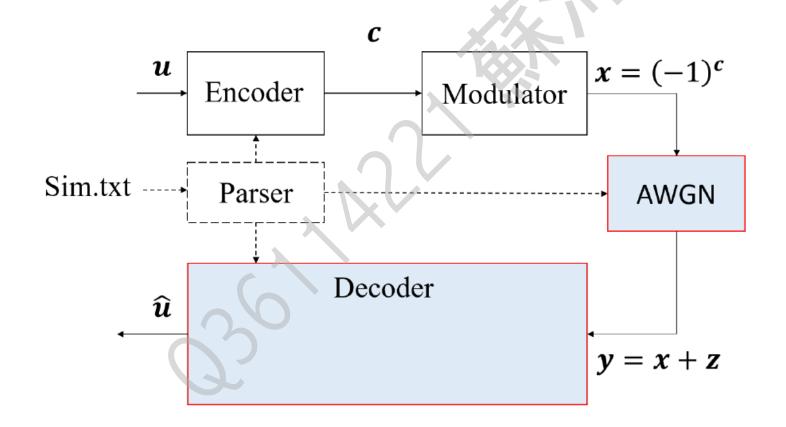


### Outline

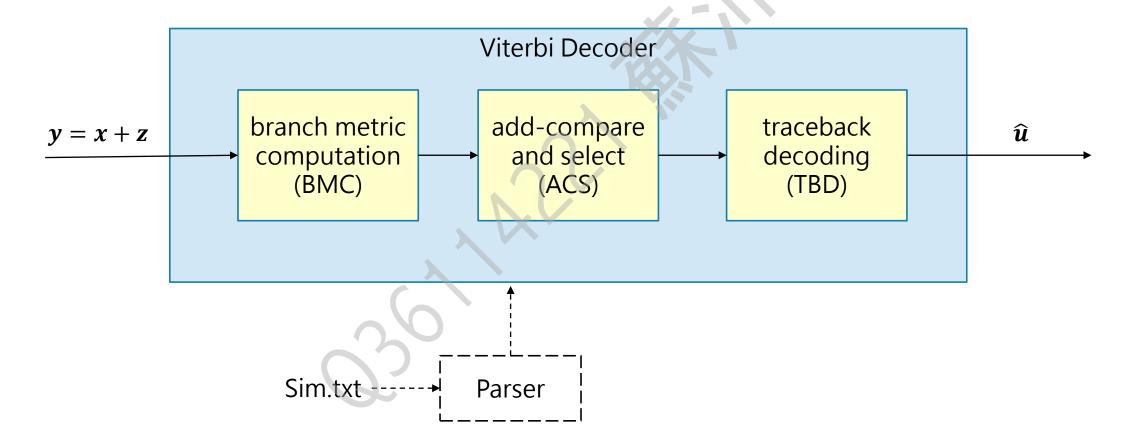
- ●系統架構圖 (Block Diagram)
- •程式流程解釋
- ●參數設定
- ●模擬數據
- ●模擬圖
- ●報告加分內容(Bonus)



## 系統架構圖 (Block Diagram)



## 系統架構圖 (Block Diagram)



```
for (i = 0; i < (N + m); i++)
    branch metric computation (BMC)
    > add-compare and select (ACS)
    traceback decoding (TBD)
    ➤ Sliding Truncation Window (→ Shift Register)
```

