## 探究时延与相干带宽关系

#### 一、实验内容

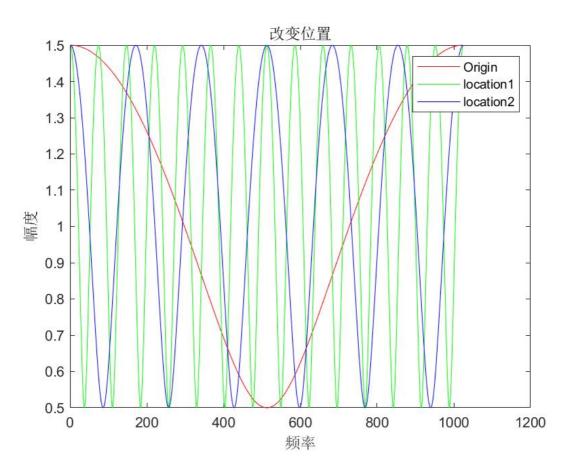
给定一维矩阵 $H(x)=[1\ 0.5\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0]$ ,其每一个元素代表一个信道的幅频响应。在改变矩阵元素幅值大小、各元素位置、相位差以及矩阵列数可近似拟合多信道模型简化为幅度改变、位置改变、相位改变以及增加/减少路径的情况。在进行完对应处理后,对矩阵进行1024点FFT计算,并作出图像,探究相干带宽与时延的关系。

#### 二、实验过程

#### 1.改变位置的情况

给定原序列 origin=[1 0.5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0] ,先对元素位置进行重排,进行位置改变的拟合:

location1=[1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]; location2=[1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];

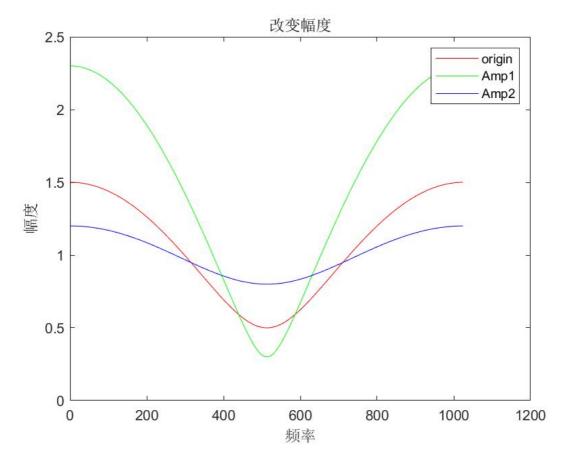


从图像可以看出当时延扩展 $T_W$ 增大时,对应的相干带宽 $B_c$ 减少,近似成反比关系。

#### 2.改变幅度的情况

给定原序列 origin=[1 0.5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0],先对元素幅度值进行修改,然后进行FFT变换后画图做出如下图象:

amplitude1=[1 1.3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]; amplitude2=[1 0.2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];

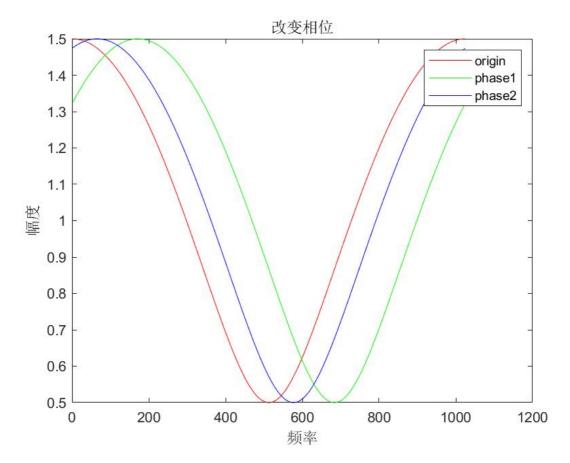


从结果图像中可以看出,当改变幅度大小时,频域幅度变化成正相关关系。

#### 3.改变相位的情况

给定原序列 origin=[1 0.5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0],先对元素相位值进行修改,然后进行FFT变换后画图做出如下图象:

phase1=[1 0.5\*exp(1i\*pi/3) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]; phase2=[1 0.5\*exp(1i\*pi/8) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]

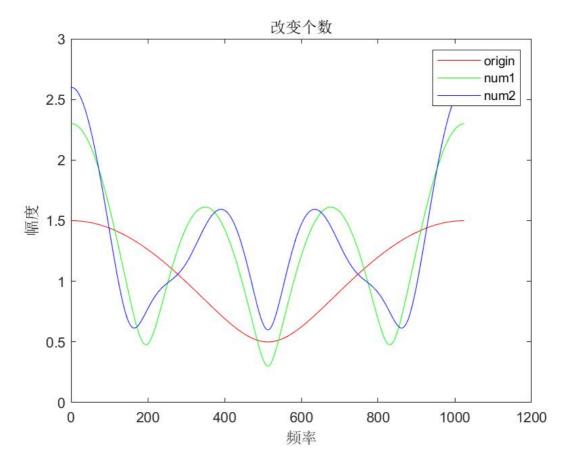


从图中可以看出,当相位发生改变时,频域图像只是产生了平移,没有改变波形。

#### 4.改变信道个数的情况

给定原序列 origin=[1 0.5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0],对矩阵进行列拓展,然后进行FFT变换后画图做出如下图象:

num1=[1 0.5 0 0.8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]; num2=[1 0.5 0 0.8 0 0.3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];



