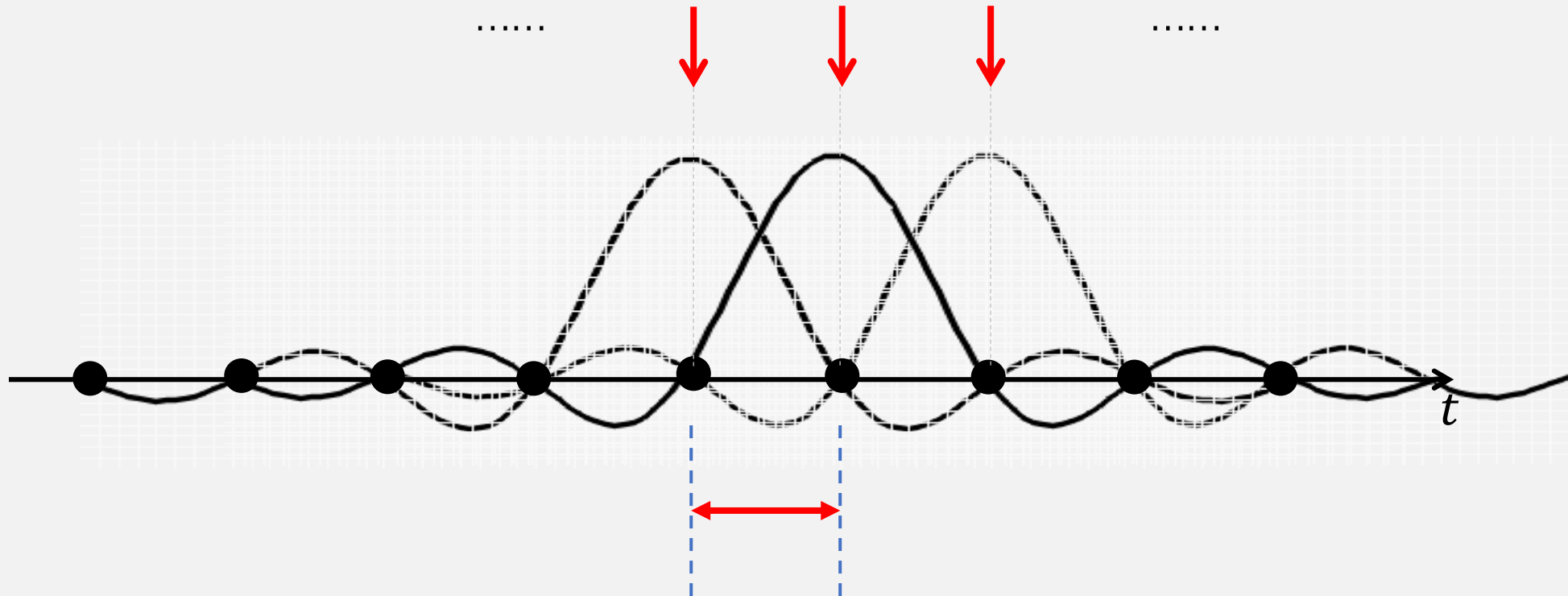


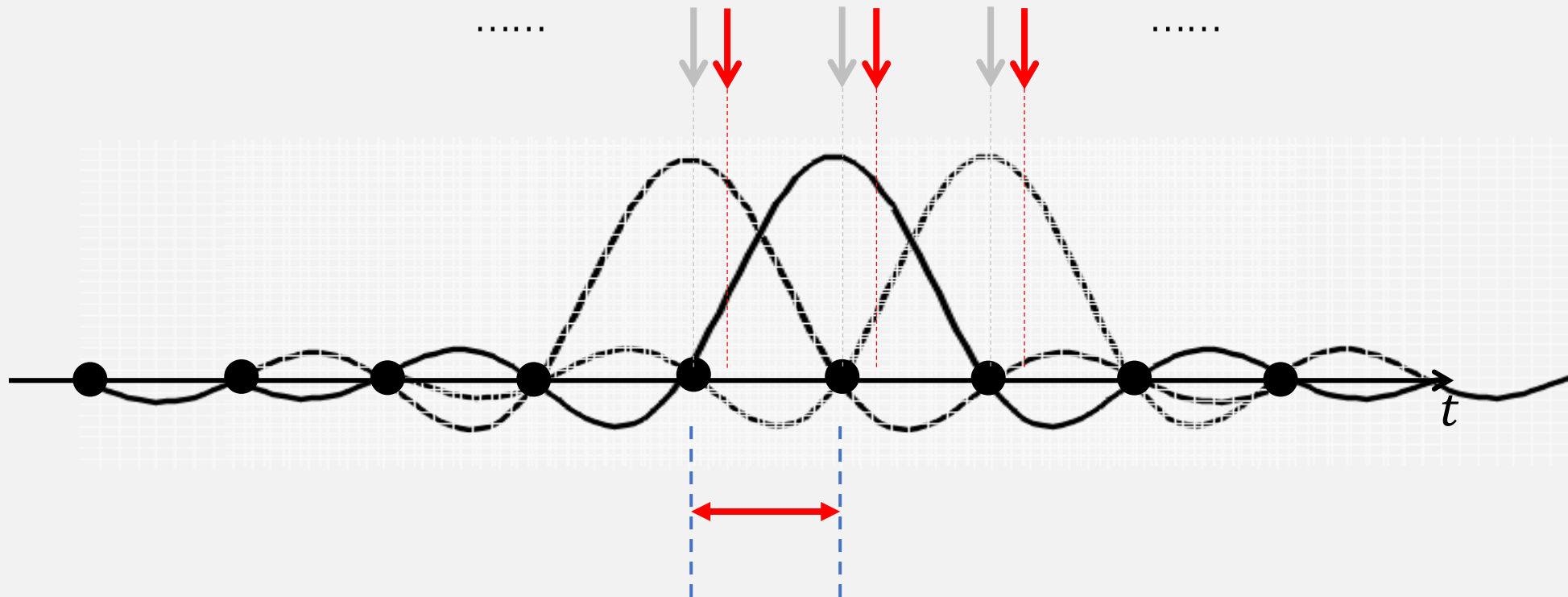
缺点: 需要精确符号同步.



Sampling time



Sampling time



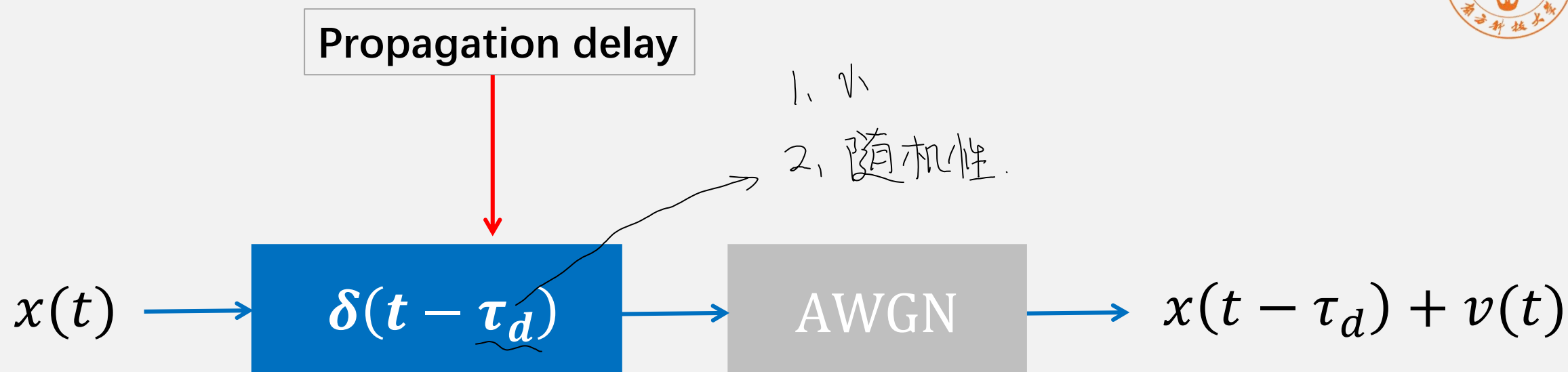
Lab 12 : Symbol Synchronization

主讲人： 吴光 博士

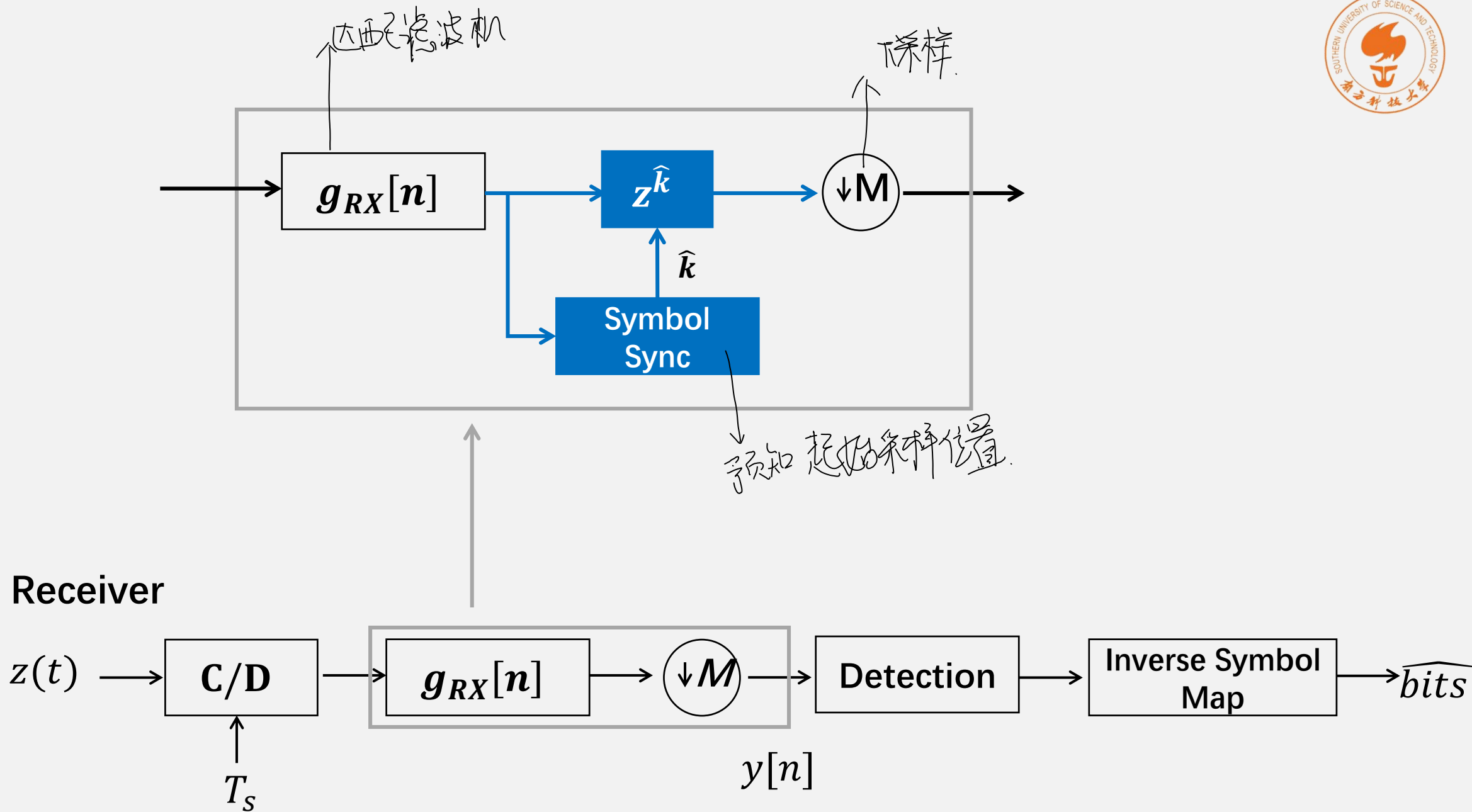
Email: wug@sustech.edu.cn



Demo: Symbol synchronization



$$z(t) = \alpha e^{j\varphi} x(t - \tau_d) + v(t)$$





- External synchronization method
- Self-synchronization method



I have an ability to

- Understand the symbol Synchronization
- Design and implement the Maximum Energy Algorithm
- Design and implement the Early-Late gate Algorithm