1. 首先計算 Trellis diagram 上面所有 branch 的 metric 數值並儲存起來。

```
/* branch metric computation (BMC) */
260 void BMC(double* bMet, int** stateSur, double y0, double y1, int TW Idx, int choice)
         int i:
         int bMet Idx; // bMet (branch metric memory) address
         int y est0, y est1;
         for (i = 0; i < 128; i++) bMet[i] = -1;
         if (TW Idx == 0)
             int2bit(0, &sReg[0], &sReg[1], &sReg[2], &sReg[3], &sReg[4], &sReg[5], &sReg[6]);
             x = BCC(sReg[0], sReg[1], sReg[2], sReg[3], sReg[4], sReg[5], sReg[6]); // branch codeword computation (BCC)
            bMet Idx = bit2int(sReg[0], sReg[1], sReg[2], sReg[3], sReg[4], sReg[5], sReg[6], 7);
             stateSur[bit2int(sReg[0], sReg[1], sReg[2], sReg[3], sReg[4], sReg[5], sReg[6], 6)][TW_Idx] = 65;
             switch (choice)
             int2bit(1, &sReg[0], &sReg[1], &sReg[2], &sReg[3], &sReg[4], &sReg[5], &sReg[6]);
             x = BCC(sReg[0], sReg[1], sReg[2], sReg[3], sReg[4], sReg[5], sReg[6]); // branch codeword computation (BCC)
             bMet Idx = bit2int(sReg[0], sReg[1], sReg[2], sReg[3], sReg[4], sReg[5], sReg[6], 7);
             stateSur[bit2int(sReg[0], sReg[1], sReg[2], sReg[3], sReg[4], sReg[5], sReg[6], 6)][TW_Idx] = 65;
             switch (choice)
300 >
                 (i = 0; i < 64; i++)
356 >
         free(x); // 釋放由指標變數所指向的記憶空間
```

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2. 針對每個 state 選擇出 metric 總和最小的 branch,並且將該路徑儲存起來。

```
417 void ACS(double* bMet, int** stateSur, double** stateMet, int TW Idx)
        int i;
        double bMet0, bMet1; // branch metric
        int stateMet Idx; // stateMet (state metric memory) address (previous)
        double m0, m1;
        for (i = 0; i < 64; i++)
            if (stateSur[i][TW_Idx] != -1)
                int2bit(i, &sReg[0], &sReg[1], &sReg[2], &sReg[3], &sReg[4], &sReg[5], &sReg[6]);
                bMet0 = bMet[bit2int(sReg[0], sReg[1], sReg[2], sReg[3], sReg[4], sReg[5], 0, 7)]; // 上面 branch 的 metric
                bMet1 = bMet[bit2int(sReg[0], sReg[1], sReg[2], sReg[3], sReg[4], sReg[5], 1, 7)]; // 下面 branch 的 metric
                if (bMet0 != -1 && bMet1 == -1)
438 >
                else if (bMet0 == -1 && bMet1 != -1) // 只有下面 branch 的 metric 有值·
                          兩個 branch 的 metric 皆有值 -> 選擇 metric 最小的 branch·
                stateSur[i][TW_Idx] = stateMet_Idx; // Survivor updating
             i = 0; i < 64; i++)
             stateMet[i][0] = stateMet[i][1];  // 移動暫存器的內容
            stateMet[i][1] = -1; // 將記憶體區塊內的值初始化
```

3. 選擇 metric 最小的 state,並且回溯出該 state 之前儲存的路徑 (survivor)。

```
475 int* TBD(int** stateSur, double** stateMet, int L, int TBD ctrl
          int i; // for loop counter
          int* u_est = (int*)calloc(L, sizeof(int));
          double minMet = stateMet[0][0]; // minimum state metric
          int TB Idx = 0; // traceback index
          switch (TBD_ctrl)
             case 0:
                         (stateMet[i][0] < minMet && stateSur[i][L-1] != -1)</pre>
                          minMet = stateMet[i][0];
                          TB Idx = i:
                           // 最終 trellis diagram 必定收斂到 00 這個 state
             (i = 0; i < L; i++)
              int2bit(TB_Idx, &sReg[0], &sReg[1], &sReg[2], &sReg[3], &sReg[4], &sReg[5], &sReg[6]);
             u \operatorname{est}[(L-1)-i] = \operatorname{sReg}[0];
              TB_Idx = stateSur[TB_Idx][(L-1)-i];
          return u est;
```

