第四次编程作业匹配滤波与最佳接收

无 36 李思涵 2013011187 lisihan969@gmail.com

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	1. 编写一个含 QAM 传输的发送和接收模块 2. 分别采用复基带仿真和实带通仿真两种形式 3. 复基带仿真时过采样率为 4 倍,实带通仿真时过采样率为 20 倍,实带通仿真时,波频率为符号率的 4 倍 4. 发端采用滚降系数 0.5 的根号升余弦滤波器 5. 画出 Eb/N0 = 15dB 时的接收波形(收滤波前),取 100 个采样 6. 画出发端输出的眼图和收端过匹配滤波后的眼图(画眼图时不加噪声) 7. 统计误符号率和误比特率与 Eb/N0 的关系,画出曲线,与理论计算的曲线相对比	

2 理论分析 2

2 理论分析

2.1 误符号率/误符号率

对于 MQAM 信号, 其误符号率公式为

$$P_{s,MQAM} = \frac{2(L-1)}{L} Q[\sqrt{\frac{6\log_2 L}{L^2 - 1}(\frac{E_b}{N_0})}]$$

,误比特率公式为

$$P_{b,MQAM} = \frac{P_{s,MQAM}}{\log_2 L}$$

。对于 16QAM, $L = \sqrt{M} = 4$, 故有

$$P_{s,16QAM} = \frac{3}{2}Q[\sqrt{\frac{4E_b}{5N_0}}]$$

,误比特率公式为

$$P_{b,16QAM} \approx \frac{P_{s,16QAM}}{\log_2 L} = \frac{P_{s,16QAM}}{2}$$

2.2 信噪比

注意到,上式中对噪声使用的度量都是 $\frac{E_b}{N_0}$ 。为了仿真的方便,我们还需要 $\frac{E_b}{N_0}$ 与 SNR 的关系。对于实信道:

$$SNR = \frac{2E_s}{N_0} = \frac{8E_b}{N_0}$$

,对于复信道,有

$$SNR = \frac{E_s}{N_0} = \frac{4E_b}{N_0}$$

2.3 符号 - 电平映射

我们使用采用格雷码的 16 QAM, 星座图如图所示。

为了仿真和推导的方便,我们希望映射后的电平平均功率为 1。在假设各个符号出现概率均等的情况下,对于复信道,平均功率即为星座图中所有点到原点距离平方的平均。对于实信道,平均功率为上述值的 1/2。

计算可知,复信道中星座图中一格应为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$,实信道中应为 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}$ 。

