receiver. This receiver model is demonstrated for the following transmission designs:
  - Two level amplitude shift keying (ASK) with direction detection
  - Electrical coherent receiver (using binary PSK antipodal modulation)
  - Electrical coherent receiver (using binary FSK modulation)
- Although the I&D filter is an optimum filter for additive white Gaussian noise, it requires excellent timing precision for sampling (low jitter). The reason for this is that the optimum sampling point for the I&D is right at the end of the bit/symbol period (the end of the integration cycle before resetting the integrator)
- Another filtering method which uses the concept of matched filtering is the root raised cosine (RRC) filter. This configuration involves pre-filtering (pulse shaping) the transmitted signal with an RRC filter followed by a second RRC filter just before the decision (the combined result being a raised cosine transfer function). This filter set is very popular in communication systems as it provides good performance against inter symbol interference (ISI). An example design is demonstrated for ASK with direct detection.

### References

- H. Taub & D.L. Schilling, *Principles of Communication Systems*, McGraw-Hill (1986), pp. 444-458
- "Linear Time Invariant (LTI) Systems and Matched Filter ", 1998/2002 Charan Langton, <http://complextoreal.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/mft.pdf>; accessed 24 June 2017

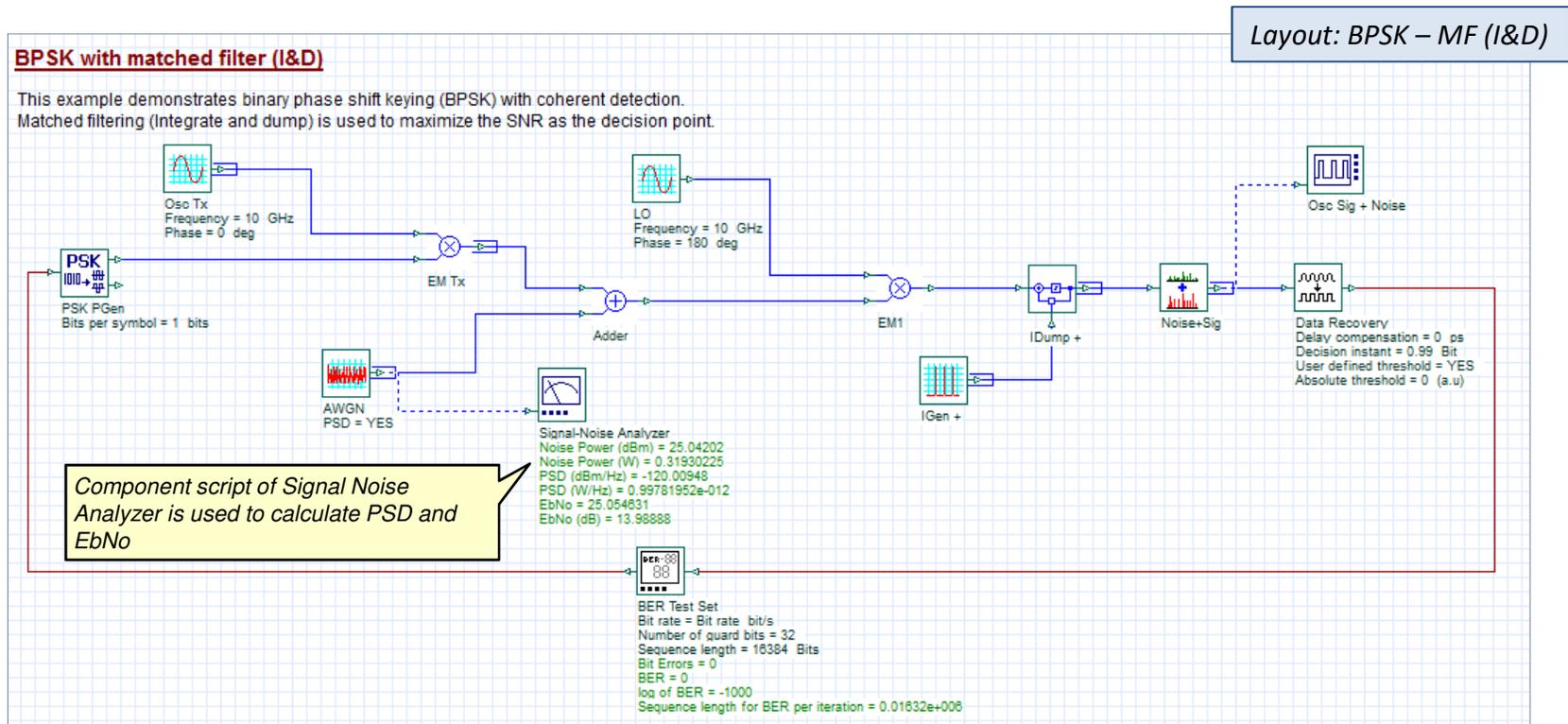
# Two-level direct detection ASK with I&D filter



