第6章: LTE 小区搜索和 MIB 恢复

1、内容简介

- (1) LTE 帧结构: FDD 和 TDD、帧结构的时频域分析, 特别是频域的资源网格;
- (2) LTE 信道:逻辑信道、传输信道和物理信道;各个信道的作用,需要知道 MIB 通过哪个信道传输,业务通过哪个信道传输;
 - (3) 小区搜索的基本过程;
 - (4) MIB 解码的基本过程, 以及业务数据解码过程;
 - (5) 如何利用 USRP 进行发射 LTE 基带波形;
 - (6) 如何利用 USRP 进行接收 LTE 基带波形;
 - (7) 作业: 从已经录制的波形中恢复图像;

2、4G-LTE 的发展历史

LTE 技术下行链路使用正交频分多址,即 OFDMA,它能够保持 3G 的高移动性以及高频谱效率并提供更高的网络容量以及更大的带宽;上行链路则采用单载波频分多址,即 SC-FDMA,具备和 OFDMA 相似的结构与性能,但能降低移动终端的功耗需要,延长电池续航时间。

2004 年,3GPP(第三代合作伙伴计划)开始进行 LTE 标准化工作,把 LTE 作为全球通用标准。

2005 年,世界各地的五大移动运营商纷纷表示,为了方便部署不同频段, 有必要在同时需要 FDD 和 TDD 的情况下把不同规格之间的差异最小化。

2006 年,美国高通公司收购了 Flarion,后者于 2000 年开始移动 OFDM 的研发,并实现全球首个移动 OFDM 系统商用。

2008 年,3GPP 发布了 LTE 的第一个版本——3GPP Release 8,这项规格以单一全球标准支持 LTE 的 FDD 和 TDD,实现了碎片最小化,方便了不同频段的部署,使得绝大多数企业对 LTE 标准做出的贡献可同等用于 FDD 和 TDD 上,促进了全球生态系统的发展。而 LTE 有了 TDD 和 FDD 内在的紧密互操作之后,与3G 实现了无缝互通。

2009 年, 高通发布了全球首个完整的多模 3G/LTE 集成芯片组解决方案, 做到了同时支持 FDD 和 TDD。而在那年的早些时候,全球的首个商用 LTE 网络由运营商 TeliaSonera 在北欧的瑞典和挪威开通。

2012年,中国移动在香港推出了 LTE FDD/TDD 融合网络。

2013年,韩国的运营商 SK 电信推出了首个 LTE-Advanced 商用服务。LTE-Advance(增强型 LTE)是 LTE 技术上发展的重要里程碑。LTE-Advanced 的第一步是载波聚合(CA),第二步是完成两个 10 MHz 载波的聚合。两个载波的聚合峰值数据速率达到 150 Mpbs(Cat 4)。LTE-Advanced 能够聚合最多 5 个载波(最高达 100 MHz),以提高所有用户的用户数据速率,并使得用于突发性应用程序(例如网页浏览)的网络容量增加了一倍。

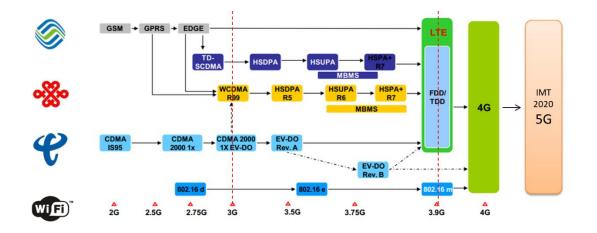
2017 年. 预计全球的 3G/4G 连接有可能将达到 45 亿。

3、中国移动通信系统

中国移动的演进路线: GPRS->TD-SCDMA->HSPA->LTE;

2. 中国联通的演进路线: GPRS->WCDMA->HSPA->LTE;

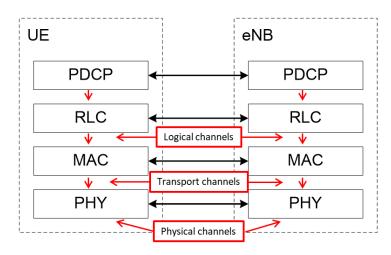
3. 中国电信的演进路线: CDMA->CDMA2000->EVDO->LTE;



具有划时代的两个系统, 3G (移动的 TD-SCDMA, 联通的 WCDMA, 电信的 CDMA2000), 4G-LTE (移动的 TDD, 联通的 FDD)

4、LTE 的层次结构

物理层信道是学习 LTE 的关键, UE 和 eNodeB 层面上, 分层结构如上图所示, 每一层的功能是什么? 通过 MATLAB 仿真和 USRP 实验, 研究物理层的四个要点: (1) 帧结构; (2) LTE 信道; (3) LTE 下行信道; (4) LTE 上行信道; 重点了解前三个;



PDCP (Packet Data Convergence Protocol) 层主要对来自控制面的 RRC

消息和来自数据面的 IP 包进行处理, 其功能包括(见 36.323):

- 头部压缩和解压缩:只使用 ROHC,并只用于用户面数据。
- 加密/解密(Ciphering and deciphering):用于用户面和控制面数据。
- 完整性保护(Integrity Protection): 只用于控制面数据。
- 传输用户数据和控制面数据。
- 切换(handover)时的重排序和重传处理。
- 由于超时而丢弃用户面数据。

RLC (Radio Link Control) 层主要负责(见 36.322):