3 模块实现

3.1 qam_21_convert.m

实现符号到电平的映射。

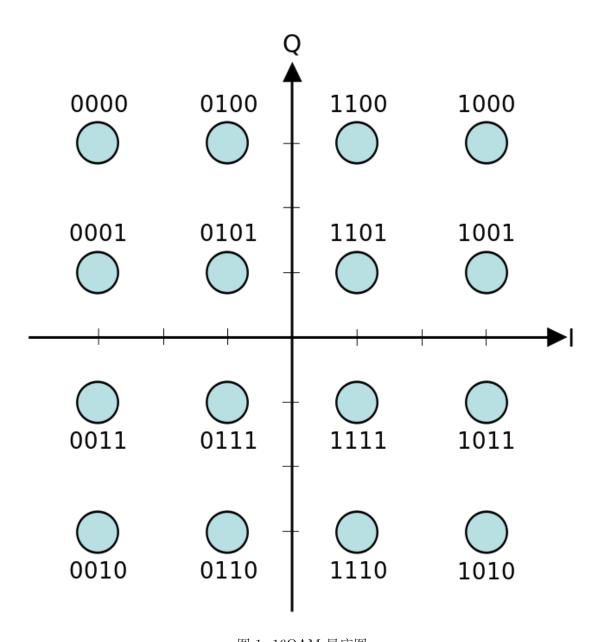


图 1: 16QAM 星座图

```
function signals = qam_21_convert(symbols, method)
    [len, cols] = size(symbols);
    if mod(len, 2)
        error 'qam_21_convert: mod(size(symbols, 1), 2) ~= 0'
    end
    symbols = symbols(:);
    signals = zeros(len / 2, cols);
    for k = 1:len
        signals(k) = 2 * symbols(2 * k - 1) + symbols(2 * k);
    end
    signals(signals == 0) = -3;
    signals(signals == 1) = -1;
    signals(signals == 3) = 1;
    signals(signals == 2) = 3;
    % Make sure averge power = 1 in QAM.
    switch method
    case 'real'
        signals = 2 * signals / sqrt(10);
    case 'complex'
        signals = signals / sqrt(10);
    end
end
3.2 qam_l_judge.m
    实现电平到比特流的判决。
function symbols = qam_l_judge(signals)
    signals = sqrt(10) * signals;
    signals(signals >= 2) = 2;
    signals(signals >= 0 & signals < 2) = 3;</pre>
    signals(signals >= -2 & signals < 0) = 1;
    signals(signals < -2) = 0;
    [signal_len, cols] = size(signals);
    signals = signals(:);
    len = 2 * signal_len;
    symbols = zeros(len, cols);
```

```
for k = 1:len

symbols(2 * k - 1) = floor(signals(k) / 2);

symbols(2 * k) = mod(signals(k), 2);

end

end
```

3.3 qam_send.m

16QAM 发端函数, 依次进行如下操作:

- 1. 串-并变换
- 2. 2-L 电平转换
- 3. 根升余弦滤波器。这里我们使用了 rcosdesign 函数和 upfirdn 函数。
- 4. 分别与 0° 和 90° 的载波相乘
- 5. 将两路信号相加。

这里需要注意,在串-并变换和 2-L 电平转换后符号率减小为了原来的 1/4,故余弦信号一个周期内的采样点数为 8 * f_carrier * oversample_rate。

```
% 16QAM.
% Average power = 1.
function signals = qam_send(symbols, f_carrier, oversample_rate, method)
  len = length(symbols);
  sample_rate = 8 * f_carrier * oversample_rate;

left = mod(len, 4);
  if left
     warning 'Zero(s) will be added in front of input symbols.';
     symbols = [zeros(4 - left, 1); symbols];
     len = length(symbols);
  end

% Serial => parallel.
  symbols = reshape(symbols, 2, len / 2)';

% 2 -> L.
```

```
% LPF,
lpf = rcosdesign(0.5, 6, sample_rate);
signals = upfirdn(signals, lpf, sample_rate);
% eyediagram(signals, sample_rate, 1, 3);
signal_len = size(signals, 1);
```

% Get on carrier.