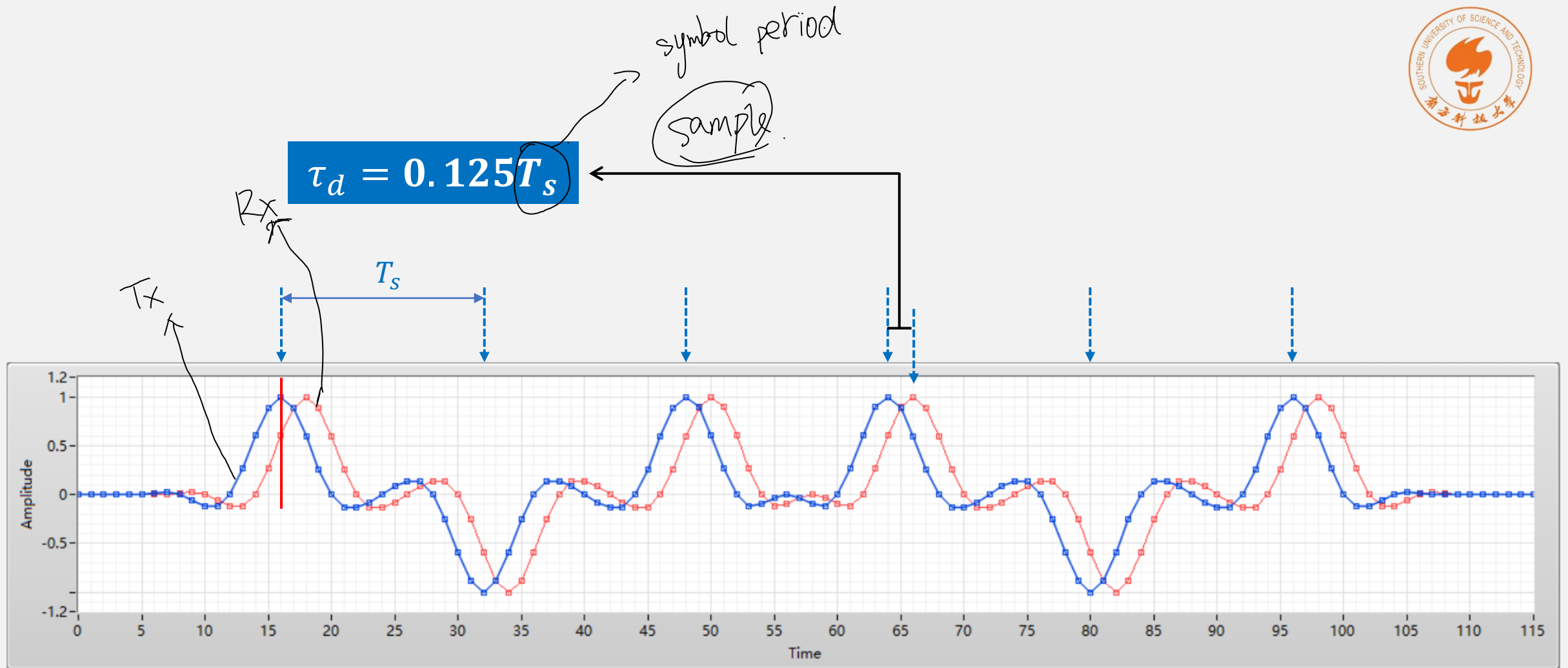


Algorithm Analysis and Verification

- 1 Maximum Energy Algorithm Analysis
- 2 Maximum Energy Algorithm Simulation
- 3 USRP Experiments
- 4 Early-Late Gate Algorithm Discussion

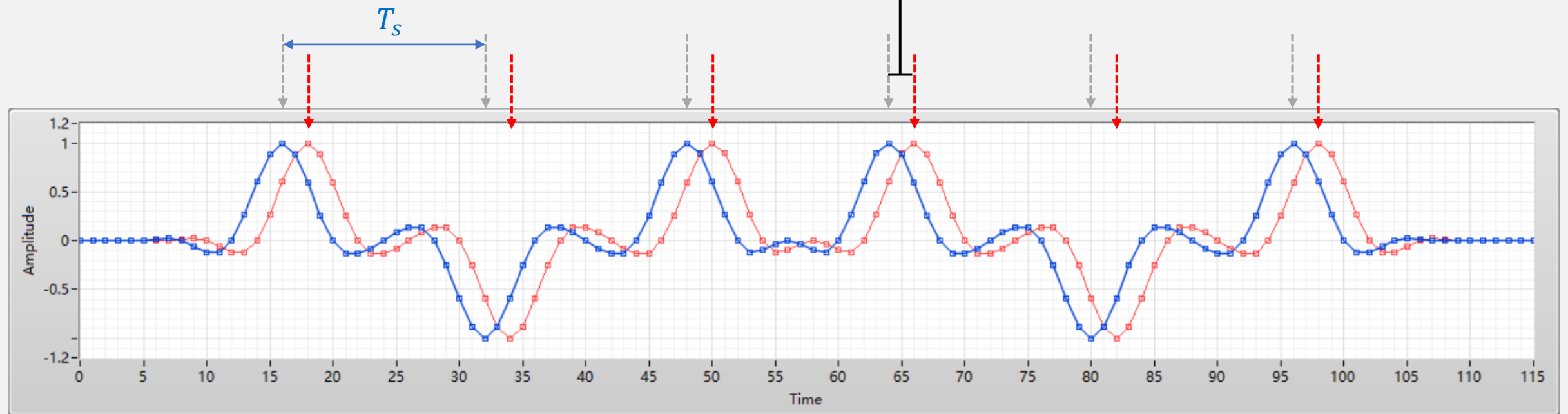


Maximum Energy Algorithm



The optimal sampling times are kT_s

$$\tau_d = 0.125T_s$$



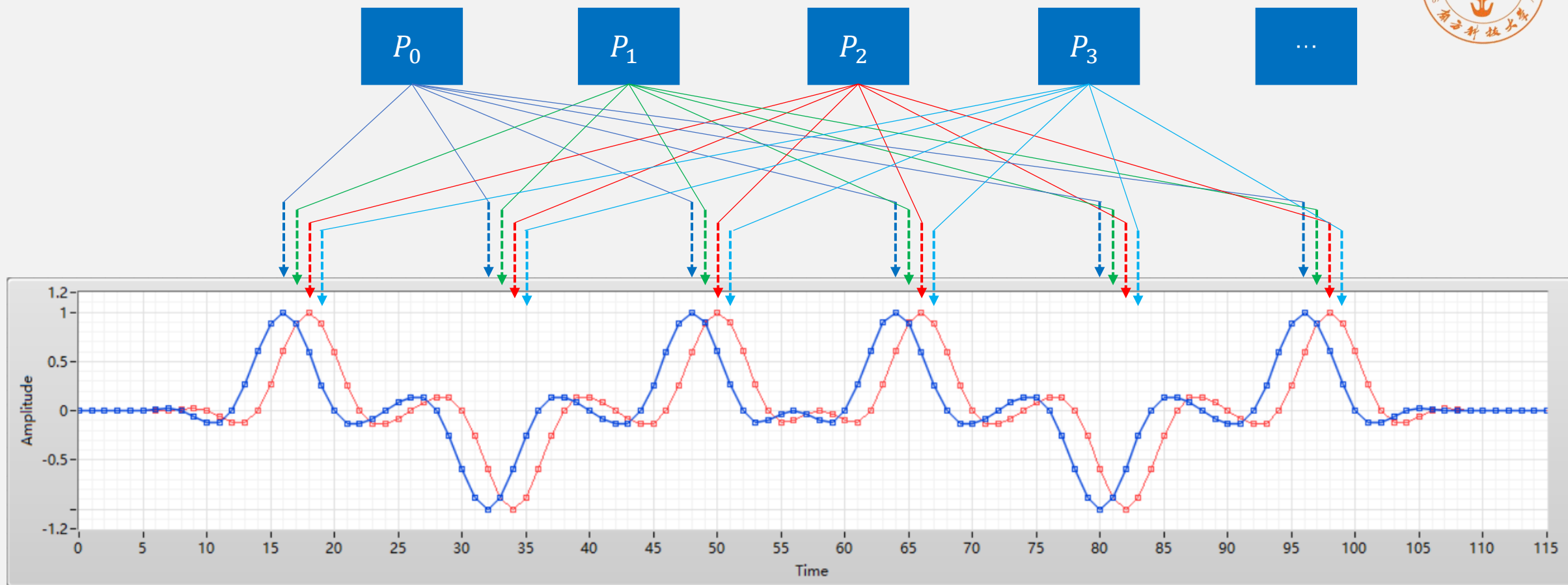
The optimal sampling times are $kT_s + \tau_d$



Maximum Energy Method

$$\hat{t}_d \approx \operatorname{argmax}_k \sum_k r^2 (kT + \tau_d)$$

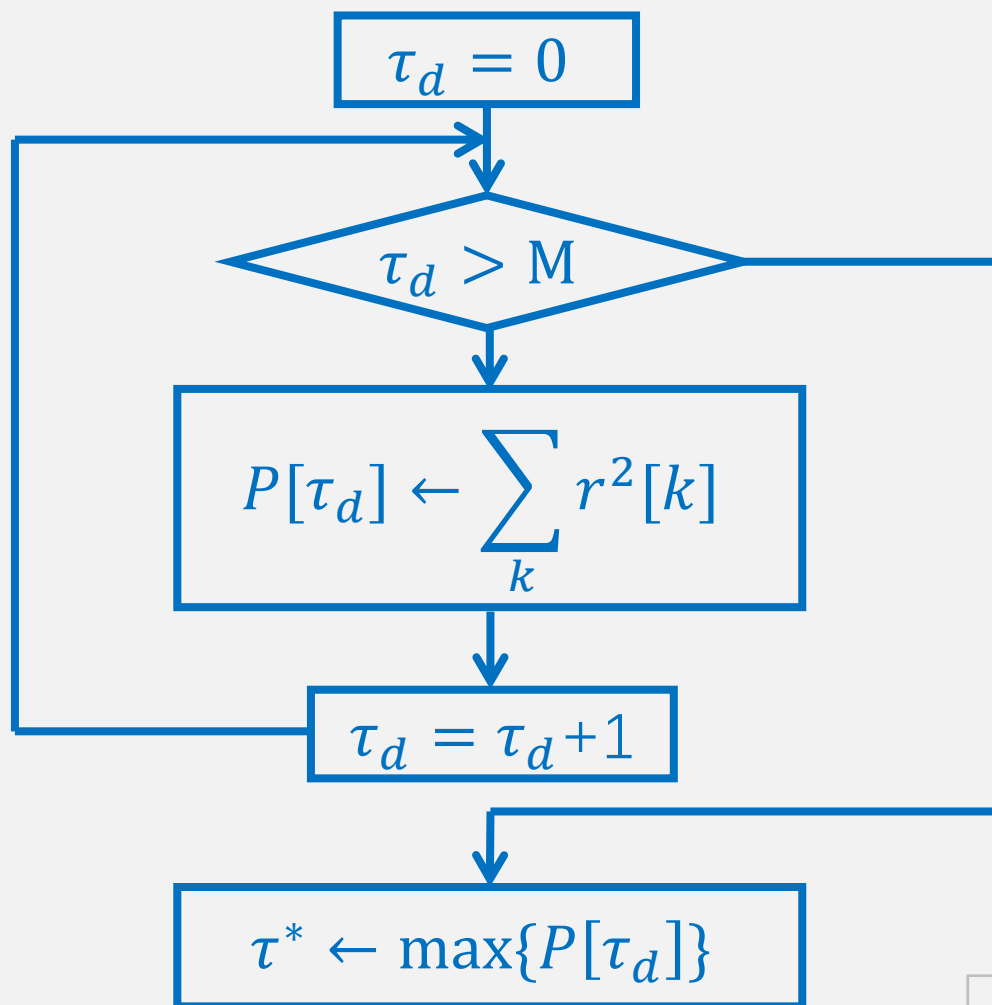
Attempt to find the sample point that maximizes the average received energy.