- 分段/串联和重组 RLC SDU(concatenation/segmentation/reassembly,只适用于 UM 和 AM 模式):由于 RLC PDU 的大小是由 MAC 层指定的,其大小通常并不等于 RLC SDU 的大小,所以在发送端需要分段/串联 RLC SDU 以便其适合 MAC 层指定的大小。相应地,在接收端需要对之前分段的 RLC SDU 进行重组,以便恢复出原来的 RLC SDU 并发往上层。
- 通过 ARQ 来进行纠错(只适用于 AM 模式): MAC 层的 HARQ 机制的目标在于实现非常快速的重传,其反馈出错率大概在 1%左右。对于某些业务,如 TCP 传输(要求丢包率小于), HARQ 反馈的出错率就显得过高了。对于这类业务,RLC 层的重传处理能够进一步降低反馈出错率。
- 对 RLC 数据 PDU 进行重排序 (reordering, 只适用于 UM 和 AM 模式): MAC 层的 HARQ 可能导致到达 RLC 层的报文是乱序的,所以需要 RLC 层对数据进行重排序。
- 重复包检测(duplicate detection,只适用于 UM 和 AM 模式):出现重复包的最大可能性为发送端反馈了 HARQ ACK,但接收端错误地将其解释为 NACK,

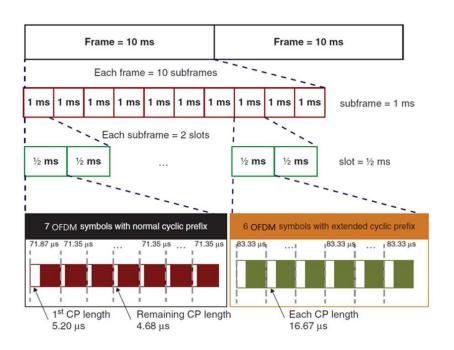
从而导致了不必要的 MAC PDU 重传。

• 对 RLC 数据 PDU 进行重分段 (resegmentation, 只适用于 AM 模式): 当 RLC 数据 PDU (注意: 这里不是 SDU) 需要重传时, 也可能需要进行重分段。例如: MAC 层指定的大小比原始的 RLC 数据 PDU 还要小时, 就需要进行重分段。

MAC 层主要负责 (见 36.321):

- 匹配逻辑信道和传输信道。
- 将属于一个或不同的逻辑信道(无线承载)的多个 MAC SDU 复用到同一个
 MAC PDU(Transport Block)上,并发往物理层。反之为解复用。
- 通过 HARQ 来进行纠错。
- 调度处理。
- 逻辑信道优先级处理。
- 调度信息上报(只存在于 UE 侧和上行)。
- 随机接入过程处理。

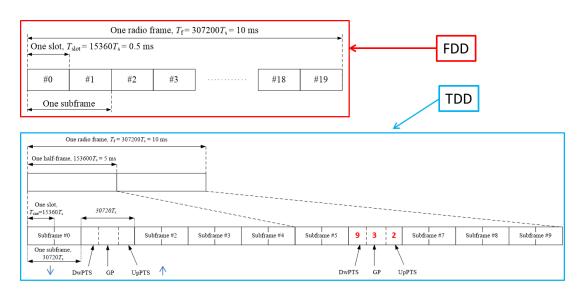
PHY 物理层



LTE 系统帧: 一个 LTE 系统帧持续时间为 10ms,由 10 个连续的子帧构成,用系统帧号来区分系统帧;

LTE 子帧: 每个子帧持续时间为 1ms, 分为两个时隙 (slot), 每个时隙的时间是 0.5ms;

LTE 时隙: 一个 slot 由普通循环前缀 7 个, 扩展循环前缀 6 个构成;



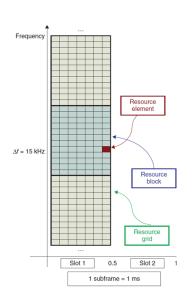
从时域上来看, FDD和TDD的构造大体相同, 它们系统帧的时长都是10ms,都由10个子帧构成,但是在子帧时频资源的分配上有些不同,这些不同需要参考协议。

LTE 中最小时间单位 Ts 是多少呢?如何计算的呢?要理解这个问题,首先需要了解LTE中OFDM子载波间隔为15KHz,那么,一个OFDM时长为1/15KHz,一个 OFDM 符号由 2048 个采样来表示,因此,采样间隔等于1/15KHz/2048=1/30720000,约等于32.6ns。

TDD 中, DwPTS: 下行导频时隙 (D); GP: 保护间隔 (S); UpPTS 上行导频时隙 (U)。

下行转上行需要特殊子帧。所有的用户向基站同步。

DwPTS+GP+UpPTS 总共两个时隙, 14 个 OFDM 符号, 在现行的 TDD 配置中, 一般采用 9+3+2 模式。



A resource block: a group of resource elements corresponding to 12 subcarriers or 180 kHz in the frequency domain and one 0.5ms slot in the time domain.

OFDM parameters for downl spacing (15 kHz)	ink tran	smissio	n subfram	e duratio	n (1 ms) sul	ocarrier
Bandwidth (MHz)	1.4	3	5	10	15	20
Sampling frequency (MHz)	1.92	3.84	7.68	15.36	23.04	30.72
FFT size	128	256	512	1024	1536	2048
Number of resource blocks	6	15	25	50	75	100
OFDM symbols per slot		14/12 (Nor			(Normal/e	extended)
CP length	4.7/5.6 (Norma				(Normal/o	extended)

从频域上看: 20M 带宽, 分为 2048 个子载波, 但是 1200 个子载波是有用的。

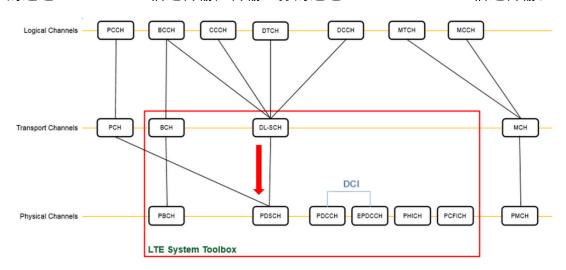
1 个资源块(RB):由 12 个子载波和 1 个时隙构成,例如普通循环前缀, 12X7=84 个资源块。

问题: FFT 大小为什么和资源块个数不对应? 例如,资源块数目为 100 时,可以推测出子载波数目为 100X12=1200 个子载波,但是为什么采用 2048 点的 FFT 呢? 这是因为 2048 最接近 1200,有 800 多个子载波未使用。