4. 當 traceback 解出訊息後,滑動 Truncation window 至下一個計算時刻。

```
/* 執行 Viterbi 演算法 */
for (i = 0; i < (N + m); i++)
   /* add-compare and select (ACS)
   ACS(bMet, stateSur, stateMet, TW_Idx);
   if (TW Idx == L-1)
                                √ 跑完整個 trellis diagram 的情況…
               (k = 0; k < (L-1); k++)
               stateSur[j][k] = stateSur[j][k+1];
           stateSur[j][L-1] = -1;
       TW_Idx = TW_Idx + 1;
```

### 參數設定

- ▶採用 Best-state 作法 (若是遇到同樣的 metric · 也是選最上面的 state )。
- L = 32 (Truncation window length)
- ➤ACS 遇到同樣大小的 metric 時,總是選最上面的 branch。
- N = 500000 (Number of decoded bits)
- ▶為了讓模擬出來的位元錯誤率更加準確,我使用五個不同的 seed 跑:

Seed0  $\sim$  Seed4 = {-1000, -1500, -2000, -2500, -3000}

並且將這五條線分別畫出來。

▶然後把五個 seed 的資料加起來一起統計,劃出一條<mark>平均的 BER 曲線</mark>。

#### **Hard-Decision**

#### a) Seed0 = -1000

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
No. decoded bits							499968						
No. decided bit errors	188829	162268	130758	95688	61646	35631	17447	7832	2969	967	268	63	13
bit error rate (BER)	3.78E-01	3.25E-01	2.62E-01	1.91E-01	1.23E-01	7.13E-02	3.49E-02	1.57E-02	5.94E-03	1.93E-03	5.36E-04	1.26E-04	2.60E-05

#### b) Seed1 = -1500

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
No. decoded bits							499968						
No. decided bit errors	186814	162092	130579	94837	62057	36161	17652	7919	2859	1091	359	98	33
bit error rate (BER)	3.74E-01	3.24E-01	2.61E-01	1.90E-01	1.24E-01	7.23E-02	3.53E-02	1.58E-02	5.72E-03	2.18E-03	7.18E-04	1.96E-04	6.60E-05

#### **Hard-Decision**

#### c) Seed2 = -2000

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
No. decoded bits							499968						
No. decided bit errors	188794	163007	130921	95232	62508	35837	18316	8117	3194	1244	404	113	16
bit error rate (BER)	3.78E-01	3.26E-01	2.62E-01	1.90E-01	1.25E-01	7.17E-02	3.66E-02	1.62E-02	6.39E-03	2.49E-03	8.08E-04	2.26E-04	3.20E-05

#### d) Seed3 = -2500

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
No. decoded bits							499968						
No. decided bit errors	189957	163239	131612	95291	61932	36832	18348	8081	2985	1074	321	95	16
bit error rate (BER)	3.80E-01	3.26E-01	2.63E-01	1.91E-01	1.24E-01	7.37E-02	3.67E-02	1.62E-02	5.97E-03	2.15E-03	6.42E-04	1.90E-04	3.20E-05

#### **Hard-Decision**

#### e) Seed4 = -3000

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
No. decoded bits							499968						
No. decided bit errors	186627	159468	128100	94242	61088	35464	18557	7732	3137	1009	324	80	18
bit error rate (BER)	3.73E-01	3.19E-01	2.56E-01	1.88E-01	1.22E-01	7.09E-02	3.71E-02	1.55E-02	6.27E-03	2.02E-03	6.48E-04	1.60E-04	3.60E-05

#### 參考數值:

Hard-decision

• BER = 
$$2.1 \times 10^{-3}$$
 at  $E_b/N_0 = 4.5$  dB;

• BER = 
$$6.4 \times 10^{-4}$$
 at  $E_b/N_0 = 5.0$  dB.