The optimal sampling times are $kT_s + \tau_d$



Algorithm Analysis



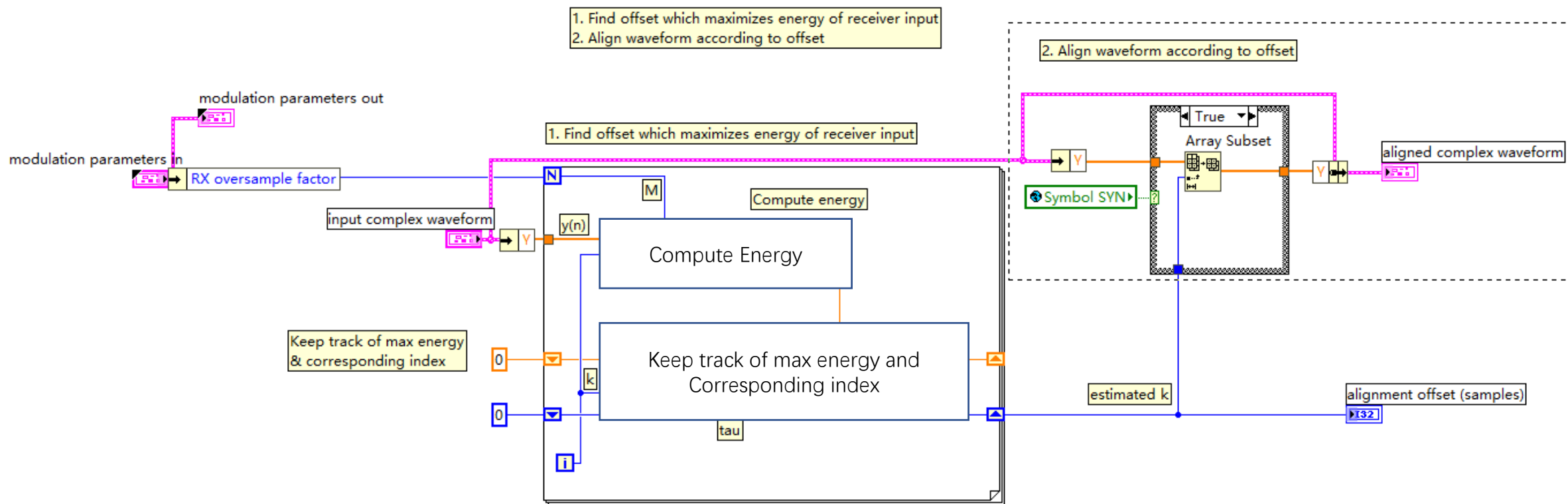
$$\hat{\tau}_d \approx \operatorname{argmax} \sum_i r^2(\tau_d + kT)$$

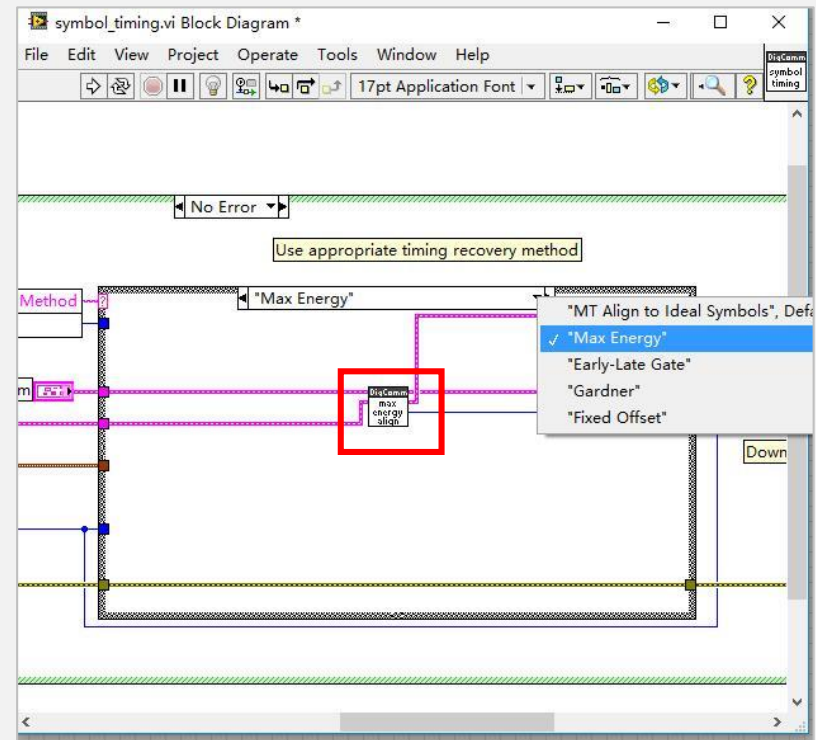
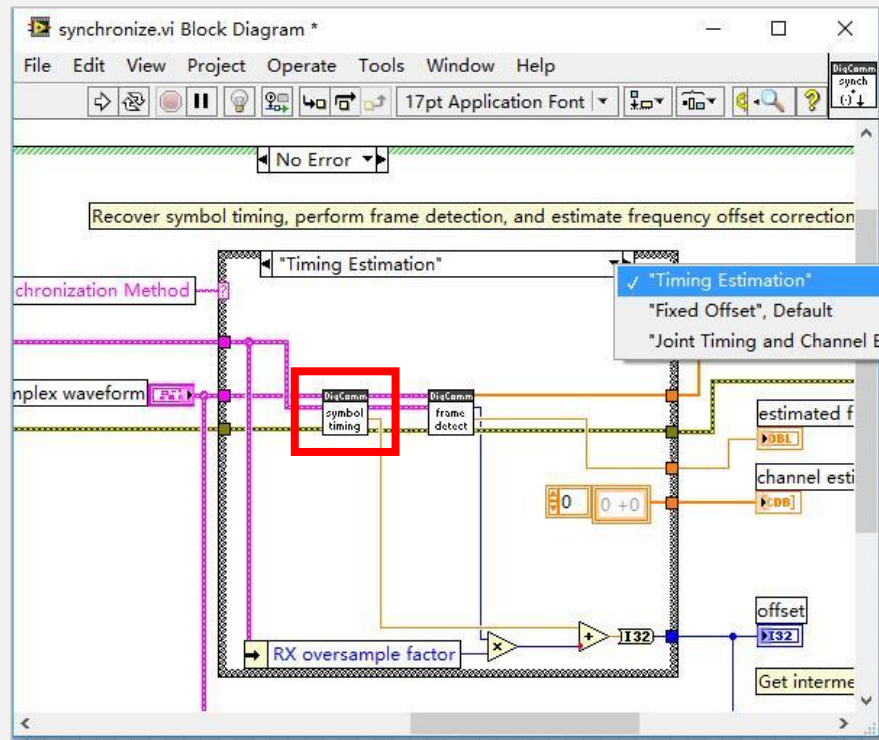
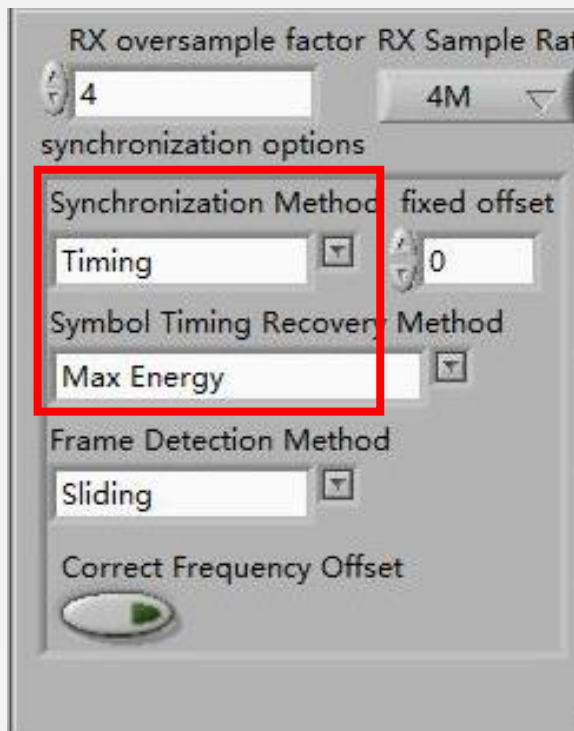
1. Find offset which maximizes energy of receiver input;
2. Align waveform according to offset;

Hints: Use the shift register to save the array $P[\tau_d]$



Programming for Maximum Energy Algorithm







Analysis for Maximum Energy Algorithm



$$z(t) = \alpha e^{j\phi} \sqrt{E_x} \sum_m s[m] g_{tx}(t - mT - \tau_d) + v(t)$$

$$y[n] = h \sum_m s[m] g((n - m)T - \tau_d) + v[n]$$



$$z(t) = \alpha e^{j\phi} \sqrt{E_x} \sum_m s[m] g_{tx}(t - mT - \tau_d) + v(t)$$

$$y[n] = h \sum_m s[m] g((n - m)T - \tau_d) + v[n]$$



$$y[n] = \underbrace{hs[n]g(\tau_d)}_{\text{理想值}} + \underbrace{h \sum_{m \neq n} s[m]g((n-m)T - \tau_d)}_{\text{ISI}} + \underbrace{v[n]}_{\text{噪声}}$$

$$y[n] = h \sum_m s[m]g((n-m)T - \tau_d) + v[n]$$



$$y(t) = h \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} s[m]g(t - mT - \tau_d) + v(t)$$

$$J(\tau) = E[|y(nT + \tau)|^2] = |h|^2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(mT + \tau - \tau_d)|^2 + N_o$$



$$y(t) = h \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} s[m]g(t - mT - \tau_d) + v(t)$$

$$J(\tau) = E[|y(nT + \tau)|^2] = |h|^2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(mT + \tau - \tau_d)|^2 + N_o$$



$$E[|y(nT + \tau)|^2] = |h|^2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(mT + \tau_{frac} - \hat{\tau}_{frac})|^2 + N_o$$