从结果图像中可以看出, 当信道数增加后, 频域图象发生改变。信道数会影响多径传输的效果。

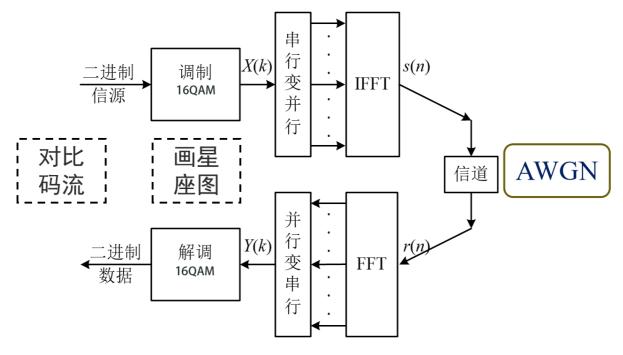
#### 代码附录

```
origin=[1 0.5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
%-----改变位置------
location1=[1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.5 0];
location2=[1 0 0 0 0 0 0.5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
%-----改变幅度-----
amplitude1=[1 1.3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
amplitude2=[1 0.2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
%-----改变相位-----
phase1=[1 0.5*exp(1i*pi/3) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
phase2=[1 0.5*exp(1i*pi/8) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
%------改变个数------
num1=[1 0.5 0 0.8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
num2=[1 0.5 0 0.8 0 0.3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
%------1024点FFT------
Origin=abs(fft(origin,1024));
Location1=abs(fft(location1,1024));
Location2=abs(fft(location2,1024));
Amp1=abs(fft(amplitude1,1024));
Amp2=abs(fft(amplitude2,1024));
Phase1=abs(fft(phase1,1024));
Phase2=abs(fft(phase2,1024));
```

```
Num1=abs(fft(num1,1024));
Num2=abs(fft(num2,1024));
figure(1);
plot(Origin, 'r');
hold on;
plot(Location1, 'g');
hold on;
plot(Location2, 'b');
legend('Origin','location1','location2');
title('改变位置');
xlabel('频率');
ylabel('幅度');
saveas(gcf,'改变位置.jpg')
figure(2);
plot(Origin, 'r');
hold on;
plot(Amp1, 'g');
hold on;
plot(Amp2,'b');
legend('origin','Amp1','Amp2');
title('改变幅度');
xlabel('频率');
ylabel('幅度');
saveas(gcf,'改变幅度.jpg')
figure(3);
plot(Origin, 'r');
hold on;
plot(Phase1, 'g');
hold on;
plot(Phase2, 'b');
legend('origin','phase1','phase2');
title('改变相位');
xlabel('频率');
ylabel('幅度');
saveas(gcf,'改变相位.jpg')
figure(4);
plot(Origin, 'r');
hold on;
plot(Num1, 'g');
hold on;
plot(Num2, 'b');
legend('origin','num1','num2');
title('改变个数');
xlabel('频率');
ylabel('幅度');
saveas(gcf,'改变个数.jpg')
```

# 基于16QAM调制的OFDM最简系统仿真实现

#### 实验框图:



#### 实验流程:

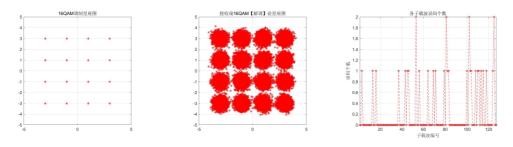
根据 OFDM 基本原理,利用 MATLAB 平台,在发送端产生随机二进制信号以后,依次通过**星座映射、串并变换、IFFT**、经过**高斯加性白噪声信道、FFT**,经在接收端接收后经过**FFT、并串变换**、解调恢复出原始二进制数据,并**与发送端比较求误码率。** 

#### 实验参数:

- 二进制信源采用随机数生成,长度为子载波数量 × 符号比特数 × 子载波信道符号数,其中子载波数量 取**IEEE802.11ax**规定的256个,子载波信道符号数取500个,符号比特在16QAM调制下为  $log_216=4$ 。
- 加性高斯白噪声信道(AWGN)中采用信噪比SNR为15的情况

### 实验过程:

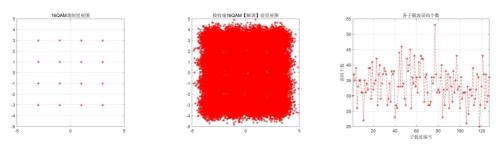
先进行SNR=15、信道符号数为500的情况下的结果研究,实验结果如下所示:



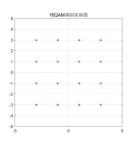
#### 实验分析

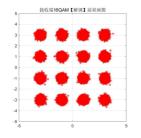
#### 1.改变高斯白噪声信道的信噪比

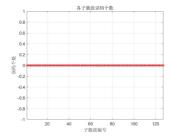
如图所示,分别为信噪比SNR=10:



与信噪比SNR=20时:

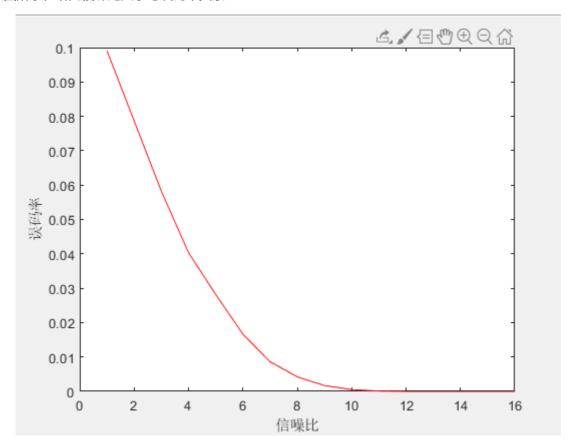






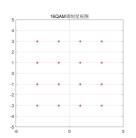
与SNR=15的情况对比可见,信噪比越大,误码的情况越少。

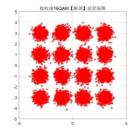
如图所示,研究信噪比大小与误码率关系:

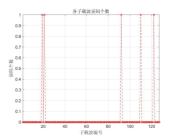


#### 2.改变子载波符号数量

改变符号数量为100,得到如下结果:







虽然误码数减小了,但误码占总符号的比例还是与原来近似(SNR=15时,误码率为0.064,此处为0.07)。

## 实验结论

在加性高斯白噪声信道中, 信噪比决定了误码率大小。信噪比越大, 误码率越低。

## 代码

```
c1c
clear all;
close all;
Np_carr=Nt_carr/2-1; %实际子载波数---127
Sig_per_carr=100; %每子载波含符号数---100
bits_per_symbol=4; %每符号含比特数,16QAM调制为log_2^16=4
y_data=[];
for SNR=5:20
%信噪比,经实验验证信噪比越大的情况下单个子波误码越少,20的时候已经没有误码
raw_input_length=Np_carr * Sig_per_carr * bits_per_symbol; %所输入的比特数目
127*500*4
raw_input=round(rand(1, raw_input_length));%输出待调制的二进制比特流
complex_carrier_matrix=qammod(raw_input',16,'InputType','bit');%列向量
% figure;
% % plot(complex_carrier_matrix,'*r');%16QAM调制后星座图
% title('16QAM调制星座图');
% axis([-5,5,-5,5]);
% grid on %显示网格线
% axis square
% %saveas(gcf,'16QAM-100.jpg')
complex_carrier_matrix1=reshape(complex_carrier_matrix',Np_carr,Sig_per_carr)';%
串并变换Sig_per_carr*Nt_carr 矩阵
carrier=[1:Np_carr];%选定载波
%------
time_wave_matrix=ifft(complex_carrier_matrix1,Nt_carr,2);%OFDM调制 即IFFT行变换
%时域波形矩阵,行为每载波所含符号数,列IFFT点数,N个子载波映射在其内,每一行即为一个OFDM符号
received_time_wave_sequence=awgn(time_wave_matrix,SNR,'measured');
receive_sequence=fft(received_time_wave_sequence,Nt_carr,2);
receive_sequence=receive_sequence(:,carrier);
received_complex_carrier_matrix1=reshape(receive_sequence', Np_carr*Sig_per_carr,
1)';
% figure;
% plot(received_complex_carrier_matrix1, '*r');%接收端星座图
% title('接收端16QAM【解调】前星座图');
% axis([-5,5,-5,5]);
% grid on %显示网格线
% axis square
% %saveas(gcf,'16QAMr-100.jpg')
```

```
demodu_baseband_out=qamdemod(received_complex_carrier_matrix1,16,'OutputType','b
it');
demodu_baseband_out=reshape(demodu_baseband_out,Np_carr * Sig_per_carr *
bits_per_symbol,1);
 [~,ber]=symerr(demodu_baseband_out,raw_input');
ber_carriers=zeros(1,Np_carr);
for j=1:Np_carr
              for i=1:Sig_per_carr
                           for k=1:bits_per_symbol
                                         if demodu_baseband_out((i-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-
1)*bits_per_symbol+k)\sim=raw_input((i-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(j-1)*Np_carr*bits_per_symbol+(
1)*bits_per_symbol+k)
                                                      ber_carriers(j)=ber_carriers(j)+1;
                                         end
                           end
              end
end
% figure;
% plot(1:Np_carr,ber_carriers,'--r*');
% title('各子载波误码个数')
% ylabel('误码个数');
% xlabel('子载波编号');
% xlim([1 Np_carr]);
% grid on;
% %saveas(gcf, 'BER-100.jpg')
total=sum(ber_carriers)/(raw_input_length);
y_data(end+1)=total;
end
figure;
%xlim([1 Np_carr]);
plot(y_data,'r')
ylabel("误码率")
xlabel('信噪比');
axis([5 20]);
```