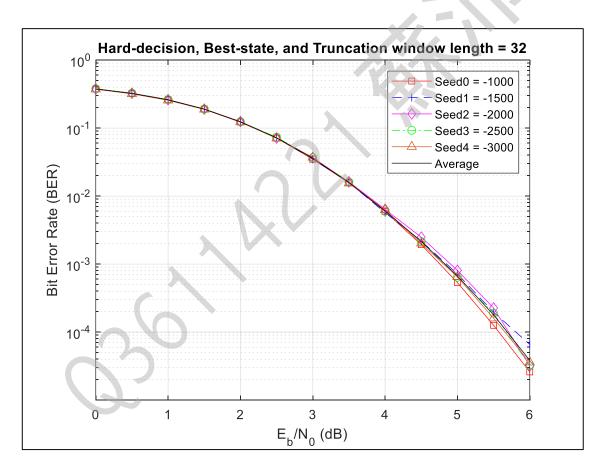
Soft-decision:

• BER = 
$$2.2 \times 10^{-3}$$
 at  $E_b/N_0 = 2.5$  dB;

• BER = 
$$5.3 \times 10^{-4}$$
 at  $E_b/N_0 = 3.0$  dB.

#### f) Average

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
No. decoded bits							499968						
No. decided bit errors	188204.2	162014.8	130394	95058	61846.2	35985	18064	7936.2	3028.8	1077	335.2	89.8	19.2
bit error rate (BER)	3.76E-01	3.24E-01	2.61E-01	1.90E-01	1.24E-01	7.20E-02	3.61E-02	1.59E-02	6.06E-03	2.15E-03	6.70E-04	1.80E-04	3.84E-05



#### **Soft-Decision**

a) Seed0 = -1000

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
No. decoded bits					499968				
No. decided bit errors	85784	51849	26349	10860	3741	1054	251	46	21
bit error rate (BER)	1.72E-01	1.04E-01	5.27E-02	2.17E-02	7.48E-03	2.11E-03	5.02E-04	9.20E-05	4.20E-05

b) Seed1 = -1500

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
No. decoded bits					499968				
No. decided bit errors	84547	49787	24717	10112	3418	947	261	54	10
bit error rate (BER)	1.69E-01	9.96E-02	4.94E-02	2.02E-02	6.84E-03	1.89E-03	5.22E-04	1.08E-04	2.00E-05

#### Soft-Decision

c) Seed2 = -2000

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
No. decoded bits					499968				
No. decided bit errors	84261	51599	25956	11190	4114	1339	308	79	12
bit error rate (BER)	1.69E-01	1.03E-01	5.19E-02	2.24E-02	8.23E-03	2.68E-03	6.16E-04	1.58E-04	2.40E-05

d) Seed3 = -2500

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
No. decoded bits					499968				
No. decided bit errors	85630	51717	26816	11525	3892	1057	225	60	16
bit error rate (BER)	1.71E-01	1.03E-01	5.36E-02	2.31E-02	7.78E-03	2.11E-03	4.50E-04	1.20E-04	3.20E-05

#### **Soft-Decision**

e) Seed4 = -3000

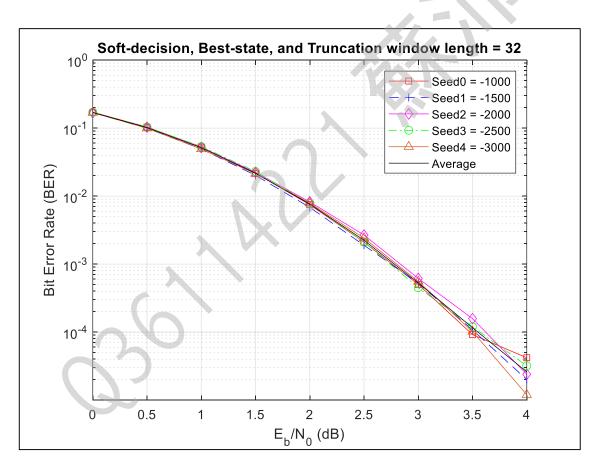
#### 參考數值:

- Hard-decision
  - BER =  $2.1 \times 10^{-3}$  at  $E_b/N_0 = 4.5$  dB;
  - BER =  $6.4 \times 10^{-4}$  at  $E_b/N_0 = 5.0$  dB.
- Soft-decision:
  - BER =  $2.2 \times 10^{-3}$  at  $E_b/N_0 = 2.5$  dB;
  - BER =  $5.3 \times 10^{-4}$  at  $E_b/N_0 = 3.0$  dB.