$$dT + \tau_{frac} \qquad \hat{d}T + \hat{\tau}_{frac}$$

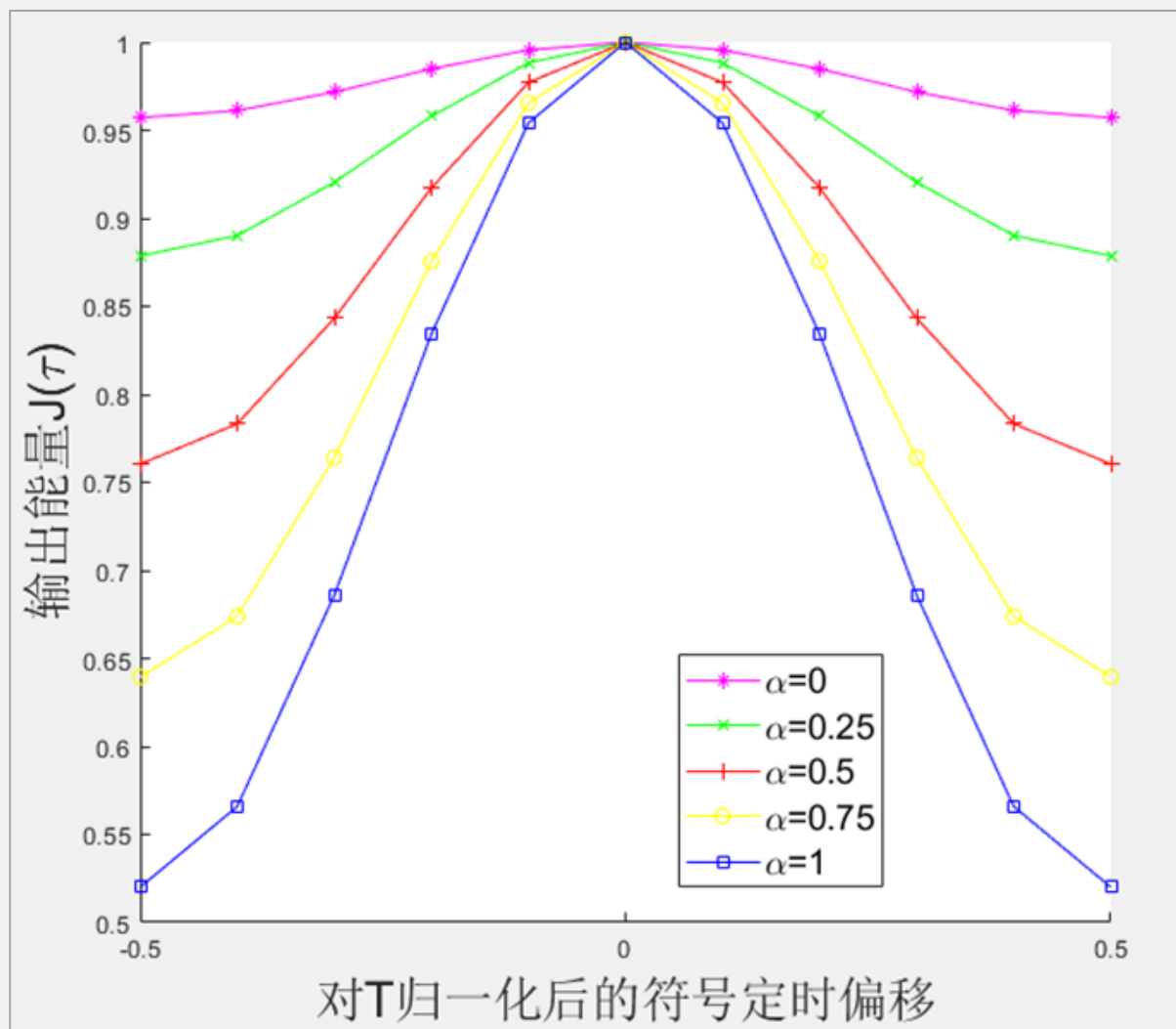
$$J(\tau) = E[|y(nT + \tau)|^2] = |h|^2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(mT + \tau - \tau_d)|^2 + N_o$$



$$E[|y(nT + \tau)|^2] = |h|^2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(mT + \tau_{frac} - \hat{\tau}_{frac})|^2 + N_o$$

$$\hat{\tau}_d = \arg \max_{\tau \in [0, T)} J(\tau)$$

$$E[|y(nT + \tau)|^2] \leq |h|^2 |g(0)|^2 + N_o$$



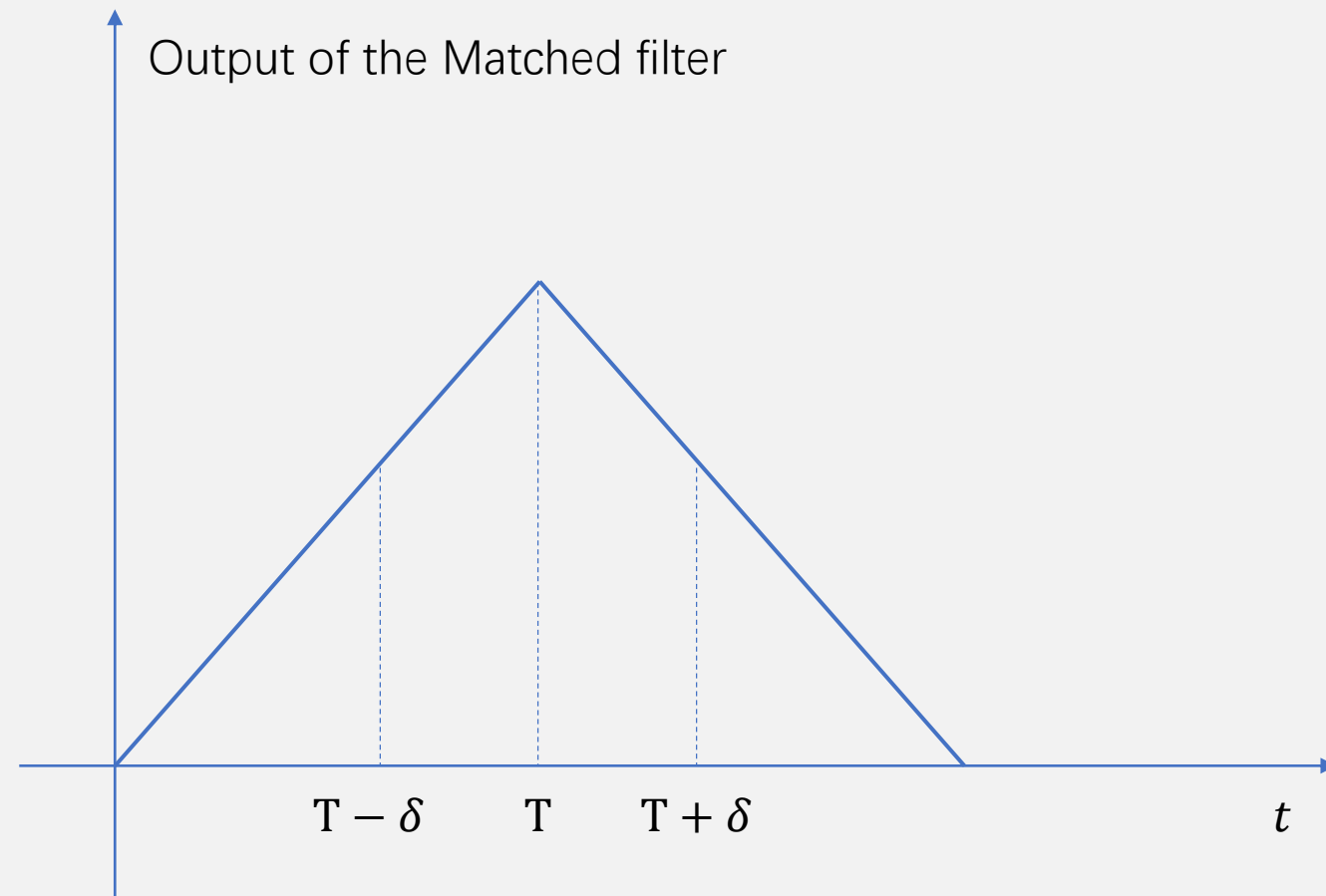


Algorithm Analysis and Verification

- 1 Maximum Energy Algorithm Analysis
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Early-Late Gate Algorithm

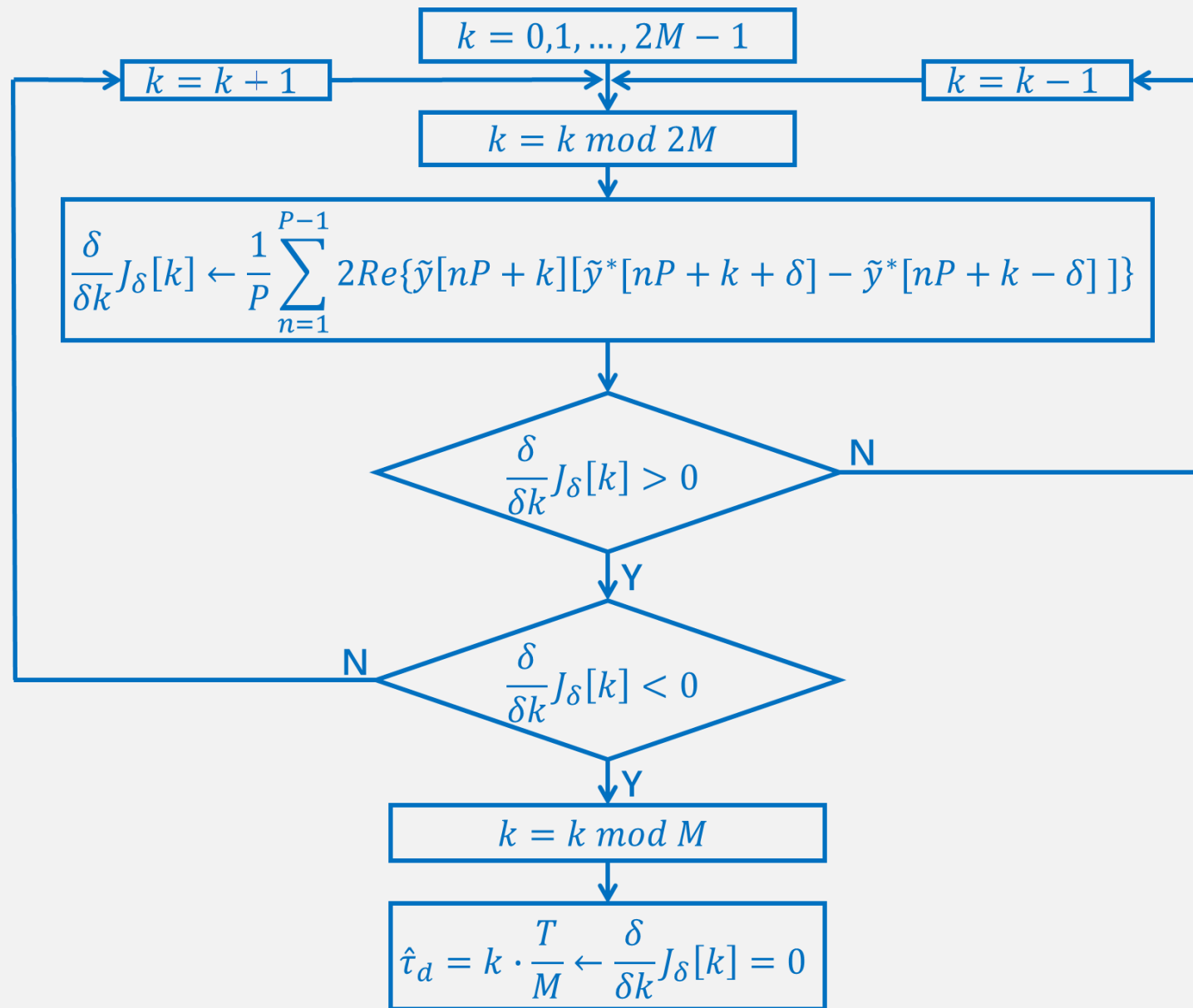




$$\frac{\delta}{\delta k} J_{\delta}[k] \cong \frac{1}{P} \sum_{n=1}^{P-1} 2 \operatorname{Re}\{\tilde{y}[nP+k][\tilde{y}^*[nP+k+\delta]-\tilde{y}^*[nP+k-\delta]]\}$$