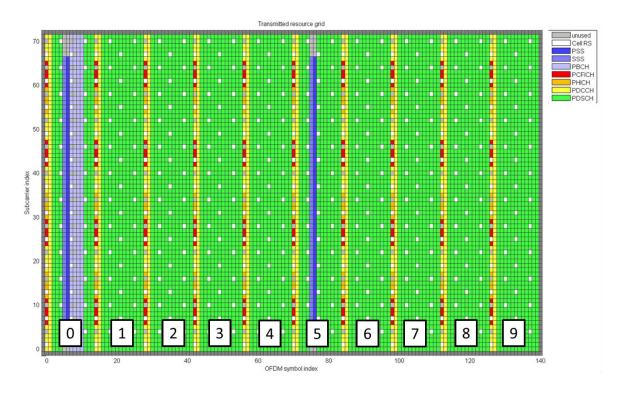
5、LTE 的信道

LTE 下行信道大体分为两种,一种是传输信令,一种是传输业务;传输信令

的通过 BCH->PBCH 信道传输,传输业务的通过 DL-SCH->PDSCH 信道传输。



在 LTE 系统工具箱中,可以调用的传输层函数有 BCH, DL-SCH; 可以调用的物理层信道函数有: PBCH, PDSCH, DCI, PHICH 和 PCFICH, 其中 DCI 用于格式控制, HI 反馈重传。本次实验的仿真的内容是通过 DL-SCH->PDSCH 传输一幅图像。

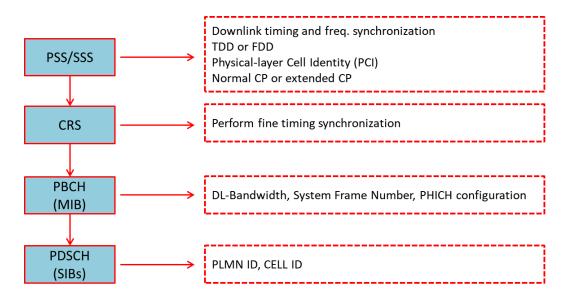


学习 LTE, 一定要了解资源网格, 知道不同的信息在哪个时候哪个地方发送。

上图是一个系统帧的资源分配, 可以看出;

- (1) 一个系统帧中各个信道的时频资源分布;
- (2) 主同步、辅同步信号的位置; (2) 小区参考信号的位置; (3) 广播信道的位置; (4) CFI 信息的位置; (5) HI 的位置; (6) PDCCH 位置; (7) PDSCH 位置;
 - (3) 还需要通过实验了解,这些信道的基本功能,以及它们之间的逻辑关系。

6、LTE 小区搜索的过程



小区搜索的过程分为以下四个步骤:

(1) 主同步序列和辅同步序列: 位置(0 号子帧和 5 号子帧第一个时隙的最后两个 OFDM 上),功能(PSS 功能, ZC 序列恢复 NID2(0,1,2),5ms 定时;SSS 功能,m 序列恢复 NID1(0-167),10ms 定时;判断小区是 TDD 还是 FDD,判断小区采用的是普通循环前缀还是扩展循环前缀)。

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- (2) 参考信号: 位置(均匀分布在 RB 中), 功能(信道估计)
- (3) PBCH 信道: 位置 (在 0 号子帧第二个时隙的前 4 个 OFDM 上)
- (4) 在资源网格中, 还有 3 个信道(1)PCFICH; (2) PHICH; (3) DCI 信道;
- (5) 由于数据在 PDSCH 上传输, 其位置由 CFI 告知

7、基于 LTE 的图像传输实验

发射机程序设计:

clc; clear

%(1)设置频谱分析工具

hsa = dsp.SpectrumAnalyzer(...

'SpectrumType', 'Power density', ...

'SpectralAverages', 10, ...

'YLimits', [-150 -60], ...

'Title', 'Received Baseband LTE Signal Spectrum', ...

'YLabel', 'Power spectral density');

%(2)设置星座图

hcd = comm.ConstellationDiagram('Title','Equalized PDSCH Symbols',...
'ShowReferenceConstellation',false);

%% Transmitter Design: System Architecture

% (3) DL-SCH 下行链路参数设置

txsim.NCellID = 88; % Cell identity

txsim.NFrame = 700; % Initial frame number

txsim.TotFrames = 1; % Number of frames to generate

txsim.DesiredCenterFrequency = 2.45e9; % Center frequency in Hz

txsim.NTxAnts = 1; % Number of transmit antennas

%(4)信源编码:图像->比特流

fileTx = 'peppers.png'; % Image file name

scaledSize = max(floor(scale.*origSize(1:2)),1); % Calculate new image size heightlx = min(round(((1:scaledSize(1))-0.5)./scale+0.5),origSize(1));

```
widthlx = min(round(((1:scaledSize(2))-0.5)./scale+0.5),origSize(2));
fData = fData(heightlx,widthlx,:); % Resize image
imsize = size(fData);
                                  % Store new image size
binData = dec2bin(fData(:),8); % Convert to 8 bit unsigned binary
trData = reshape((binData-'0').',1,[]).'; % Create binary stream
%(5)显示图像
figure(1);
imFig.Visible = 'on';
subplot(211);
    imshow(fData);
    title('Transmitted Image');
subplot(212);
    title('Received image will appear here...');
    set(gca,'Visible','off'); % Hide axes
    set(findall(gca, 'type', 'text'), 'visible', 'on'); % Unhide title
pause(1); % Pause to plot Tx image
%%
%(6)生成LTE基带信号
rmc = IteRMCDL(txsim.RC);
% (7) 计算需要多少个 LTE 帧
trBlkSize = rmc.PDSCH.TrBlkSizes;
txsim.TotFrames = ceil(numel(trData)/sum(trBlkSize(:)));
% (8) 设置 RMC 参数
rmc.NCellID = txsim.NCellID;
rmc.NFrame = txsim.NFrame;
rmc.TotSubframes = txsim.TotFrames*10; % 10 subframes per frame
rmc.CellRefP = txsim.NTxAnts; % Configure number of cell reference ports
rmc.PDSCH.RVSeq = 0;
% Fill subframe 5 with dummy data
rmc.OCNGPDSCHEnable = 'On';
rmc.OCNGPDCCHEnable = 'On';
% If transmitting over two channels enable transmit diversity
% if rmc.CellRefP == 2
%
      rmc.PDSCH.TxScheme = 'TxDiversity';
%
      rmc.PDSCH.NLayers = 2;
      rmc.OCNGPDSCH.TxScheme = 'TxDiversity';
% end
fprintf('\nGenerating LTE transmit waveform:\n')
```

```
fprintf(' Packing image data into %d frame(s).\n\n', txsim.TotFrames);
```