signals = qam_21_convert(symbols, method);

```
switch method
    case 'real'
       carrier = [cos(pi / oversample_rate * (1:signal_len))
                  cos(pi / oversample_rate * (1:signal_len) + pi / 2)]';
   case 'complex'
       carrier = [exp(j * pi / oversample_rate * (1:signal_len))
                  exp(j * (pi / oversample_rate * (1:signal_len) + pi / 2))]';
   end
   signals = signals .* carrier;
   % Merge.
   signals = signals(:, 1) + signals(:, 2);
end
3.4 qam_receive.m
   16QAM 收端函数,依次进行如下操作:
  1. 载波恢复
  2. 根升余弦滤波器。同样地,这里我们使用了 rcosdesign 函数和 upfirdn 函数。
  3. 判决 (L - 1) 门限
  4. 并-串变换
% 16QAM.
function symbols = qam_receive(signals, f_carrier, oversample_rate, method)
    signal_len = length(signals);
   sample_rate = 8 * f_carrier * oversample_rate;
   % Recover.
   switch method
   case 'real'
       carrier = [cos(pi / oversample_rate * (1:signal_len))
                  cos(pi / oversample_rate * (1:signal_len) + pi / 2)]';
   case 'complex'
       carrier = [exp(-j * pi / oversample_rate * (1:signal_len))
                  exp(-j * (pi / oversample_rate * (1:signal_len) + pi / 2))]';
   signals = real([signals signals] .* carrier);
   % figure
    % plot(signals(1:sample_rate*100, :));
   % LPF
   lpf = rcosdesign(0.5, 6, sample_rate);
   % eyediagram(filter(lpf, 1, signals), sample_rate, 1, 3);
```

```
signals = upfirdn(signals, lpf, 1, sample_rate);
   % Judge & merge.
   symbols = qam_l_judge(signals)';
   symbols = symbols(:);
end
3.5 main.m
   由于生成的随机序列具有随机性,我们对每个 \frac{E_s}{N_0} 都进行了多次循环,并取平均值。
close all
LEN = 10000;
ITERS = 10;
ebn0 = -10:0.5:10;
error_bit_rate_real = zeros(length(ebn0), 1);
error_bit_rate_complex = zeros(length(ebn0), 1);
error_sym_rate_real = zeros(length(ebn0), 1);
error_sym_rate_complex = zeros(length(ebn0), 1);
parfor k = 1:length(ebn0)
   disp(['Eb/N0 = ' num2str(ebn0(k))]);
   snr_real = 10 * log10(8) + ebn0(k);
   snr\_complex = 10 * log10(4) + ebn0(k);
   for iter = 1:ITERS
       symbols = logical([1; randi([0 1], LEN - 1, 1)]);
       % Real.
       signals = qam_send(symbols, 4, 20, 'real');
       signals = awgn(signals, snr_real);
       received = qam_receive(signals, 4, 20, 'real');
       error_bit_rate_real(k) = error_bit_rate_real(k) + ...
            sum(symbols ~= received) / LEN;
       error_sym_rate_real(k) = error_sym_rate_real(k) + ...
            sum(any(reshape(symbols ~= received, 2, LEN / 2))) / (LEN / 2);
       % Complex.
       signals = qam_send(symbols, 4, 4, 'complex');
       signals = awgn(signals, snr_complex);
```

```
received = qam_receive(signals, 4, 4, 'complex');
        error_bit_rate_complex(k) = error_bit_rate_complex(k) + ...
            sum(symbols ~= received) / LEN;
        error_sym_rate_complex(k) = error_sym_rate_complex(k) + ...
            sum(any(reshape(symbols ~= received, 2, LEN / 2))) / (LEN / 2);
    end
    error_bit_rate_real(k) = error_bit_rate_real(k) / ITERS;
    error_bit_rate_complex(k) = error_bit_rate_complex(k) / ITERS;
    error_sym_rate_real(k) = error_sym_rate_real(k) / ITERS;
    error_sym_rate_complex(k) = error_sym_rate_complex(k) / ITERS;
end
% Draw figures.
figure
subplot 211
semilogy(ebn0, 3/2*(1 - normcdf(sqrt(2 * 4/5*10.^(ebn0 / 10)))) / 2, ...
         ebn0, error_bit_rate_real, 'LineWidth', 2);
xlabel E_b/N_0
ylabel P_b
legend Theoretical Actural
title Real
subplot 212
semilogy(ebn0, 3/2*(1 - normcdf(sqrt(4/5*10.^(ebn0 / 10)))) / 2, ...
         ebn0, error_bit_rate_complex, 'LineWidth', 2);
xlabel E_b/N_0
ylabel P_b
legend Theoretical Actural
title Complex
% Draw figures.
figure
subplot 211
semilogy(ebn0, 3/2*(1 - normcdf(sqrt(2 * 4/5*10.^(ebn0 / 10)))), ...
         ebn0, error_sym_rate_real, 'LineWidth', 2);
xlabel E_b/N_0
ylabel P_s
legend Theoretical Actural
title Real
```

```
subplot 212
semilogy(ebn0, 3/2*(1 - normcdf(sqrt(4/5*10.^(ebn0 / 10)))), ...
         ebn0, error_sym_rate_complex, 'LineWidth', 2);
xlabel E_b/N_0
ylabel P_s
legend Theoretical Actural
title Complex
%
% \% Eb/NO = 15dB
% symbols = logical([1; randi([0 1], LEN - 1, 1)]);
% % Real.
% signals = qam_send(symbols, 4, 20, 'real');
% signals = awgn(signals, 10 * log10(8) + 15);
% received = qam_receive(signals, 4, 20, 'real');
%
% % Complex.
% signals = gam_send(symbols, 4, 4, 'complex');
% signals = awqn(signals, 10 * log10(4) + 15);
% received = qam_receive(signals, 4, 4, 'complex');
```