↓ 参考54页

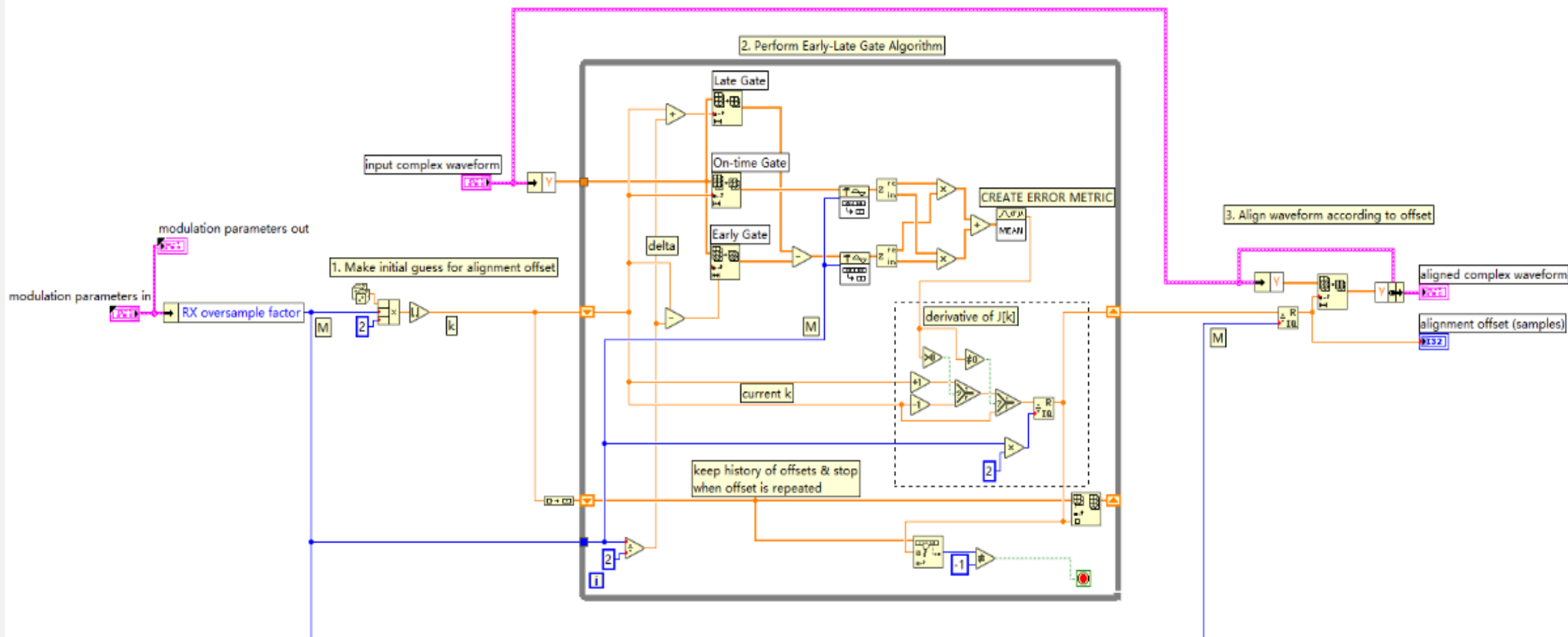
$$\frac{\delta}{\delta k} J_{\delta}[k] = 0$$





Programming for Early-Late Gate Algorithm

1. Make initial guess for alignment offset
2. Perform Early-Late Gate Algorithm
3. Align waveform according to offset





System Testing

TRANSMITTER

TX oversample factor TX sample rate



4

4M



TX channel model parameters

channel model

AWGN



noise power (dB)



-Inf

channel response



0



0 + 0 i



0 + 0 i



0 + 0 i

frequency offset

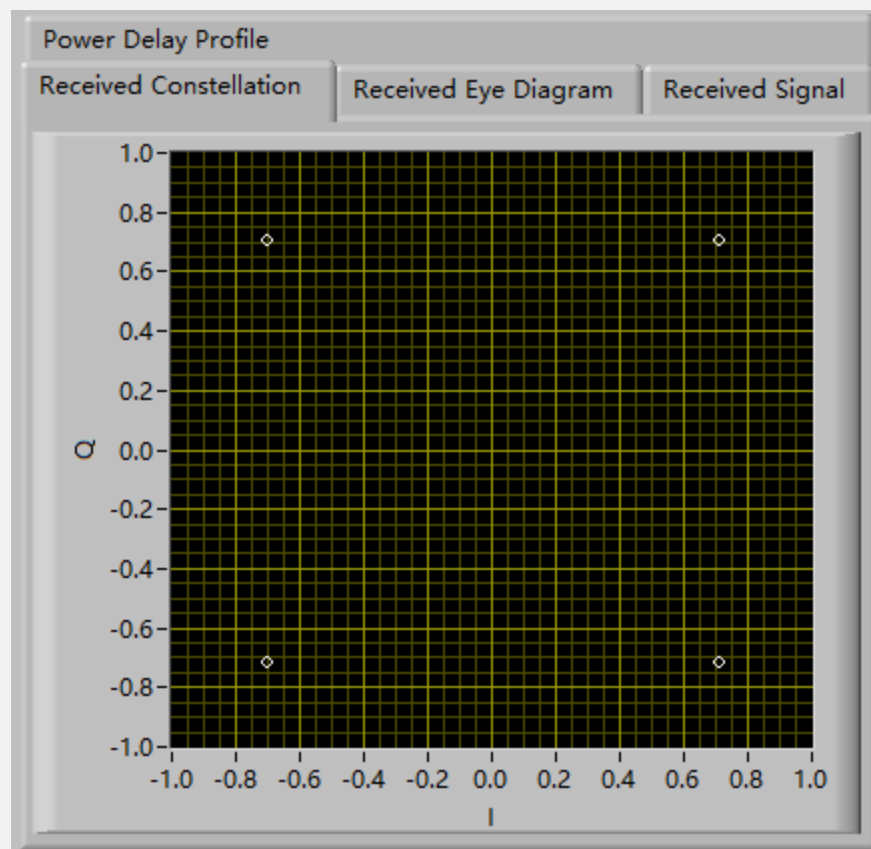


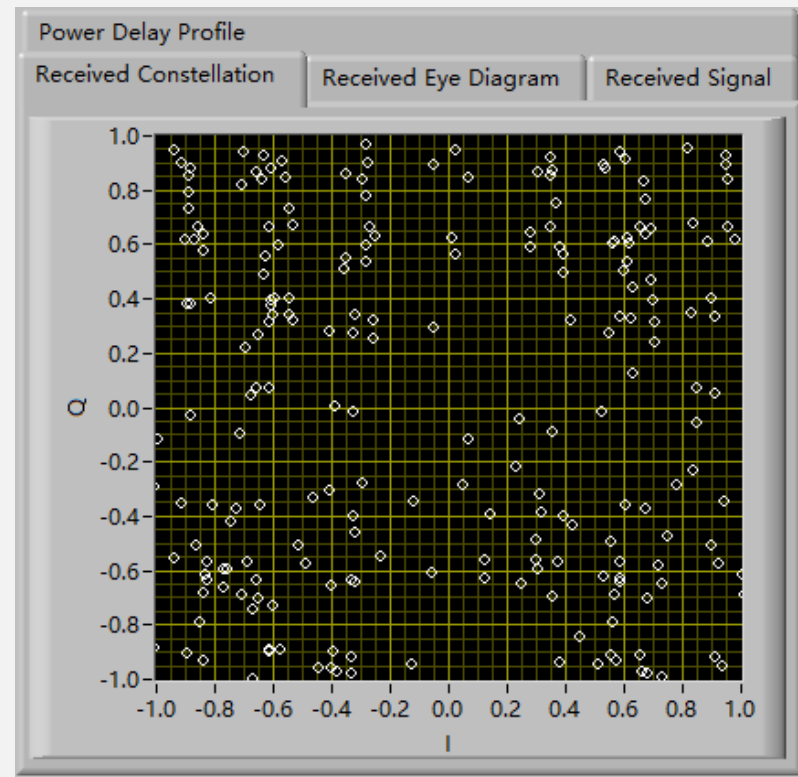
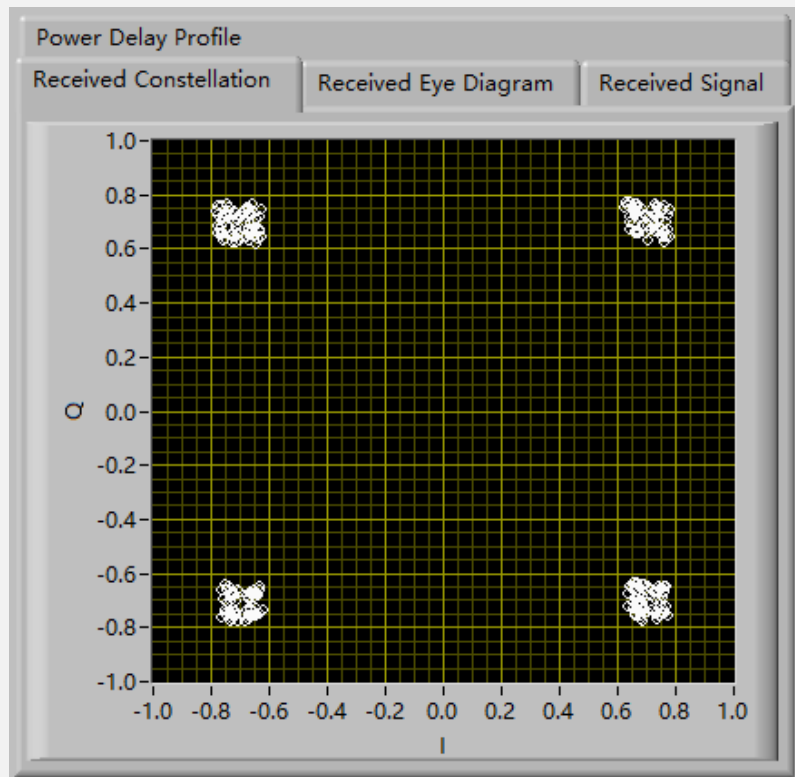
0

