Project 2. Basic Principle of OFDM Technology

Cheng PENG
Department of Biomedical Engineering
pengc@sustech.edu.cn
Fall 2020

Lab Schedule

2020年	周 次	一	二	三	四	五	六	日	
11月	第10周	16 初二	17 初三	18 初四	19 初五	20 初六	21 初七	22 小雪	← lab 5
	第11周	23 初九	24 初十	25 十一	26 十二	27 十三	28 十四	29 十五	← Intro to project 1
12月	第12周	30 十六	1 十七	2 十八	3 十九	4 二十	5 廿一	6 大雪	← **Q&A, intro to project 2**
	第13周	7 廿三	8 廿四	9 廿五	10 廿六	11 廿七	12 廿八	13 廿九	← Presentation 1
	第14周	14 三十	15 11月小	16 初二	17 初三	18 初四	19 初五	20 初六	← Project 2 Q&A
	第15周	21 冬至	22 初八	23 初九	24 初十	25 十一	26 十二	27 十三	← Presentation 2

Overview

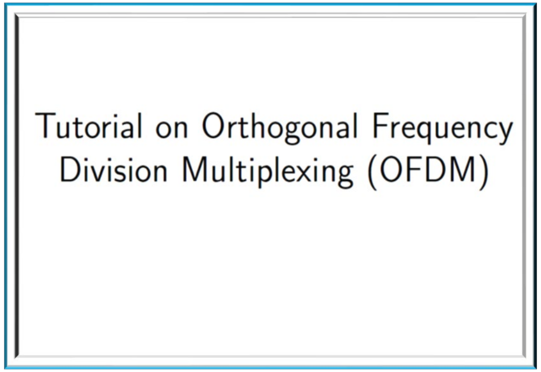
- Review of baseband signal processing of OFDM systems
- Introduction of the transmitter's DAC + RF front-end

- Your jobs include
  - Receiver's RF front-end + ADC
  - Simulation results
  - Discussion on real channel vs. equivalent discrete-time channel
  - Discussion on the benefits and applications of OFDM technology

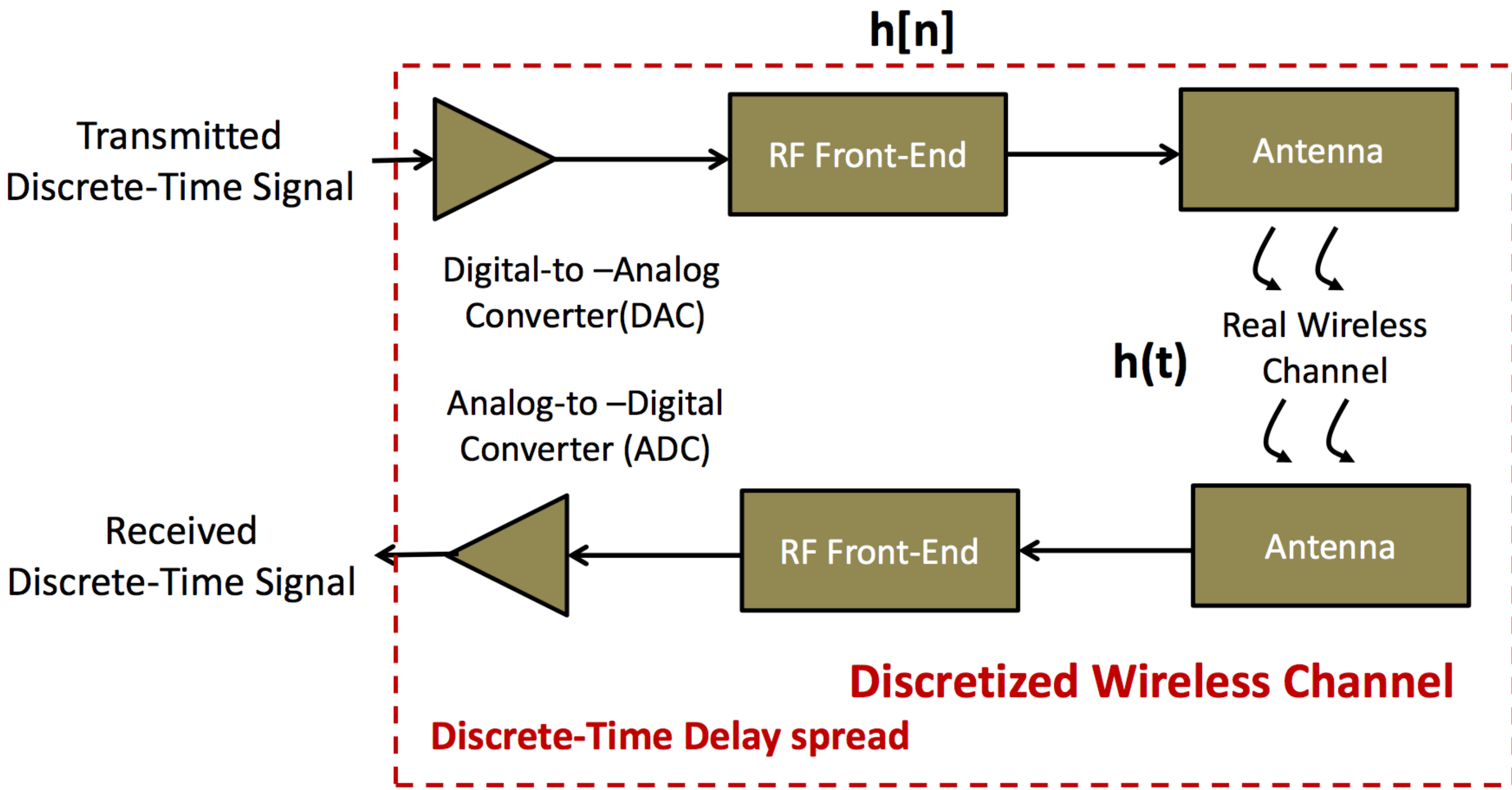
Review of Baseband Signal Processing of OFDM Systems