4 仿真结果

4.1 15dB 时前 100 个采样

注意: 这里理解的前 100 个采样指 100 个符号周期,因为由于滤波器的延时,前 100 个采样点啥都没有呢还 = =。

从图中可以看到,由于在这里已经经过了载波恢复这一步,我们已经能隐约看出载波中承载的信息。同时,可以发现复信号的波形更为显露。这是因为实信道仿真时过采样率更高。

4.2 误比特率/误符号率

从图中可以看出以下几点:

- 误符号率和误比特率的理论值和仿真值差异都不大,且二者都随 $\frac{E_s}{N_0}$ 的变大而变小。 这说明我们的实现是正确的。乌拉!
- 当 E_N 较小时,误比特率的理论值偏小。
 这是因为,我们理论推导出的误符号率时精确的,而误比特率公式中则假设一个符号错误对应一个比特错误。当噪声较小时,由于格雷码的性质,这个假设基本是正确的。
 然而,在噪声较大时,一个符号错误对应多个比特错误的几率大大增加了,故我们推导出的理论值是偏小的。

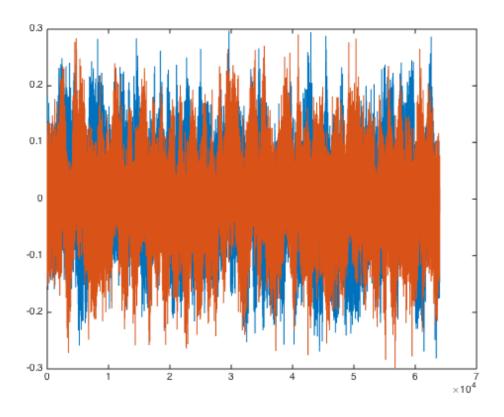


图 2: 15dB 时前 100 个采样(实信道)

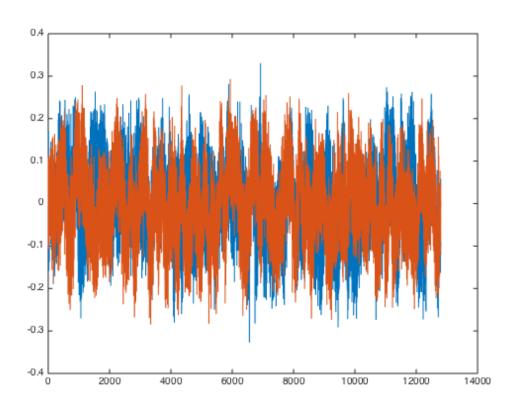


图 3: 15dB 时前 100 个采样 (复信道)