# BPSK with correlator

- In this example a BPSK system is modelled with a correlator receiver (coherent mixing + integration)
- The BER performance ( $BER = 0.5 \times \text{erfc}(\sqrt{E_s/N})$ ) is identical to the 2ASK system with matched filter as both methods yield the optimum filter design  $h(t)$

REF: H. Taub & D.L. Schilling, *Principles of Communication Systems*, McGraw-Hill (1986), pp. 444-458



# BFSK with correlator

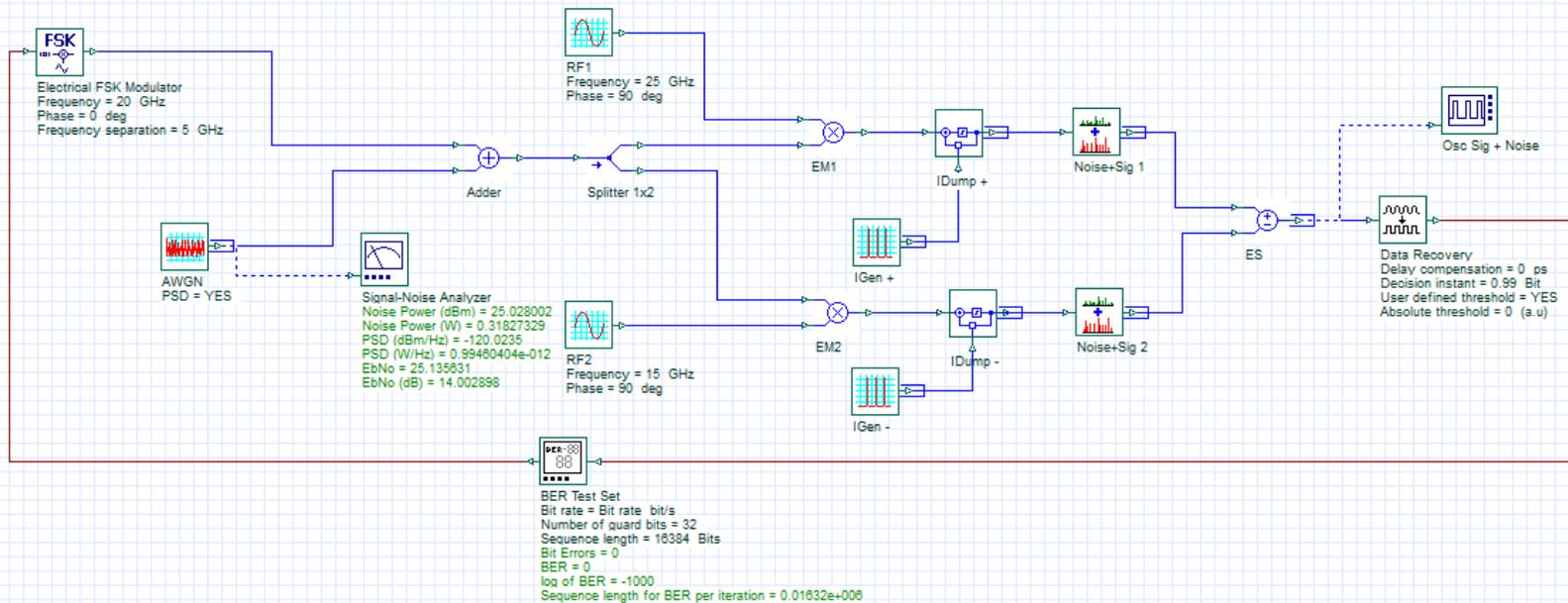
- In this example a BFSK system is modelled with a correlator receiver (coherent mixing + integration)
- The BER performance ( $BER = 0.5 \times \text{erfc}(\sqrt{E_s/2N})$ ) is slightly worse compared to BPSK due to the splitting of powers