Review of Baseband Signal Processing of OFDM Systems

- Delay Spread in Wireless Channel
  - Inter-Symbol Interference
- DFT Helps Solving Inter-Symbol Interference
  - DFT and Periodic Convolution
  - How to Get Periodic Convolution



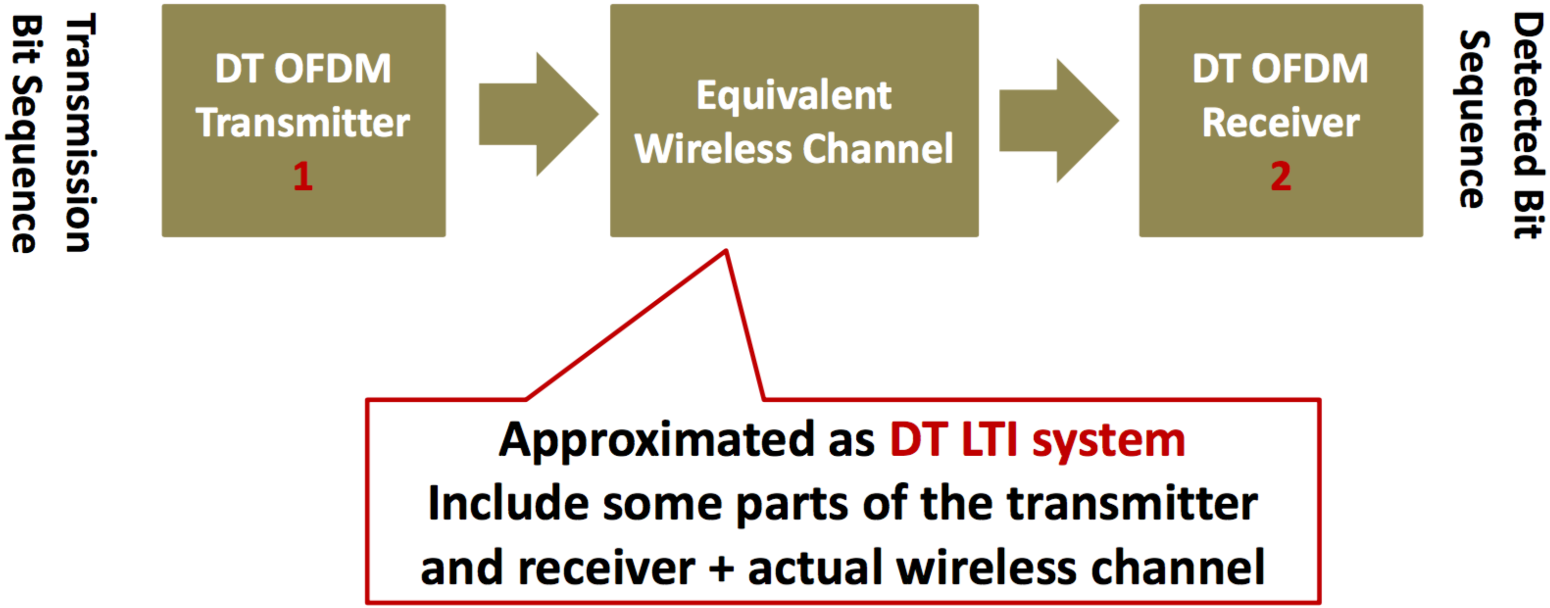