% (9) LTE 帧封装

```
[eNodeBOutput,txGrid,rmc] = IteRMCDLTool(rmc,trData);
```

```
‰ 接收机设计程序
```

```
% User defined parameters --- configure the same as transmitter rxsim = struct;
```

rxsim.RadioFrontEndSampleRate = rmc.SamplingRate; % Configure for same sample rate % as transmitter

rxsim.RadioCenterFrequency = txsim.DesiredCenterFrequency; rxsim.NRxAnts = txsim.NTxAnts;

rxsim.FramesPerBurst = txsim.TotFrames+1; % Number of LTE frames to capture in each burst.

% Capture 1 more LTE frame than transmitted to

% allow for timing offset wraparound...

rxsim.numBurstCaptures = 1; % Number of bursts to capture

% Derived parameters

samplesPerFrame = 10e-3*rxsim.RadioFrontEndSampleRate; % LTE frames period is 10 ms

‰ (1) 参数设置

rx.BasebandSampleRate = rxsim.RadioFrontEndSampleRate;

rx.CenterFrequency = rxsim.RadioCenterFrequency;

rx.SamplesPerFrame = samplesPerFrame;

rx.OutputDataType = 'double';

rx.EnableBurstMode = true;

rx.NumFramesInBurst = rxsim.FramesPerBurst;

rx.ChannelMapping = 1;

% burstCaptures holds rx.FramesPerBurst number of consecutive frames worth % of baseband LTE samples. Each column holds one LTE frame worth of data. burstCaptures = zeros(samplesPerFrame,rxsim.NRxAnts,rxsim.FramesPerBurst);

```
%%
```

```
% *LTE Receiver Setup*
enb.PDSCH = rmc.PDSCH;
enb.DuplexMode = 'FDD';
enb.CyclicPrefix = 'Normal';
enb.CellRefP = 4;
```

%%

```
% Bandwidth: {1.4 MHz, 3 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz, 20 MHz} SampleRateLUT = [1.92 3.84 7.68 15.36 30.72]*1e6; NDLRBLUT = [6 15 25 50 100];
```

```
enb.NDLRB = NDLRBLUT(SampleRateLUT==rxsim.RadioFrontEndSampleRate);
if isempty(enb.NDLRB)
    error('Sampling rate not supported. Supported rates are %s.',...
             '1.92 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 7.68 MHz, 15.36 MHz, 30.72 MHz');
end
fprintf('\nSDR hardware sampling rate configured to capture %d LTE RBs.\n',enb.NDLRB);
%%
% Channel estimation configuration structure
cec.PilotAverage = 'UserDefined'; % Type of pilot symbol averaging
cec.FreqWindow = 9;
                                      % Frequency window size in REs
cec.TimeWindow = 9;
                                      % Time window size in REs
cec.InterpType = 'Cubic';
                                  % 2D interpolation type
cec.InterpWindow = 'Centered';
                                    % Interpolation window type
cec.InterpWinSize = 3;
                                    % Interpolation window size
% (2) 信号捕获
enbDefault = enb;
while rxsim.numBurstCaptures
    % Set default LTE parameters
    enb = enbDefault;
      % SDR Capture
%
      fprintf('\nStarting a new RF capture.\n\n')
      len = 0;
%
      for frame = 1:rxsim.FramesPerBurst
           while len == 0
%
               % Store one LTE frame worth of samples
%
               [data,len,lostSamples] = step(rx);
               burstCaptures(:,:,frame) = data;
%
%
           end
%
           if lostSamples
               warning('Dropped samples');
%
           end
%
           len = 0;
%
      end
%
      if rxsim.NRxAnts == 2
%
           rxWaveform = reshape(permute(burstCaptures,[1 3 2]), ...
%
                             rxsim.FramesPerBurst*samplesPerFrame,rxsim.NRxAnts);
           hsa.ShowLegend = true; % Turn on legend for spectrum analyzer
%
           hsa.ChannelNames = {'SDR Channel 1', 'SDR Channel 2'};
%
      rxWaveform = burstCaptures(:);
```

```
rxWaveform = eNodeBOutput;
     end
   % Show power spectral density of captured burst
   hsa.SampleRate = rxsim.RadioFrontEndSampleRate;
   step(hsa,rxWaveform);
(3) 信号处理(重点阅读以下程序)
  %(1)首先进行频偏纠正
   frequencyOffset = IteFrequencyOffset(enb,rxWaveform);
   rxWaveform = IteFrequencyCorrect(enb,rxWaveform,frequencyOffset);
   fprintf('\nCorrected a frequency offset of %i Hz.\n',frequencyOffset)
  % (2) 小区搜索 PCI
   cellSearch.SSSDetection = 'PostFFT'; cellSearch.MaxCellCount = 1;
   [NCellID,frameOffset] = IteCellSearch(enb,rxWaveform,cellSearch);
   fprintf('Detected a cell identity of %i.\n', NCellID);
   enb.NCellID = NCellID: % From IteCellSearch
  % (3) 10ms 同步
   rxWaveform = rxWaveform(frameOffset+1:end,:);
   tailSamples = mod(length(rxWaveform),samplesPerFrame);
   rxWaveform = rxWaveform(1:end-tailSamples,:);
   enb.NSubframe = 0:
   fprintf('Corrected a timing offset of %i samples.\n',frameOffset)
  % (4) OFDM 解调
   rxGrid = IteOFDMDemodulate(enb,rxWaveform);
   % Perform channel estimation for 4 CellRefP as currently we do not
   % know the CellRefP for the eNodeB.
   [hest,nest] = IteDLChannelEstimate(enb,cec,rxGrid);
   sfDims = IteResourceGridSize(enb);
   Lsf = sfDims(2); % OFDM symbols per subframe
   LFrame = 10*Lsf; % OFDM symbols per frame
   numFullFrames = length(rxWaveform)/samplesPerFrame;
   rxDataFrame = zeros(sum(enb.PDSCH.TrBlkSizes(:)),numFullFrames);
   recFrames = zeros(numFullFrames,1);
   rxSymbols = []; txSymbols = [];
  % (5) MIB 解码, PDSCH and DL-SCH
   for frame = 0:(numFullFrames-1)
       fprintf('\nPerforming DL-SCH Decode for frame %i of %i in burst:\n', ...
```