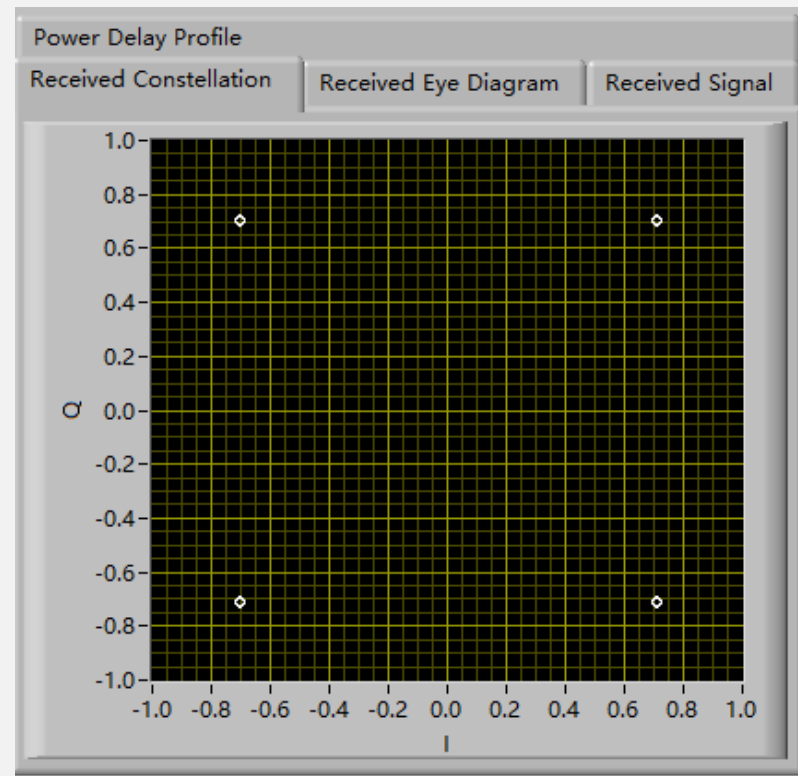
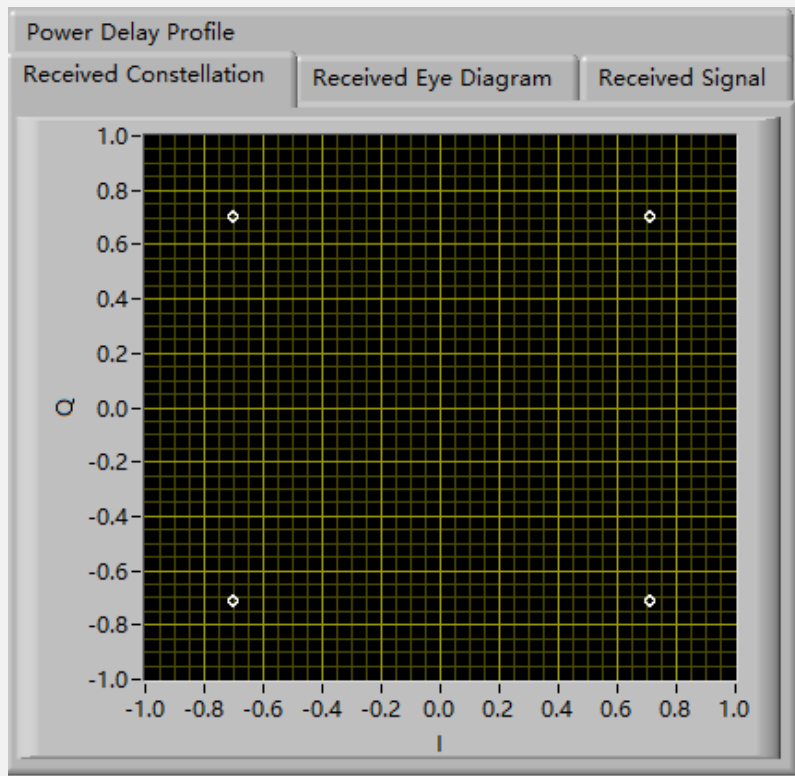
delay (sec)

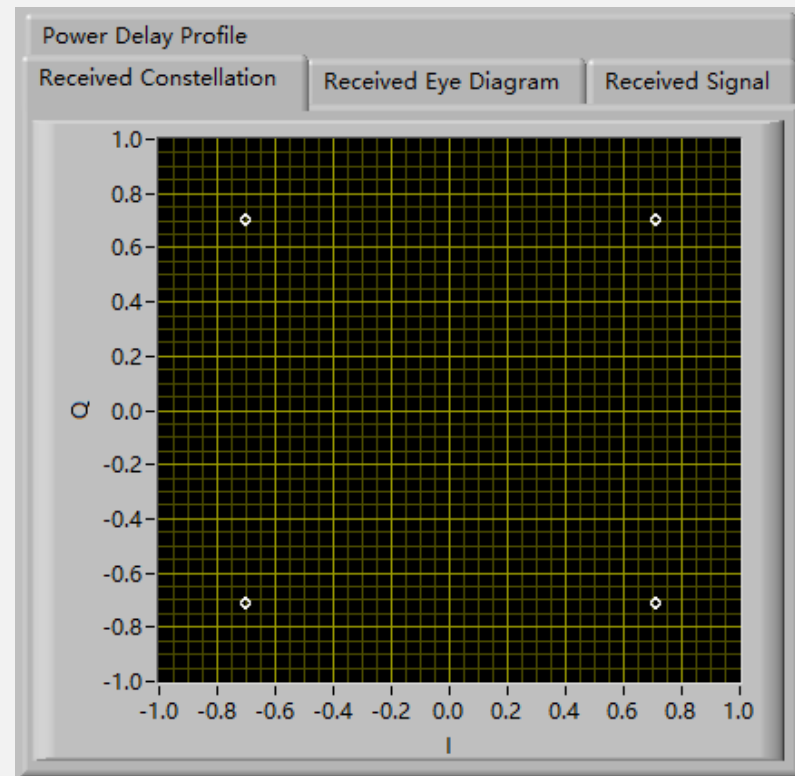
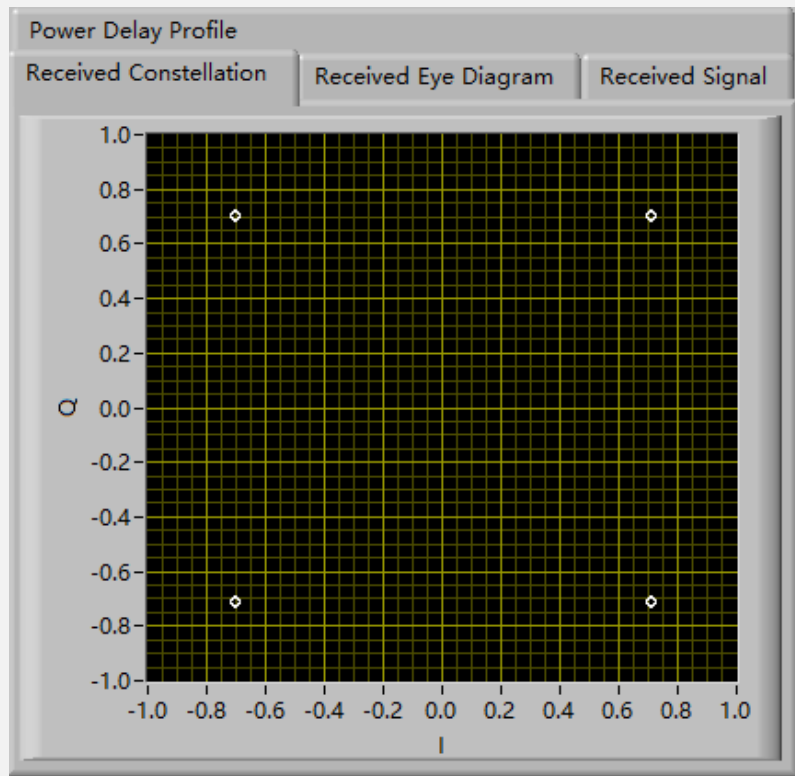


0 2.5E-7 5E-7 7.5E-7 1E-6











Accuracy Analysis

TRANSMITTER

TX oversample factor TX sample rate

4 4M

TX channel model parameters

channel model

AWGN

noise power (dB)

-Inf

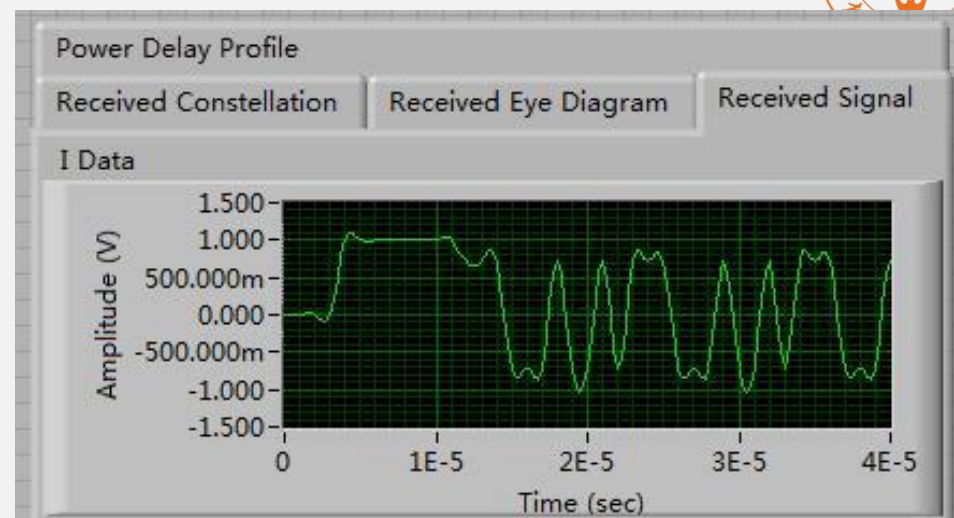
channel response

0 0 + 0i 0 + 0i 0 + 0i

frequency offset delay (sec)

0 0

Set the propagation delay



Measured channel impairments

SNR(dB)