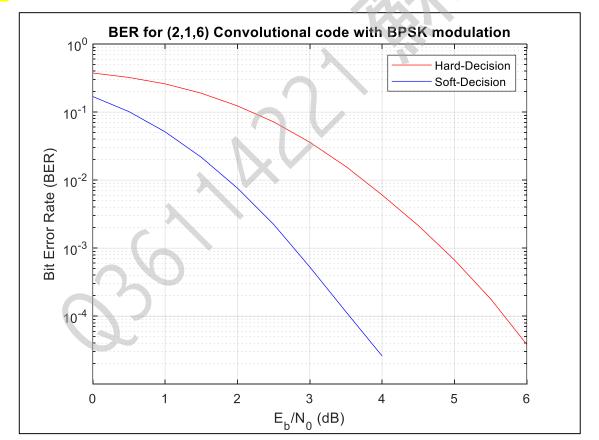
SNR (dB)	0	0.5	11	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
No. decoded bits					499968				
No. decided bit errors	84470	49816	24613	10659	3946	1208	278	51	6
bit error rate (BER)	1.69E-01	9.96E-02	4.92E-02	2.13E-02	7.89E-03	2.42E-03	5.56E-04	1.02E-04	1.20E-05

#### f) Average

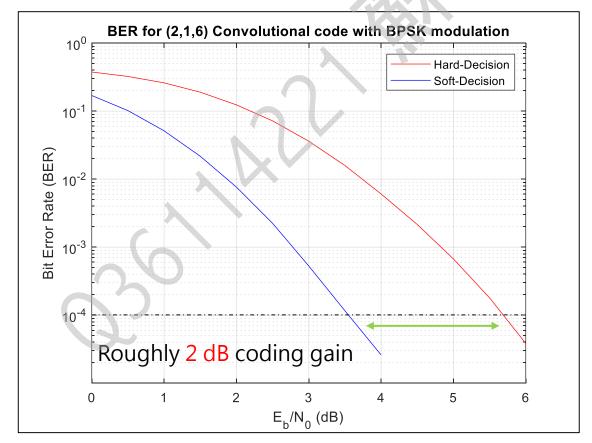
SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
No. decoded bits					499968				
No. decided bit errors	84938.4	50953.6	25690.2	10869.2	3822.2	1121	264.6	58	13
bit error rate (BER)	1.70E-01	1.02E-01	5.14E-02	2.17E-02	7.64E-03	2.24E-03	5.29E-04	1.16E-04	2.60E-05



#### 平均的 BER 曲線 (Hard-decision and Soft-decision)



Coding gain at BER =  $10^{-4}$  (Soft-Decision over Hard-Decision)



## 報告加分內容(Bonus)

- 1. 不同 Truncation window length 的比較
- 2. Best-state、fixed-state的比較

### 不同 Truncation window length 的比較

#### ●參數設定

- ▶採用 Best-state 作法 (若是遇到同樣的 metric, 也是選最上面的 state)。
- L = 32 or 18 (Different truncation window length)
- ▶ACS 遇到同樣大小的 metric 時,總是選最上面的 branch。
- N = 500000 (Number of decoded bits)
- ▶為了讓模擬出來的位元錯誤率更加準確,我使用五個不同的 seed 跑: Seed0 ~ Seed4 = {-1000, -1500, -2000, -2500, -3000} 並且將這五條線分別畫出來。
- ▶然後把五個 seed 的資料加起來一起統計,劃出一條<mark>平均的 BER 曲線</mark>。