frame+1,numFullFrames)

```
% 抽取 0 号子帧和信道估计结果
enb.NSubframe = 0;
rxsf = rxGrid(:,frame*LFrame+(1:Lsf),:);
hestsf = hest(:,frame*LFrame+(1:Lsf),;;);
% PBCH 解调 PBCH demodulation. Extract resource elements (REs)
% corresponding to the PBCH from the received grid and channel
% estimate grid for demodulation.
enb.CellRefP = 4;
pbchIndices = ItePBCHIndices(enb);
[pbchRx,pbchHest] = IteExtractResources(pbchIndices,rxsf,hestsf);
[~,~,nfmod4,mib,CellRefP] = ItePBCHDecode(enb,pbchRx,pbchHest,nest);
% If PBCH decoding successful CellRefP~=0 then update info
if ~CellRefP
    fprintf(' No PBCH detected for frame.\n');
    continue;
end
enb.CellRefP = CellRefP; % From ItePBCHDecode
% 有了正确的 enb 值,就可以进行 MIB 解码,
enb = IteMIB(mib,enb);
% Incorporate the nfmod4 value output from the function
% ItePBCHDecode, as the NFrame value established from the MIB
% is the system frame number modulo 4. 获得帧号
enb.NFrame = enb.NFrame+nfmod4;
fprintf(' Successful MIB Decode.\n')
fprintf(' Frame number: %d.\n',enb.NFrame);
% The eNodeB transmission bandwidth may be greater than the
% captured bandwidth, so limit the bandwidth for processing (下行带宽)
enb.NDLRB = min(enbDefault.NDLRB,enb.NDLRB);
% Store received frame number
recFrames(frame+1) = enb.NFrame;
% Process subframes within frame (ignoring subframe 5)
for sf = 0.9
    if sf~=5 % Ignore subframe 5
        % Extract subframe
        enb.NSubframe = sf;
        rxsf = rxGrid(:,frame*LFrame+sf*Lsf+(1:Lsf),:);
```

```
% Perform channel estimation with the correct number of CellRefP
                 [hestsf,nestsf] = IteDLChannelEstimate(enb,cec,rxsf);
                 % PCFICH demodulation. Extract REs corresponding to the PCFICH
                 % from the received grid and channel estimate for demodulation.
                 pcfichIndices = ItePCFICHIndices(enb);
                 [pcfichRx,pcfichHest] = IteExtractResources(pcfichIndices,rxsf,hestsf);
                 [cfiBits,recsym] = ItePCFICHDecode(enb,pcfichRx,pcfichHest,nestsf);
                 % CFI 解码
                 enb.CFI = IteCFIDecode(cfiBits);
                 % Get PDSCH indices
                 [pdschIndices,pdschIndicesInfo] = ItePDSCHIndices(enb, enb.PDSCH,
enb.PDSCH.PRBSet):
                 [pdschRx, pdschHest] = IteExtractResources(pdschIndices, rxsf, hestsf);
                 % PDSCH 解码 Perform deprecoding, layer demapping, demodulation and
                 % descrambling on the received data using the estimate of
                 % the channel
                 [rxEncodedBits,
                                                  rxEncodedSymb]
ItePDSCHDecode(enb,enb.PDSCH,pdschRx,...
                                                   pdschHest,nestsf);
                 % Append decoded symbol to stream
                 rxSymbols = [rxSymbols; rxEncodedSymb{:}]; %#ok<AGROW>
                 % Transport block sizes
                 outLen = enb.PDSCH.TrBlkSizes(enb.NSubframe+1);
                 % Decode DownLink Shared Channel (DL-SCH)
                 [decbits{sf+1}, blkcrc(sf+1)] = lteDLSCHDecode(enb,enb.PDSCH,...
                                                     outLen,
rxEncodedBits); %#ok<SAGROW>
                 % Recode transmitted PDSCH symbols for EVM calculation
                      Encode transmitted DLSCH
                 txRecode = IteDLSCH(enb,enb.PDSCH,pdschIndicesInfo.G,decbits{sf+1});
                      Modulate transmitted PDSCH
                 txRemod = ItePDSCH(enb, enb.PDSCH, txRecode);
                      Decode transmitted PDSCH
                 [~,refSymbols] = ItePDSCHDecode(enb, enb.PDSCH, txRemod);
                     Add encoded symbol to stream
```

```
txSymbols = [txSymbols; refSymbols{:}]; %#ok<AGROW>
                 release(hcd); % Release previous constellation plot
                 step(hcd,rxEncodedSymb{:}); % Plot current constellation
             end
         end
         % Reassemble decoded bits
         fprintf(' Retrieving decoded transport block data.\n');
         rxdata = [];
         for i = 1:length(decbits)
             if i~=6 % Ignore subframe 5
                  rxdata = [rxdata; decbits{i}{:}]; %#ok<AGROW>
             end
         end
         % Store data from receive frame
         rxDataFrame(:,frame+1) = rxdata;
         % Plot channel estimate between CellRefP 0 and the receive antennae
         focalFrameIdx = frame*LFrame+(1:LFrame);
%
          figure(hhest);
          hhest. Visible = 'On';
          surf(abs(hest(:,focalFrameIdx,1,1)));
           shading flat;
           xlabel('OFDM symbol index');
           ylabel('Subcarrier index');
%
           zlabel('Magnitude');
           title('Estimate of Channel Magnitude Frequency Repsonse');
    end
    rxsim.numBurstCaptures = rxsim.numBurstCaptures-1;
end
% Release both transmit and receive objects once reception is complete
%%
%(6)恢复结果质量统计
% Determine index of first transmitted frame (lowest received frame number)
[~,frameIdx] = min(recFrames);
fprintf('\nRecombining received data blocks:\n');
decodedRxDataStream = zeros(length(rxDataFrame(:)),1);
frameLen = size(rxDataFrame,1);
% Recombine received data blocks (in correct order) into continuous stream
```

```
for n=1:numFullFrames
    currFrame = mod(frameIdx-1,numFullFrames)+1; % Get current frame index
    decodedRxDataStream((n-1)*frameLen+1:n*frameLen) = rxDataFrame(:,currFrame);
    frameIdx = frameIdx+1; % Increment frame index
end
% Perform EVM calculation
if ~isempty(rxSymbols)
    hEVM = comm.EVM();
    hEVM.MaximumEVMOutputPort = true;
    [evm.RMS,evm.Peak] = step(hEVM,txSymbols, rxSymbols);
    fprintf(' EVM peak = %0.3f%%\n',evm.Peak);
    fprintf('EVM RMS = \%0.3f\%\n',evm.RMS);
else
    fprintf(' No transport blocks decoded.\n');
end
% Perform bit error rate (BER) calculation
hBER = comm.ErrorRate;
err = step(hBER, decodedRxDataStream(1:length(trData)), trData);
fprintf(' Bit Error Rate (BER) = %0.5f.\n', err(1));
fprintf(' Number of bit errors = %d.\n', err(2));
fprintf(' Number of transmitted bits = %d.\n',length(trData));
% Recreate image from received data
fprintf('\nConstructing image from received data.\n');
str = reshape(sprintf('%d',decodedRxDataStream(1:length(trData))), 8, []).';
decdata = uint8(bin2dec(str));
receivedImage = reshape(decdata,imsize);
%(7)显示接收的图像
figure(1);
subplot(212);
imshow(receivedImage);
title(sprintf('Received Image: %dx%d Antenna Configuration',txsim.NTxAnts, rxsim.NRxAnts));
```