256.802

channel estimate

0 1 + 6.14 3.5837i -1.0133

freq. offset delay

-3.78758E-11 0

estimated offset

16

error statistic

0.000000

average BER

0.000000

TRANSMITTER

TX oversample factor TX sample rate

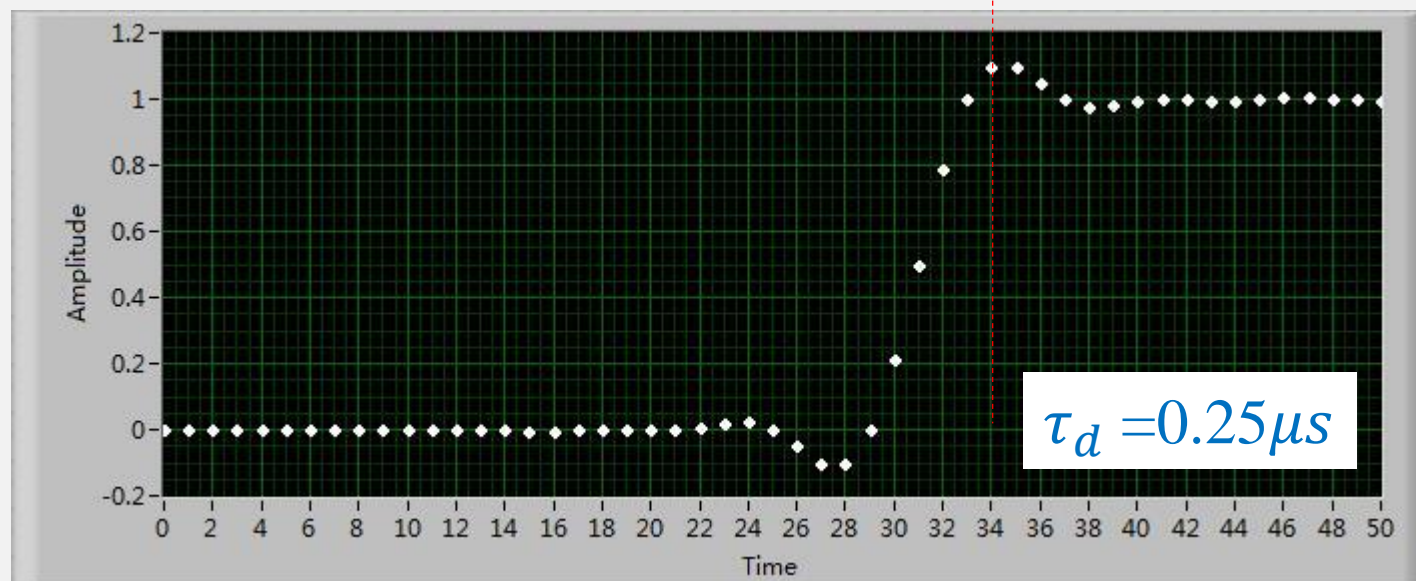
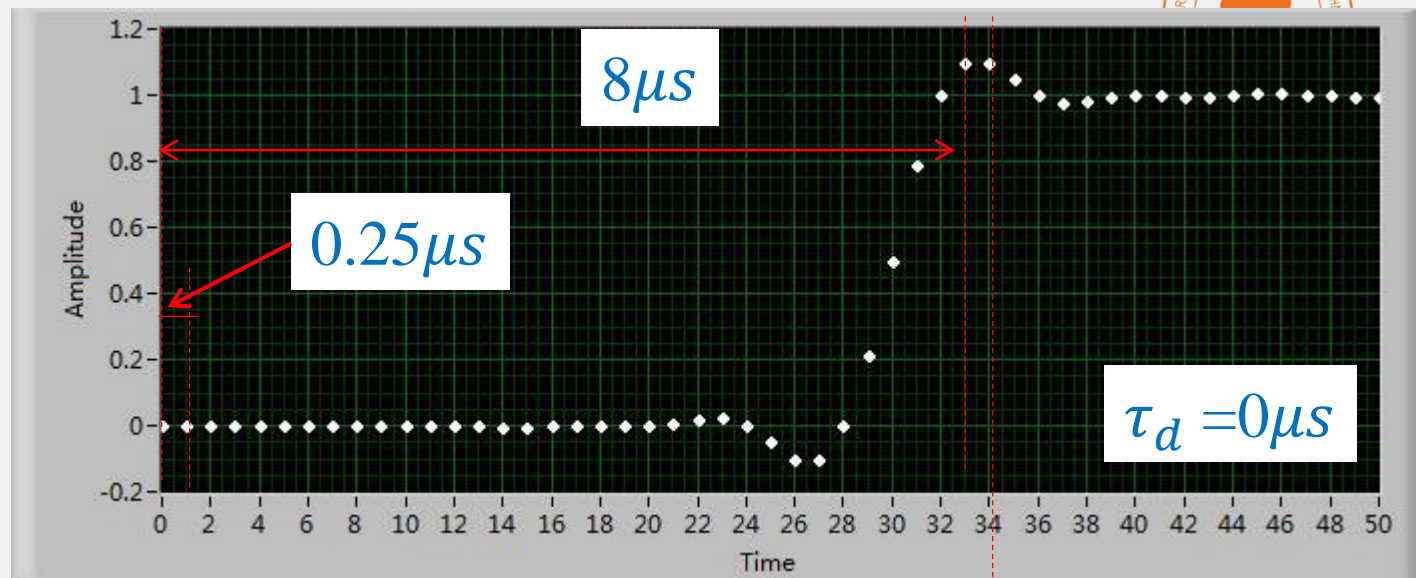
TX channel model parameters

channel model

noise power (dB)

channel response

frequency offset delay (sec)





TRANSMITTER

TX oversample factor TX sample rate

10 10M

TX channel model

channel model

AWGN

noise power (dB)

-Inf

channel response

0 0 +0i 0 +0i 0 +0i

frequency offset

delay (sec)

0 0

$$T_s = \frac{4}{4M} = \frac{10}{10M} = 1\mu s$$

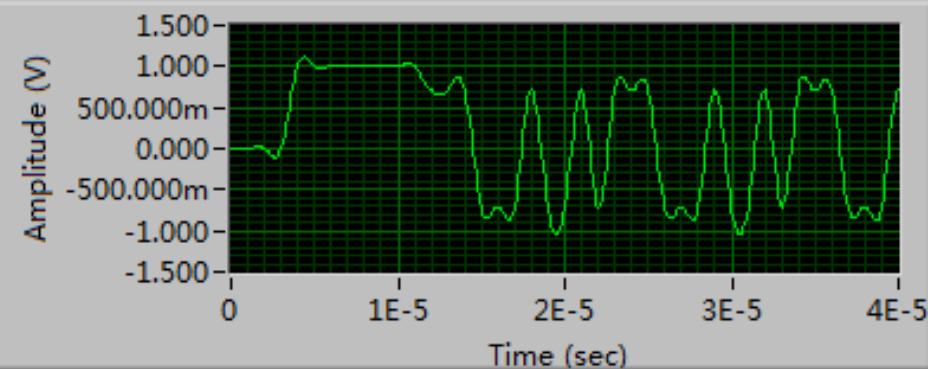
Power Delay Profile

Received Constellation

Received Eye Diagram

Received Signal

I Data



Measured channel impairments

SNR(dB)

253.152

channel estimate

0 1 -2.45 1.1529E -5.5485

freq. offset

2.0595E-10

delay

0

estimated offset

40

error statistic

0.000000

average BER

0.000000

TRANSMITTER

TX oversample factor TX sample rate

10

10M

TX channel model

channel model

AWGN

noise power (dB)

-Inf

channel response

0

0 +0 i

0 +0 i

0 +0 i

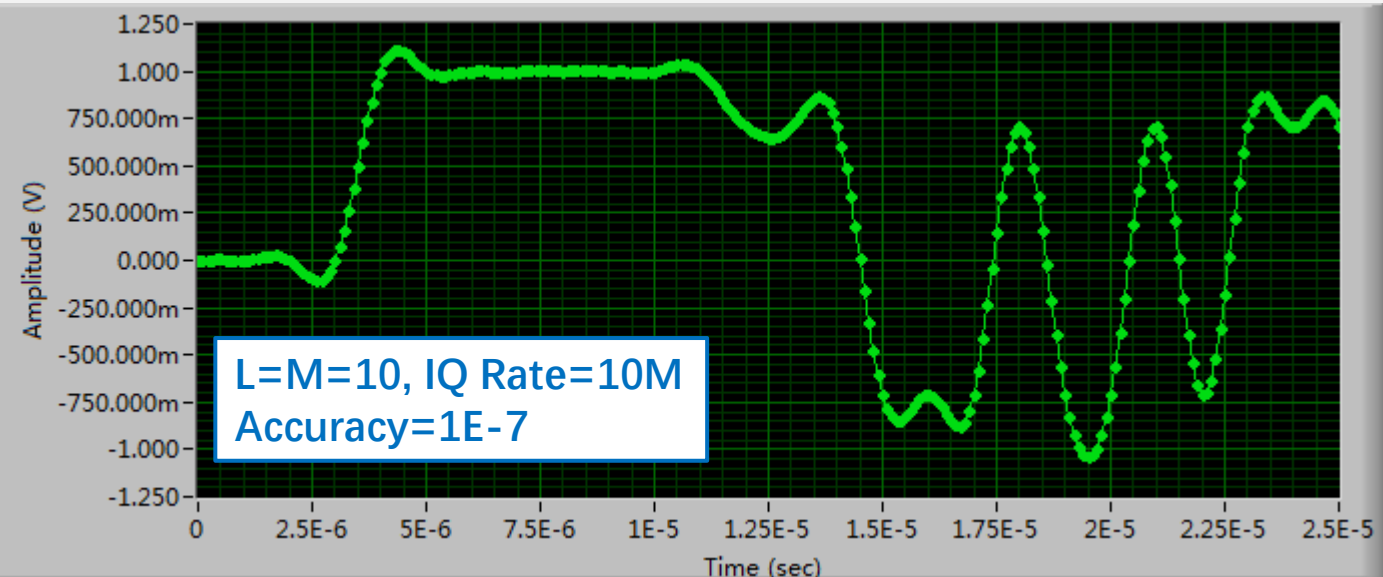
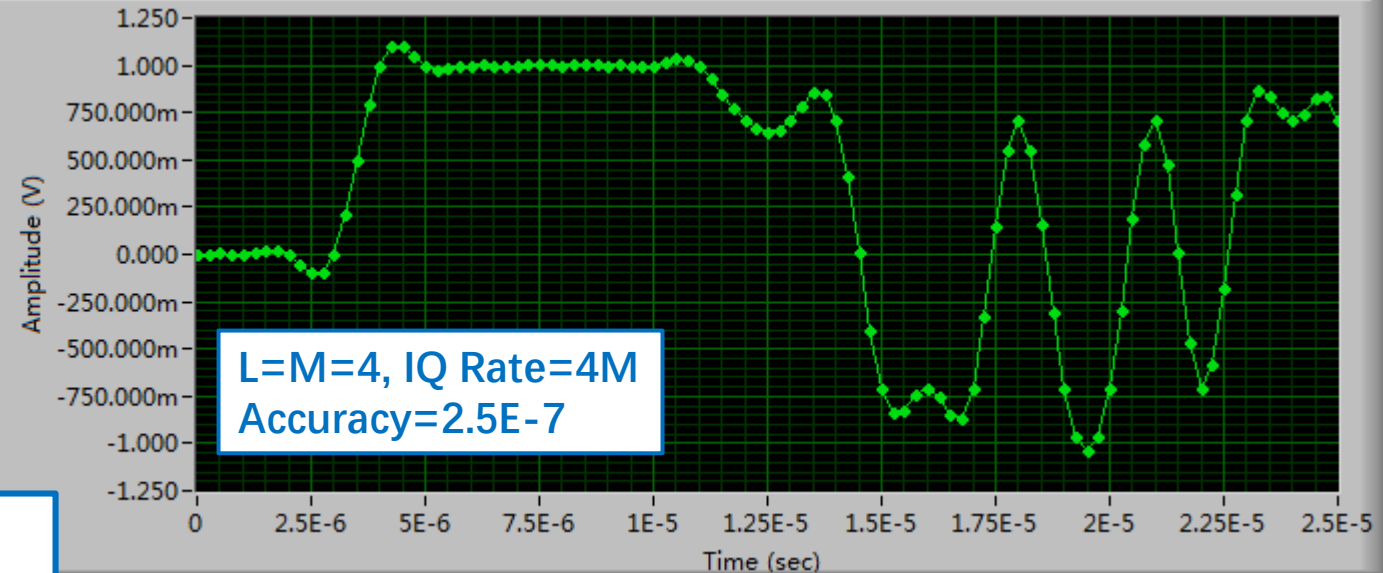
frequency offset

0

delay (sec)

0

$$T_s = \frac{4}{4M} = \frac{10}{10M} = 1\mu s$$





$$\epsilon[M] = \mathbf{E} \left\{ \left\| \frac{\overset{\text{估计值}}{\uparrow} \hat{\tau}(M) - \overset{\text{实际值}}{\uparrow} \tau_d \right\|^2 \right\}$$



Measured channel impairments		average BER
SNR(dB)	channel estimate	0.000000
23.3958		estimated offset
delay		18
5E-7		error statistic
freq. offset		0.010000
6.91935E-12		

The interface displays various channel impairment parameters. The 'Measured channel impairments' section includes SNR(dB), delay, and freq. offset. The 'channel estimate' section shows four complex-valued entries. The 'average BER' section shows the average BER, estimated offset, and error statistic. The 'delay' field and 'error statistic' field are highlighted with red boxes.