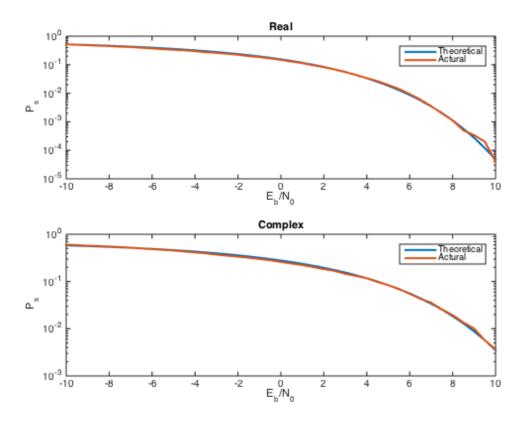


图 4: 误符号率

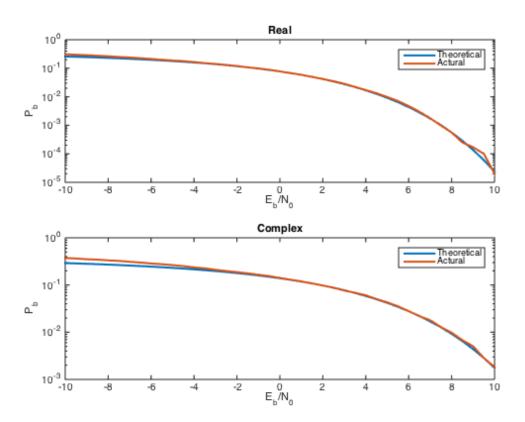
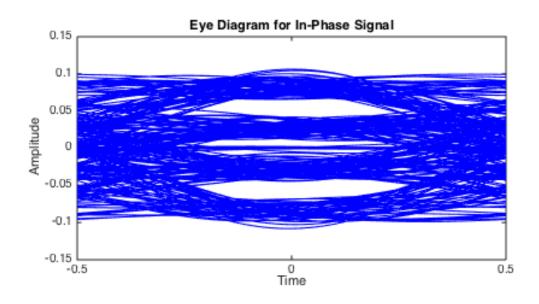


图 5: 误比特率

• 当 $\frac{E_s}{N_0}$ 较大时,仿真值在理论值周围的波动变大。 这是由于我们的仿真次数有限。当信噪比很小的时候,多次仿真得到的误符号个数还是很少,故随机性比较大,更容易受输入信号的影响。

4.3 眼图



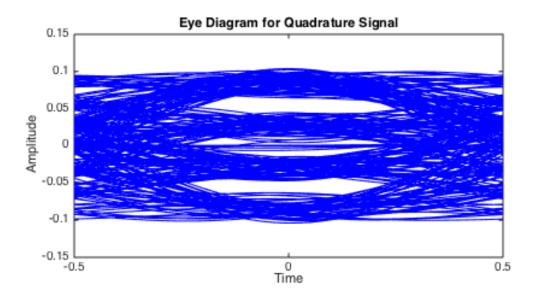
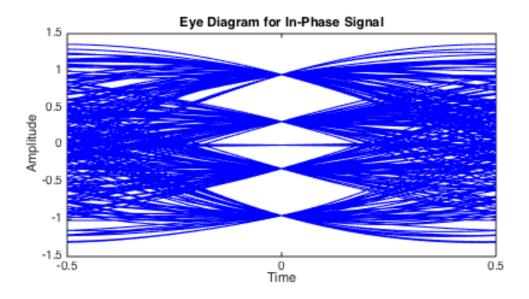


图 6: 发端眼图

发端眼图和收端眼图如图所示。

从图中可以看出,在经过了一个根升余弦滤波器之后,信号在采样点受到了串扰的影响。而在经过了第二个根升余弦滤波器后,信号相当于经过了一个升余弦滤波器,故在采样点无失真。



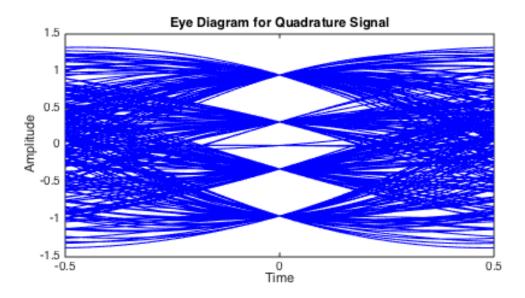


图 7: 收端眼图

至于使用两个根余弦滤波器的原因,则是为了最大化采样点的信噪比。同时,第二个根余弦滤波器也起到了低通滤波器的作用,将信号从载波上卸下来。