8、基于 USRP 的图像恢复

₩ 导入IO数据

load eNodeBOutput.mat % Load I/Q capture of eNodeB output eNodeBOutput = double(eNodeBOutput)/32768; % Scale samples

sr = 15.36e6; % Sampling rate for loaded samples

‰ 1. 显示接收信号频谱 (eNodeBOutput 一共 107520 个数据,持续时间为 0.007s, 7ms) spectrumAnalyzer = dsp.SpectrumAnalyzer();

spectrumAnalyzer.Name = 'Received signal spectrum';

fprintf('\nPlotting received signal spectrum...\n');

step(spectrumAnalyzer, eNodeBOutput);

‰ 2. 显示 PSS/SSS 相关波形,自相关和卷积只有一点区别是,其中一个序列不需要反摺 synchCorrPlot = dsp.ArrayPlot();

synchCorrPlot.Name = 'PSS/SSS correlation';

% 3. 显示 PDCCH 信道 OFDM 解调后符号的星座图 pdcchConstDiagram = comm.ConstellationDiagram();

pdcchConstDiagram.Name = 'PDCCH constellation';

%% 4. 统计 EVM

pdschEVM = comm.EVM();

₩ 6. eNodeB 对象初始化、设置资源块(RB)6个、也就意味着72个子载波

% 设采用普通循环前缀, 1 个 RB 包含 12 个子载波(子载波间隔为 15KHz)和 1 个时隙(0.5ms, 7 个 OFDM 符号)

enb = struct; % eNodeB config structure

enb.NDLRB = 6; % Number of resource blocks

ofdmInfo = IteOFDMInfo(setfield(enb,'CyclicPrefix','Normal')); %#ok<SFLD>

‰ 7. 下采样信号,使用 resample 函数,将信号从 15.36MS/s->1.92Ms,采样后信号长度为 13440。

% 由于小区信息分布在距离 DC 最近的 6 个 RB 上,占用带宽 $15 \text{KHz} \times 12 \times 6 = 1.08 \text{MHz}$,所以采用基本 1.92 MS/s 可以恢复。

nSamples = ceil(ofdmInfo.SamplingRate/round(sr)*size(eNodeBOutput,1));

nRxAnts = 1;

downsampled = zeros(nSamples, nRxAnts);

downsampled(:,1) = resample(eNodeBOutput(:,1), ofdmInfo.SamplingRate, round(sr));

5 8. 小区搜索: 盲检. FDD 和 TDD; Normal 和 Extended 去匹配;