REF: H. Taub & D.L. Schilling, *Principles of Communication Systems*, McGraw-Hill (1986), pp. 444-458

## BFSK with matched filter (I&D)

Layout: BFSK – MF (I&D)

This example demonstrates binary frequency shift keying (BFSK) with coherent detection. The FSK works by representing 1 and 0 states with two different frequencies:  $20+5 \text{ GHz} = 25 \text{ GHz}$  and  $20-5 \text{ GHz} = 15 \text{ GHz}$ . Matched filtering (Integrate and dump) is used to maximize the SNR as the decision point.

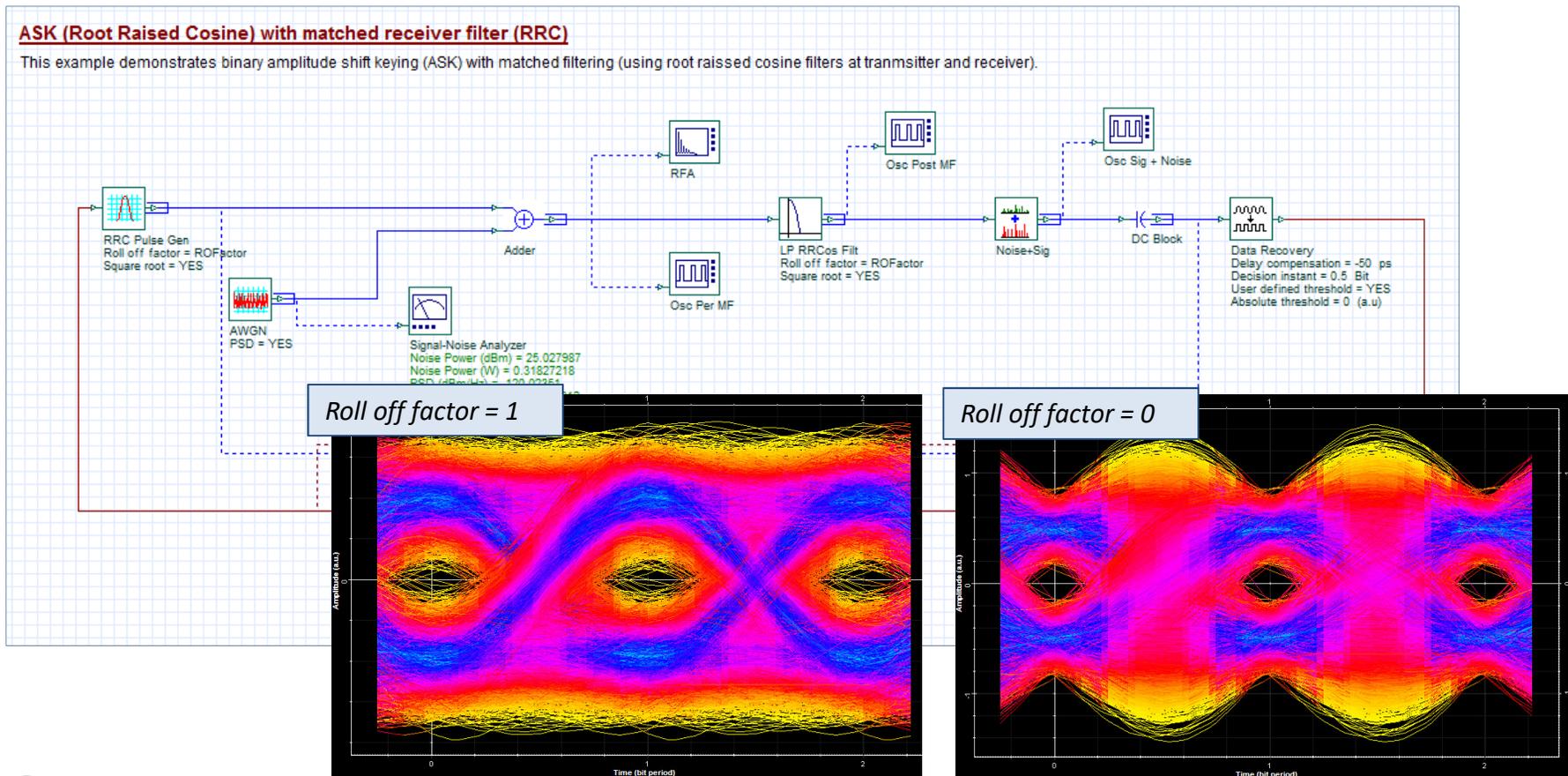


# ASK with RRC filtering

- An ideal low pass filter has a square filter shape with  $BW = 1/2T$  (Nyquist bandwidth) and provides 0 ISI (at time = 0). This is shown below for a roll off factor = 0 but requires the time domain pulse to extend to infinity (sinc pulse). Practical RRC filter designs can emulate the performance of the ideal LPF rect. filter and can be designed with varying amounts of excess bandwidth (ranging from 0 to 1). The presence of side lobes, albeit fast decaying, in the frequency domain results in reduced ISI and noise performance (see eye diagram for RO factor = 1) but provides much better ISI performance compared to square pulses (which have an infinite frequency response that decay more slowly)