Equivalent Wireless Channel



Discrete-Time OFDM Model

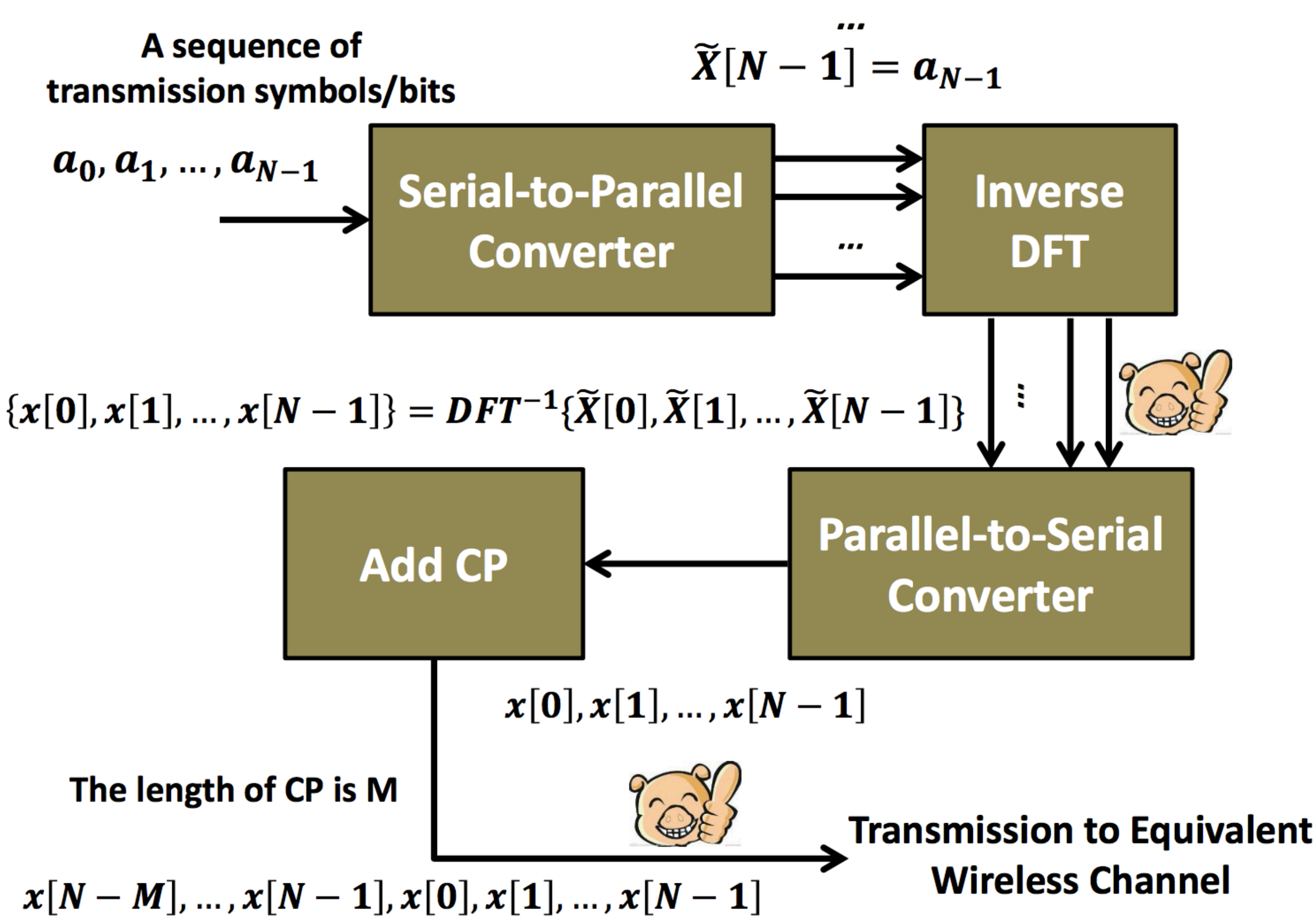
- The discrete-time OFDM system model is given below

$$\tilde{Y}[k] = N a_k \tilde{H}[k], \qquad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