9 PSS 和 SSS 盲检可以得出小区 PCI (enb.NCellID): 17, 反过来计算 N1 和 N2

```
fprintf('\nPerforming cell search...\n');
duplexModes = {'TDD' 'FDD'};
cyclicPrefixes = {'Normal' 'Extended'};
searchalg.MaxCellCount = 1;
searchalg.SSSDetection = 'PostFFT';
peakMax = -Inf;
for duplexMode = duplexModes
    for cyclicPrefix = cyclicPrefixes
         enb.DuplexMode = duplexMode{1};
         enb.CyclicPrefix = cyclicPrefix{1};
         [enb.NCellID, offset, peak] = IteCellSearch(enb, downsampled, searchalg);
         enb.NCellID = enb.NCellID(1);
         offset = offset(1);
         peak = peak(1);
         if (peak>peakMax)
              enbMax = enb;
              offsetMax = offset;
              peakMax = peak;
         end
    end
end
% Use the cell identity, cyclic prefix length, duplex mode and timing
% offset which gave the maximum correlation during cell search
enb = enbMax;
offset = offsetMax;
corr = cell(1,3);
idGroup = floor(enbMax.NCellID/3);
for i = 0.2
    enb.NCelIID = idGroup*3 + mod(enbMax.NCelIID + i,3);
    [~,corr{i+1}] = IteDLFrameOffset(enb, downsampled);
    corr{i+1} = sum(corr{i+1},2);
end
threshold = 1.3 * max([corr{2}; corr{3}]); % multiplier of 1.3 empirically obtained
if (max(corr{1})<threshold)</pre>
    warning('Synchronization signal correlation was weak; detected cell identity may be
incorrect.');
end
% Return to originally detected cell identity
enb.NCellID = enbMax.NCellID;
```

```
% Plot PSS/SSS correlation and threshold
synchCorrPlot.YLimits = [0 max([corr{1}; threshold])*1.1];
step(synchCorrPlot, [corr{1}]);
5 9 符号同步 Perform timing synchronisation
fprintf('Timing offset to frame start: %d samples\n',offset);
downsampled = downsampled(1+offset:end,:);
enb.NSubframe = 0;
% Show cell-wide settings
fprintf('Cell-wide settings after cell search:\n');
disp(enb);
10 系统信息频偏纠正 Frequency offset estimation and correction
fprintf('\nPerforming frequency offset estimation...\n');
delta_f = IteFrequencyOffset(enb, downsampled);
fprintf('Frequency offset: %0.3fHz\n',delta_f);
downsampled = IteFrequencyCorrect(enb, downsampled, delta_f);
5 11. 系统信息信道估计 OFDM Demodulation and Channel Estimation
% Channel estimator configuration
cec.PilotAverage = 'UserDefined';
                                    % Type of pilot averaging
cec.FreqWindow = 9;
                                        % Frequency window size
cec.TimeWindow = 9;
                                         % Time window size
cec.InterpType = 'cubic';
                                    % 2D interpolation type
cec.InterpWindow = 'Centered';
                                      % Interpolation window type
cec.InterpWinSize = 1;
                                      % Interpolation window size
% Assume 4 cell-specific reference signals for initial decoding attempt;
% ensures channel estimates are available for all cell-specific reference signals
enb.CellRefP = 4:
%OFDM 解调
fprintf('Performing OFDM demodulation...\n\n');
griddims = IteResourceGridSize(enb); % Resource grid dimensions
%一个子帧中有 14 个 OFDM 符号; 假设 6 个子帧
                                     % Number of OFDM symbols in a subframe
L = ariddims(2):
%rxgrid 的每一列表示一个 OFDM 解调结果 OFDM demodulate signal
rxgrid = IteOFDMDemodulate(enb, downsampled);
% 取第一个子帧做信道估计
[hest, nest] = IteDLChannelEstimate(enb, cec, rxgrid(:,1:L,:));
```

