NetXPTO - LinkPlanner

7 de Julho de 2017

Conteúdo

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Introduction

Capítulo 2

Simulator Structure

LinkPlanner is a signals open-source simulator.

The major entity is the system.

A system comprises a set of blocks.

The blocks interact with each other through signals.

2.1 System

The System is

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Case Studies

5.1 QPSK Transmitter

This system simulates a QPSK transmitter. A schematic representation of this system is shown in figure 5.1.

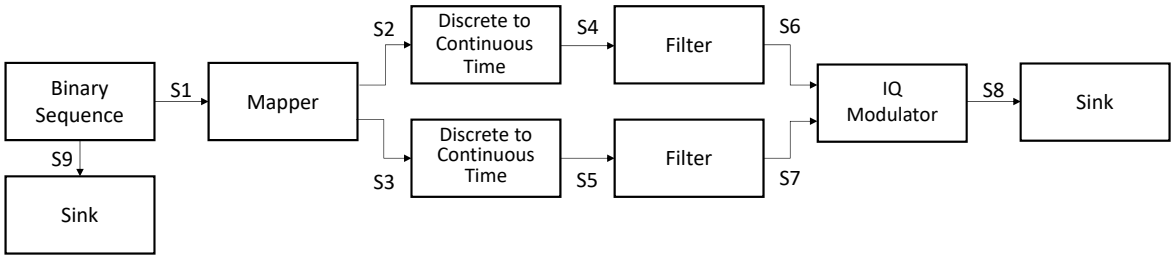

Figura 5.1: QPSK transmitter block diagram.

System Input Parameters

Input parameters	Description	Accepted values
sourceMode	Specifies the operation mode of the binary source.	PseudoRandom Random DeterministicAppendZeros DeterministicCyclic
patternLength	Specifies the pattern length used my the source in the PseudoRandom mode.	Integer between 1 and 32.
bitStream	Specifies the bit stream generated by the source in the DeterministicCyclic and DeterministicAppendZeros mode.	"XXX..", where X is 0 or 1.
Number of bits generated	setNumberOfBits()	Any integer
Number of bits	setNumberOfBits()	Integer number greater than zero
Number of samples per symbol	setNumberOfSamplesPerSymbol()	Integer number of the type 2^n with n also integer
Roll of factor	setRollOfFactor()	$\in$ [0,1]
IQ amplitudes	Vector of coordinate points in the I-Q plane	**Example** for a 4-qam mapping: { { 1.0, 1.0 }, { -1.0, 1.0 }, { -1.0, -1.0 }, { 1.0, -1.0 } }
Output optical power	setOutputOpticalPower()	Real number greater than zero
Save internal signals	setSaveInternalSignals()	True or False

Tabela 5.1: List of input parameters of the block MQAM transmitter

Functional description

This block generates an optical signal (output signal 1 in figure **??**). The binary signal generated in the internal block Binary Source (block B1 in figure **??**) can be used to perform a Bit Error Rate (BER) measurement and in that sense it works as an extra output signal (output signal 2 in figure **??**).

Input parameters

This block has a special set of functions that allow the user to change the basic configuration of the transmitter. The list of input parameters, functions used to change them and the values that each one can take are summarized in table 5.2.

Input parameters	**Function**	Type	**Accepted values**
Mode	setMode()	string	PseudoRandom Random DeterministicAppendZeros DeterministicCyclic
Number of bits generated	setNumberOfBits()	int	Any integer
Pattern length	setPatternLength()	int	Real number greater than zero
Number of bits	setNumberOfBits()	long	Integer number greater than zero
Number of samples per symbol	setNumberOfSamplesPerSymbol()	int	Integer number of the type 2^n with n also integer
Roll of factor	setRollOfFactor()	double	$\in$ [0,1]
IQ amplitudes	setIqAmplitudes()	Vector of coordinate points in the I-Q plane	**Example** for a 4-qam mapping: { { 1.0, 1.0 }, { -1.0, 1.0 }, { -1.0, -1.0 }, { 1.0, -1.0 } }
Output optical power	setOutputOpticalPower()	int	Real number greater than zero
Save internal signals	setSaveInternalSignals()	bool	True or False

Tabela 5.2: List of input parameters of the block MQAM transmitter

Methods

MQamTransmitter(vector<Signal *> &inputSignal, vector<Signal *> &outputSignal); (**constructor**)

void set(int opt);

void setMode(BinarySourceMode m)

BinarySourceMode const getMode(void)

void setProbabilityOfZero(double pZero)

double const getProbabilityOfZero(void)

void setBitStream(string bStream)

string const getBitStream(void)

void setNumberOfBits(long int nOfBits)

long int const getNumberOfBits(void)

void setPatternLength(int pLength)

int const getPatternLength(void)

void setBitPeriod(double bPeriod)

double const getBitPeriod(void)

void setM(int mValue) int const getM(void)

void setIqAmplitudes(vector<t_iqValues> iqAmplitudesValues)

vector<t_iqValues> const getIqAmplitudes(void)

void setNumberOfSamplesPerSymbol(int n)

int const getNumberOfSamplesPerSymbol(void)

void setRollOffFactor(double rOffFactor)

double const getRollOffFactor(void)

void setSeeBeginningOfImpulseResponse(bool sBeginningOfImpulseResponse)

double const getSeeBeginningOfImpulseResponse(void)

void setOutputOpticalPower(t_real outOpticalPower)

t_real const getOutputOpticalPower(void)

void setOutputOpticalPower_dBm(t_real outOpticalPower_dBm)

t_real const getOutputOpticalPower_dBm(void)

Output Signals

Number: 1 optical and 1 binary (optional)

Type: Optical signal

Example

Sugestions for future improvement

Add to the system another block similar to this one in order to generate two optical signals with perpendicular polarizations. This would allow to combine the two optical signals and generate an optical signal with any type of polarization.

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Development Cycle

The NetXPTO-LinkPlanner has been developed by several people using git as a version control system. The NetXPTO-LinkPlanner repository is located in the GitHub site http://github.com/netxpto/linkplanner. The more updated functional version of the software is in the branch master. Master should be considered a functional beta version of the software. Periodically new releases are delivered from the master branch under the branch name Release<Year><Month><Day>. The integration of the work of all people is performed by Armando Nolasco Pinto in the branch Develop. Each developer has is how branch with his/her name.