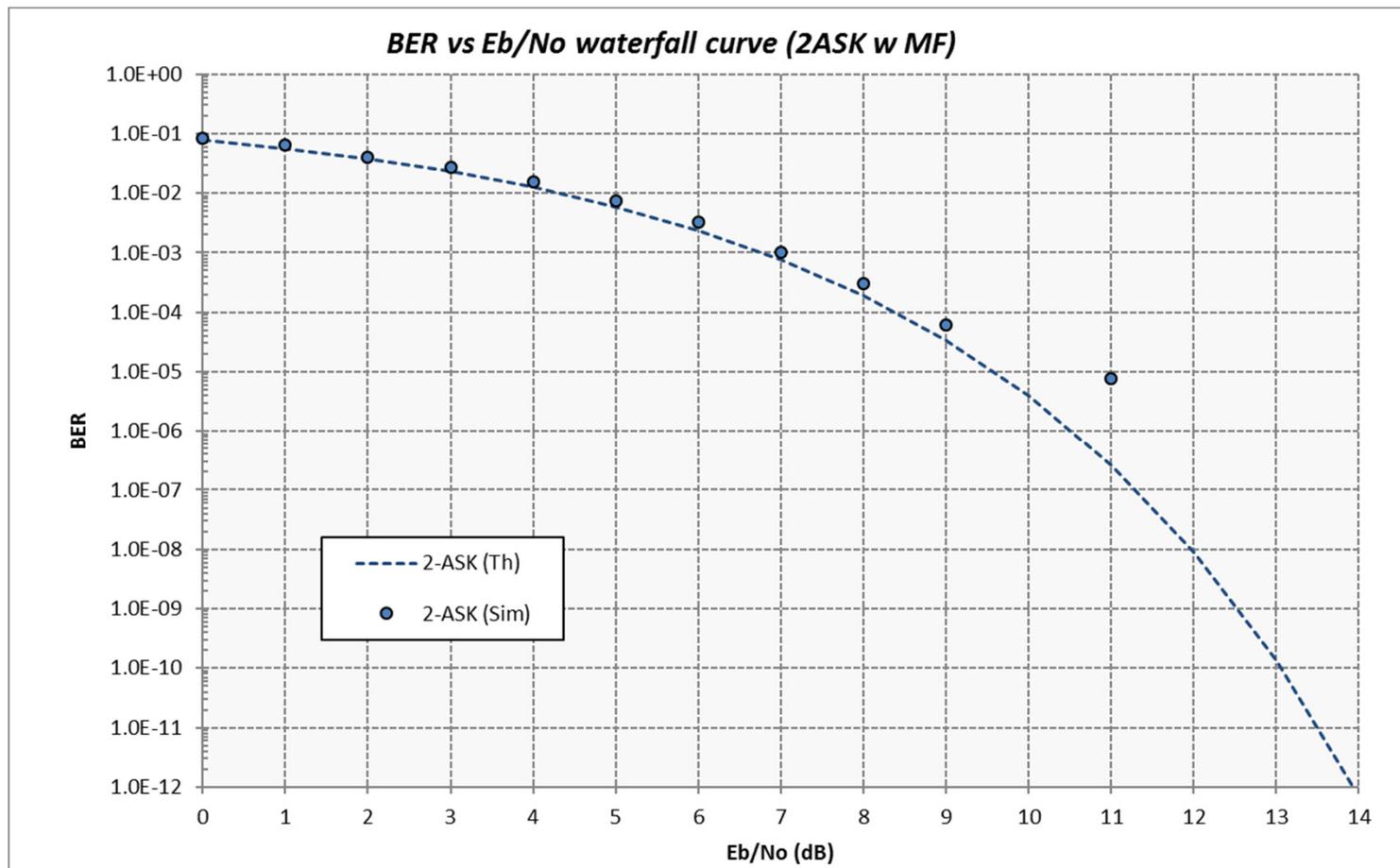
## ASK (Root Raised Cosine) with matched receiver filter (RRC)

This example demonstrates binary amplitude shift keying (ASK) with matched filtering (using root raised cosine filters at transmitter and receiver).