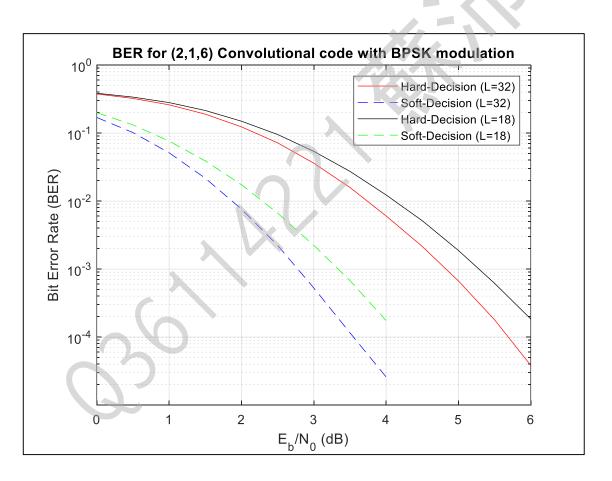
# 模擬數據 (把五個不同 seed 的資料加起來一起統計)

1. Hard-Decision (Truncation window length = 18)

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
No. decoded bits							499968						
No. decided bit errors	192812.2	169356.2	140615.6	107591.8	74897.2	47717.4	26995.8	13695.4	6164	2574.6	940.6	309	92.4
bit error rate (BER)	3.86E-01	3.39E-01	2.81E-01	2.15E-01	1.50E-01	9.54E-02	5.40E-02	2.74E-02	1.23E-02	5.15E-03	1.88E-03	6.18E-04	1.85E-04

2. Soft-Decision (Truncation window length = 18)

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
No. decoded bits					499968				
No. decided bit errors	100021.8	66135	38198.2	19532.4	8727.6	3330.8	1119.8	339.4	87.6
bit error rate (BER)	2.00E-01	1.32E-01	7.64E-02	3.91E-02	1.75E-02	6.66E-03	2.24E-03	6.79E-04	1.75E-04



#### Best-state、fixed-state的比較

#### ●參數設定

- ▶嘗試採用 fixed-state 作法 (不管 state 的 metric 大小,固定選最上面的 state )。
- L = 32 (Truncation window length)
- ▶ACS 遇到同樣大小的 metric 時,總是選最上面的 branch。
- N = 500000 (Number of decoded bits)
- ▶為了讓模擬出來的位元錯誤率更加準確,我使用五個不同的 seed 跑:

 $Seed0 \sim Seed4 = \{-1000, -1500, -2000, -2500, -3000\}$ 

並且將這五條線分別畫出來。

▶然後把五個 seed 的資料加起來一起統計,劃出一條<mark>平均的 BER 曲線</mark>。

# 模擬數據 (把五個不同 seed 的資料加起來一起統計)

#### Hard-Decision (fixed-state)

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
No. decoded bits							499968						
No. decided bit errors	197140.8	174134.2	145773.8	112672.8	79553.4	51382.2	29640	15468.8	7243.6	3159	1236.4	441	138.2
bit error rate (BER)	3.94E-01	3.48E-01	2.92E-01	2.25E-01	1.59E-01	1.03E-01	5.93E-02	3.09E-02	1.45E-02	6.32E-03	2.47E-03	8.82E-04	2.76E-04

### 2. Soft-Decision (fixed-state)

SNR (dB)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
No. decoded bits							499968						
No. decided bit errors	115461.4	81602.4	52036.4	29928.4	15922.6	7817.2	3550.2	1567.2	665.2	260.4	99	39.4	13.4
bit error rate (BER)	2.31E-01	1.63E-01	1.04E-01	5.99E-02	3.18E-02	1.56E-02	7.10E-03	3.13E-03	1.33E-03	5.21E-04	1.98E-04	7.88E-05	2.68E-05