5 12 PBCH 信道解码 PBCH Demodulation, BCH Decoding, MIB parsing

```
fprintf('Performing MIB decoding...\n');
pbchIndices = ItePBCHIndices(enb);
[pbchRx, pbchHest] = lteExtractResources(pbchIndices, rxgrid(:,1:L,:), hest(:,1:L,:,:));
% pbchSymbols 查看星座图,Decode PBCH
[bchBits, pbchSymbols, nfmod4, mib, enb.CellRefP] = ItePBCHDecode(enb, pbchRx, pbchHest,
nest);
% Parse MIB bits
enb = IteMIB(mib, enb);
enb.NFrame = enb.NFrame+nfmod4;
% Display cell wide settings after MIB decoding
fprintf('Cell-wide settings after MIB decoding:\n');
disp(enb);
%% 13. SIB1 解码
fprintf('Restarting reception now that bandwidth (NDLRB=%d) is known...\n',enb.NDLRB);
‰ (1) 重采样
ofdmInfo = IteOFDMInfo(enb);
fprintf('\nResampling not required; received signal is at desired sampling rate for NDLRB=%d
(%0.3fMs/s).\n',enb.NDLRB,sr/1e6);
nSamples = ceil(ofdmInfo.SamplingRate/round(sr)*size(eNodeBOutput,1));
resampled = zeros(nSamples, nRxAnts);
resampled(:,1) = resample(eNodeBOutput(:,1), ofdmInfo.SamplingRate, round(sr));
%% (2) 频偏估计和纠正
fprintf('\nPerforming frequency offset estimation...\n');
delta_f = IteFrequencyOffset(enb, resampled);
fprintf('Frequency offset: %0.3fHz\n',delta_f);
resampled = IteFrequencyCorrect(enb, resampled, delta_f);
%% (3) 找到帧的起始位置
fprintf('\nPerforming timing offset estimation...\n');
offset = IteDLFrameOffset(enb, resampled);
fprintf('Timing offset to frame start: %d samples\n',offset);
```

```
% Aligning signal with the start of the frame
resampled = resampled(1+offset:end,:);
%% (4) OFDM 解调
fprintf('\nPerforming OFDM demodulation...\n\n');
rxgrid = IteOFDMDemodulate(enb, resampled);
%% (5) SIB1 解码
if (mod(enb.NFrame,2) \sim = 0)
    if (size(rxgrid,2)>=(L*10))
         rxgrid(:,1:(L*10),:) = [];
         fprintf('Skipping frame
                                   %d (odd
                                               frame
                                                       number does not
                                                                                  contain
SIB1).\n\n',enb.NFrame);
    else
         rxgrid = [];
    end
    enb.NFrame = enb.NFrame + 1;
end
% Advance to subframe 5, or terminate if we have less than 5 subframes
if (size(rxgrid,2)>=(L*5))
    rxgrid(:,1:(L*5),:) = [];
                          % Remove subframes 0 to 4
else
    rxgrid = [];
end
enb.NSubframe = 5;
if (isempty(rxgrid))
    fprintf('Received signal does not contain a subframe carrying SIB1.\n\n');
end
% Reset the HARQ buffers
decState = [];
% While we have more data left, attempt to decode SIB1
while (size(rxgrid,2) > 0)
    fprintf('SIB1 decoding for frame %d\n',mod(enb.NFrame,1024));
    % Reset the HARQ buffer with each new set of 8 frames as the SIB1
    % info may be different
    % 重新设置 HARQ 缓存
    if (mod(enb.NFrame,8)==0)
         fprintf('Resetting HARQ buffers.\n\n');
```

```
decState = [];
end
% 抽取当前子帧
rxsubframe = rxgrid(:,1:L,:);
% 信道估计
[hest,nest] = IteDLChannelEstimate(enb, cec, rxsubframe);
% PCFICH 和 CFI 解调
fprintf('Decoding CFI...\n\n');
pcfichIndices = ItePCFICHIndices(enb); % Get PCFICH indices
[pcfichRx, pcfichHest] = IteExtractResources(pcfichIndices, rxsubframe, hest);
% PCFICH 解调
cfiBits = ItePCFICHDecode(enb, pcfichRx, pcfichHest, nest);
cfi = IteCFIDecode(cfiBits); % Get CFI
if (isfield(enb, 'CFI') && cfi~=enb.CFI)
    release(pdcchConstDiagram);
end
enb.CFI = cfi:
fprintf('Decoded CFI value: %d\n\n', enb.CFI);
tddConfigs = 0; % not used for FDD, only used to control while loop
dci = {};
while (isempty(dci) && ~isempty(tddConfigs))
    tddConfigs(1) = [];
    % PDCCH 解调
    pdcchIndices = ItePDCCHIndices(enb); % Get PDCCH indices
    [pdcchRx, pdcchHest] = IteExtractResources(pdcchIndices, rxsubframe, hest);
    % PDCCH 解码,星座图
    [dciBits, pdcchSymbols] = ItePDCCHDecode(enb, pdcchRx, pdcchHest, nest);
    step(pdcchConstDiagram, pdcchSymbols);
    % PDCCH blind search for System Information (SI) and DCI decoding.
    % The LTE System Toolbox provides full blind search of the PDCCH to
    % find any DCI messages with a specified RNTI, in this case the
    % SI-RNTI.
    fprintf('PDCCH search for SI-RNTI...\n\n');
```

```
pdcch = struct('RNTI', 65535);
          pdcch.ControlChannelType = 'PDCCH';
          pdcch.EnableCarrierIndication = 'Off';
          pdcch.SearchSpace = 'Common';
          pdcch.EnableMultipleCSIRequest = 'Off';
          pdcch.EnableSRSRequest = 'Off';
          pdcch.NTxAnts = 1;
          dci = ItePDCCHSearch(enb, pdcch, dciBits); % Search PDCCH for DCI
end
% If DCI was decoded, proceed with decoding PDSCH / DL-SCH
if ~isempty(dci)
          dci = dci{1};
          fprintf('DCI message with SI-RNTI:\n');
          disp(dci);
          % Get the PDSCH configuration from the DCI
          [pdsch, trblklen] = hPDSCHConfiguration(enb, dci, pdcch.RNTI);
          pdsch.NTurboDeclts = 5;
          fprintf('PDSCH settings after DCI decoding:\n');
          disp(pdsch);
          % PDSCH demodulation and DL-SCH decoding to recover SIB bits.
          % The DCI message is now parsed to give the configuration of the
          % corresponding PDSCH carrying SIB1, the PDSCH is demodulated and
          % finally the received bits are DL-SCH decoded to yield the SIB1
          % bits.
          fprintf('Decoding SIB1...\n\n');
          % Get PDSCH indices
          [pdschIndices,pdschIndicesInfo] = ItePDSCHIndices(enb, pdsch, pds
          [pdschRx, pdschHest] = IteExtractResources(pdschIndices, rxsubframe, hest);
          % Decode PDSCH
          [dlschBits,pdschSymbols] = ltePDSCHDecode(enb, pdsch, pdschRx, pdschHest, nest);
          % Decode DL-SCH with soft buffer input/output for HARQ combining
          if ~isempty(decState)
                    fprintf('Recombining with previous transmission.\n\n');
          end
          [sib1, crc, decState] = IteDLSCHDecode(enb, pdsch, trblklen, dlschBits, decState);
          % Compute PDSCH EVM
          recoded = IteDLSCH(enb, pdschIndicesInfo.G, sib1);
          remod = ItePDSCH(enb, pdsch, recoded);
          [~,refSymbols] = ItePDSCHDecode(enb, pdsch, remod);
```

```
%
          [rmsevm,peakevm] = step(pdschEVM, refSymbols{1}, pdschSymbols{1});
 %
          fprintf('PDSCH RMS EVM: %0.3f%%\n',rmsevm);
 %
          fprintf('PDSCH Peak EVM: %0.3f%%\n\n',peakevm);
         fprintf('SIB1 CRC: %d\n',crc);
         if crc == 0
              fprintf('Successful SIB1 recovery.\n\n');
         else
              fprintf('SIB1 decoding failed.\n\n');
         end
    else
         % Indicate that DCI decoding failed
         fprintf('DCI decoding failed.\n\n');
    end
    % Update channel estimate plot
     figure(channelFigure);
    surf(abs(hest(:,:,1,1)));
     hSIB1RecoveryExamplePlots(channelFigure);
%
     channelFigure.CurrentAxes.XLim = [0 size(hest,2)+1];
     channelFigure.CurrentAxes.YLim = [0 size(hest,1)+1];
    % Skip 2 frames and try SIB1 decoding again, or terminate if we
    % have less than 2 frames left.
    if (size(rxgrid,2)>=(L*20))
         rxgrid(:,1:(L*20),:) = [];
                                  % Remove 2 more frames
    else
         rxgrid = []; % Less than 2 frames left
    end
    enb.NFrame = enb.NFrame+2;
end
```