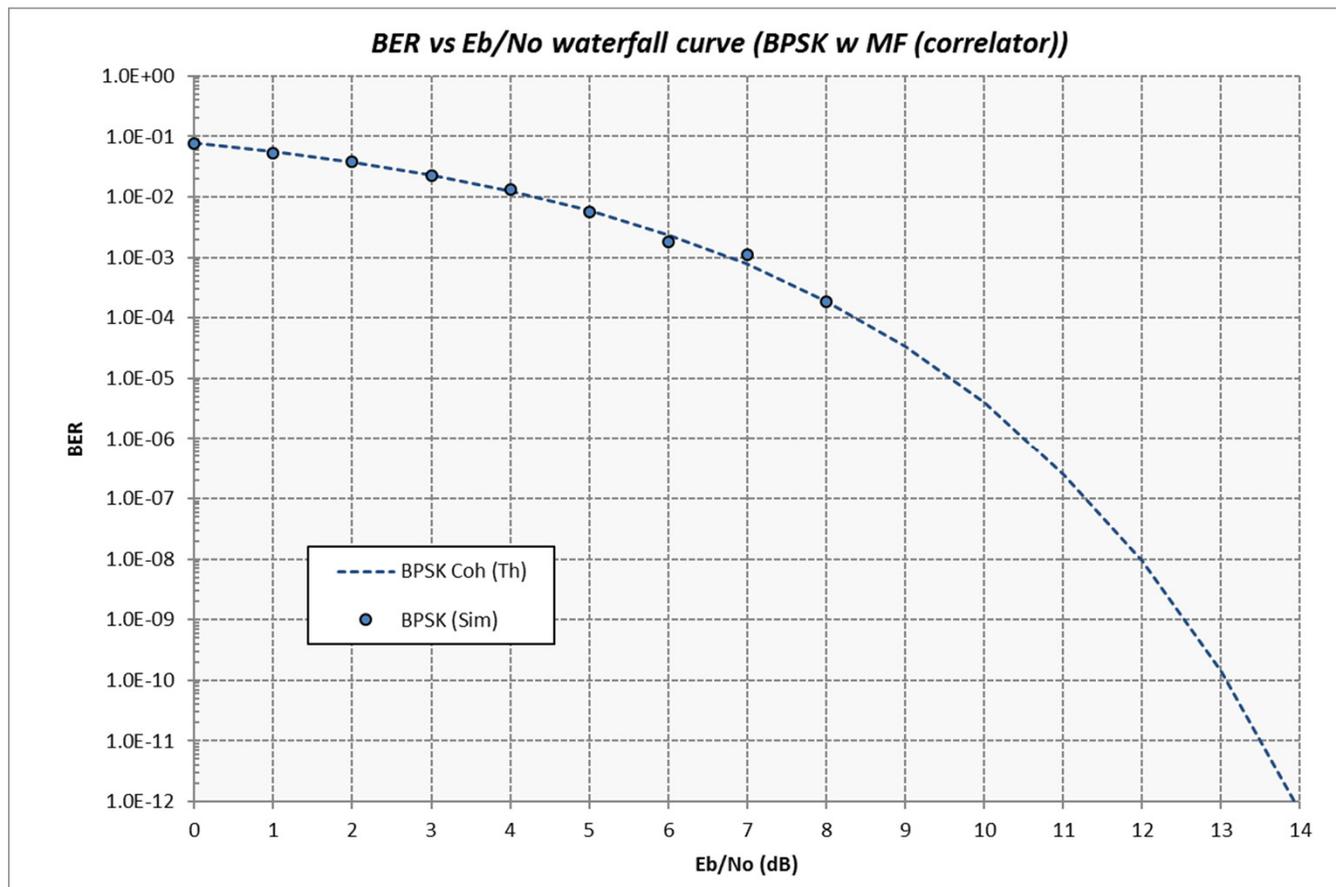
# BER waterfall curves (ASK with I&D)

- For ASK with matched filter,  $BER = 0.5 \times \text{erfc}(\sqrt{E_s/N})$   
REF: H. Taub & D.L. Schilling, *Principles of Communication Systems*, McGraw-Hill (1986), pp. 444-458