参数名	参数值
信道延迟 τ_d	$0.17\mu s$
符号速率 f_s	$1MHz$
发射端过采样因子 M_{tx}	100
接收端过采样因子 $M(M_{rx})$	2,4,10,20,50
传输信道	AWGN
信道信噪比(dB)	$-\infty$
符号定时同步方法	Max Energy

TRANSMITTER

TX oversample factor TX sample rate

100

100M

TX channel model parameters

channel model

AWGN

noise power (dB)

-Inf

channel response

0

0 + 0i

0 + 0i

0 + 0i

frequency offset

0

delay (sec)

1.7E-7

0 2.5E-7 5E-7 7.5E-7 1E-6

RECEIVER

RX oversample factor RX Sample Rate

4

4M

synchronization options

Synchronization Method fixed offset

Timing

0

Symbol Timing Recovery Method

Max Energy

Frame Detection Method

Sliding

Correct Frequency Offset

Symbol SYN

channel estimation
equalizer parameters

Equalization Method

Direct

channel estimate length

4

equalizer length

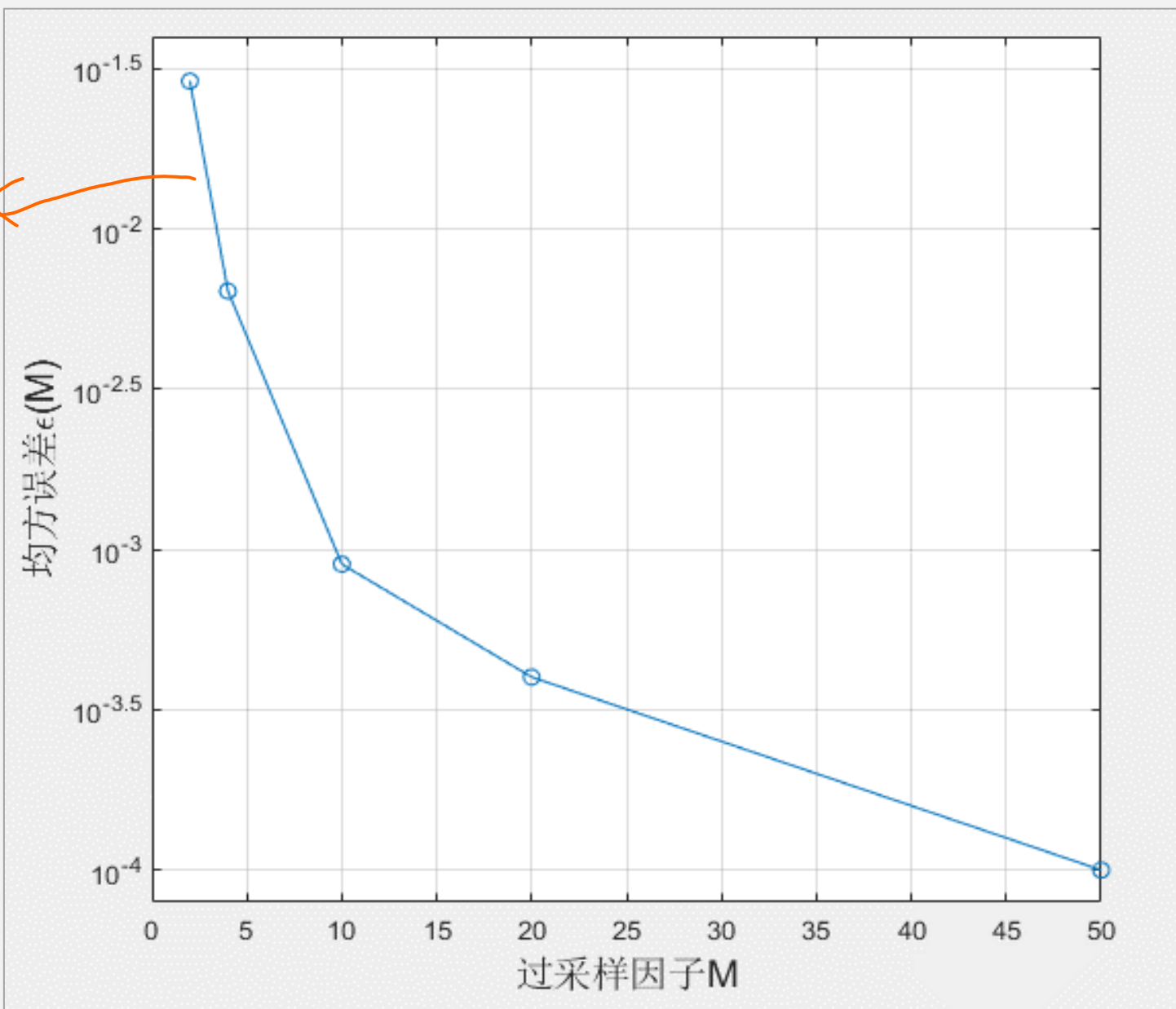
4

equalizer delay

-1

(set delay to -1 for equalizer
to choose optimal delay)

图. 4





Algorithm Analysis and Verification

1 Maximum Energy Algorithm Analysis

2 Maximum Energy Algorithm Simulation

3 USRP Experiments

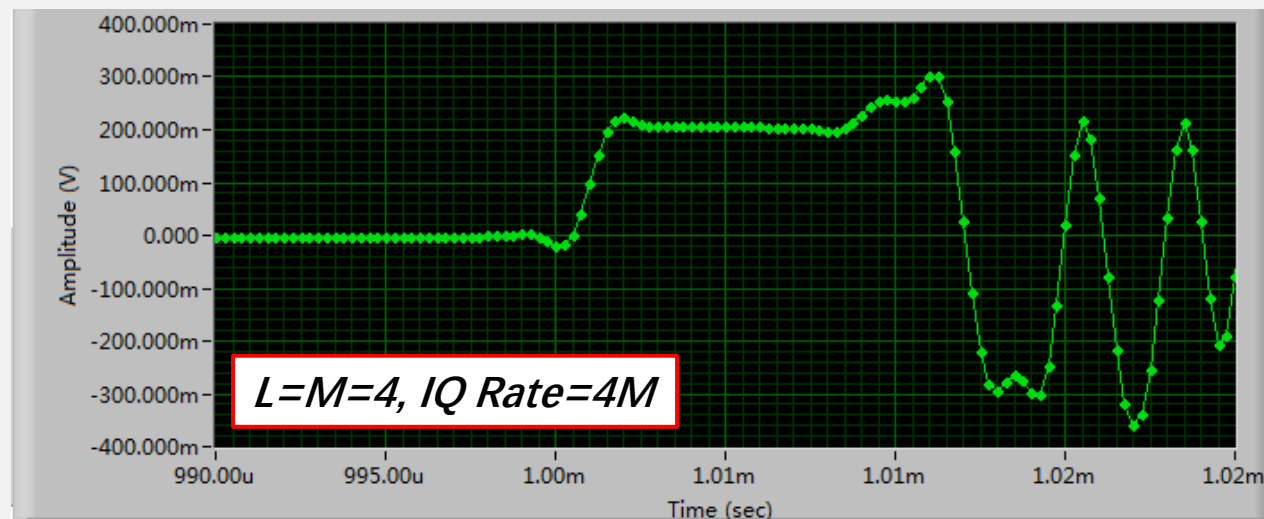
4 Early-Late Gate Algorithm Discussion

USRP Experiment

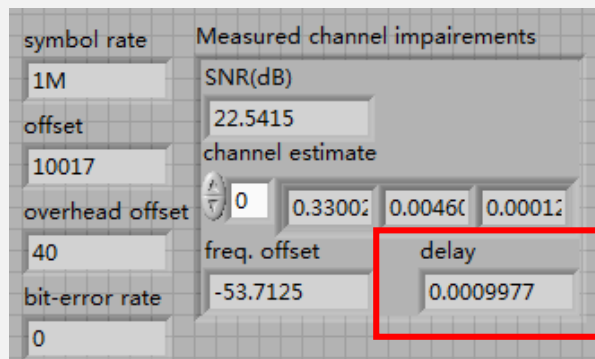
symbol rate	Measured channel impairments			
1M	SNR(dB)			
offset	15.8151			
4006	channel estimate			
overhead offset	0	0.18751	0.01486	-0.0039
16	freq. offset	delay		
bit-error rate	271.225	0.0009975		
0				

How to calculate the delay here ?

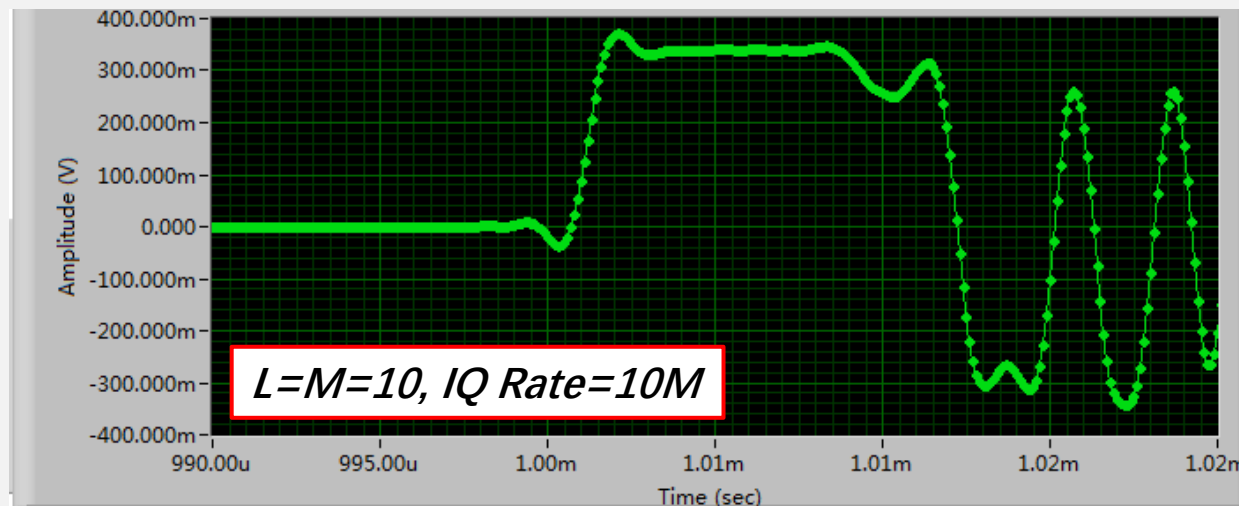
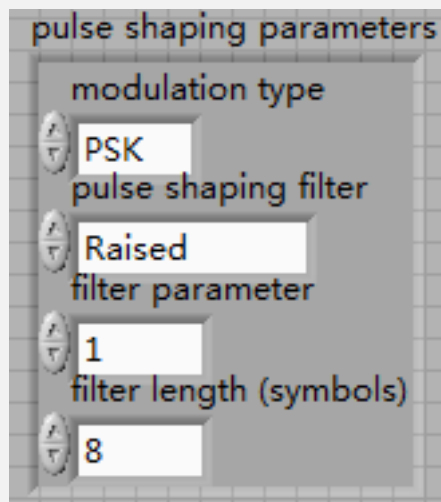
pulse shaping parameters	
modulation type	
PSK	
pulse shaping filter	
Raised	
filter parameter	
1	
filter length (symbols)	
8	



USRP Experiment



How to calculate the delay here ?





Algorithm Analysis and Verification

1 Maximum Energy Algorithm Analysis

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- Question ?