# BER waterfall curves (BPSK with I&D)

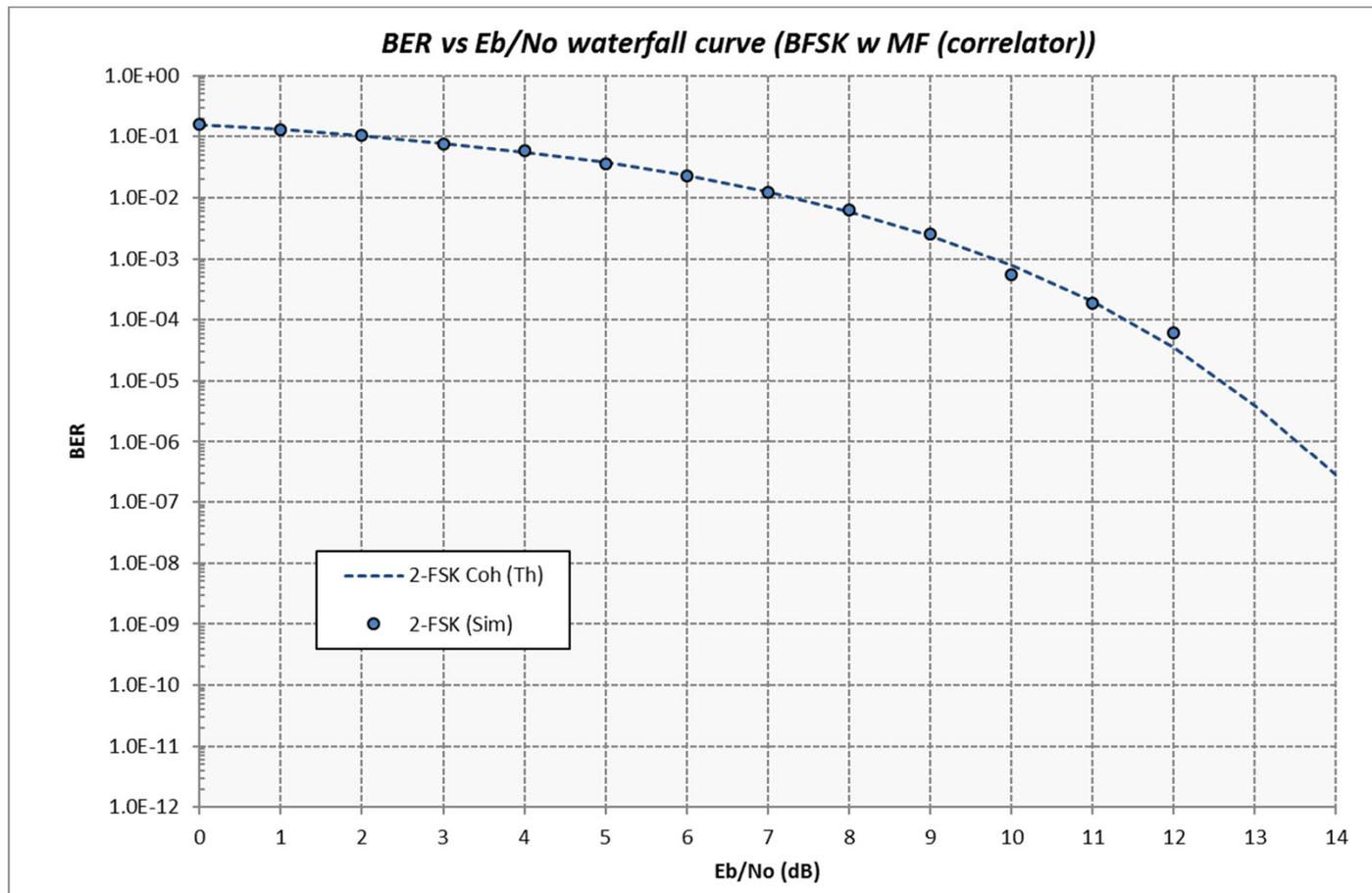
- For BPSK with correlator filter,  $BER = 0.5 \times \text{erfc}(\sqrt{E_s/N})$   
REF: H. Taub & D.L. Schilling, *Principles of Communication Systems*, McGraw-Hill (1986), pp. 444-458



# BER waterfall curves (BFSK with I&D)

- For BFSK with matched filter,  $BER = 0.5 \times erfc(\sqrt{Es/2N})$

REF: H. Taub & D.L. Schilling, *Principles of Communication Systems*, McGraw-Hill (1986), pp. 444-458



# BER waterfall curves (ASK with RRC matched filters)

- BER vs.  $E_b/N_0$  results are shown for roll off factors of 0, 0.5 and 1.
- The BER performance for an ASK system with rectangular filter with  $BW = 1/2T$  is equal to  $0.5 \times \text{erfc}(\text{sqrt}(E_s/2N))$ . As the roll off factor is increased (increased truncation of the time-domain RRC pulse) the BER performance against white noise degrades due to the reduction of the eye opening