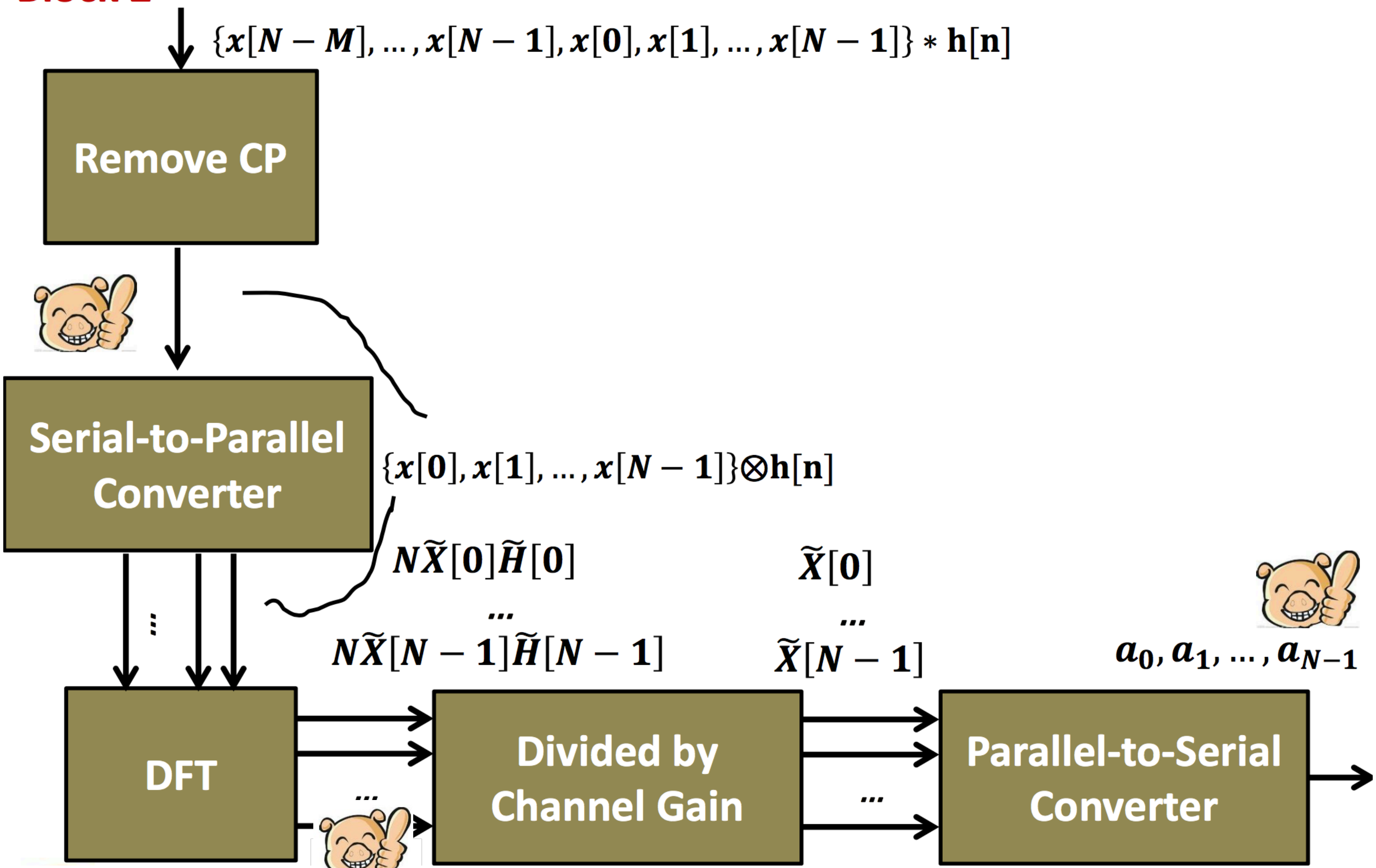


Block 1

$$\tilde{X}[0] = a_0$$

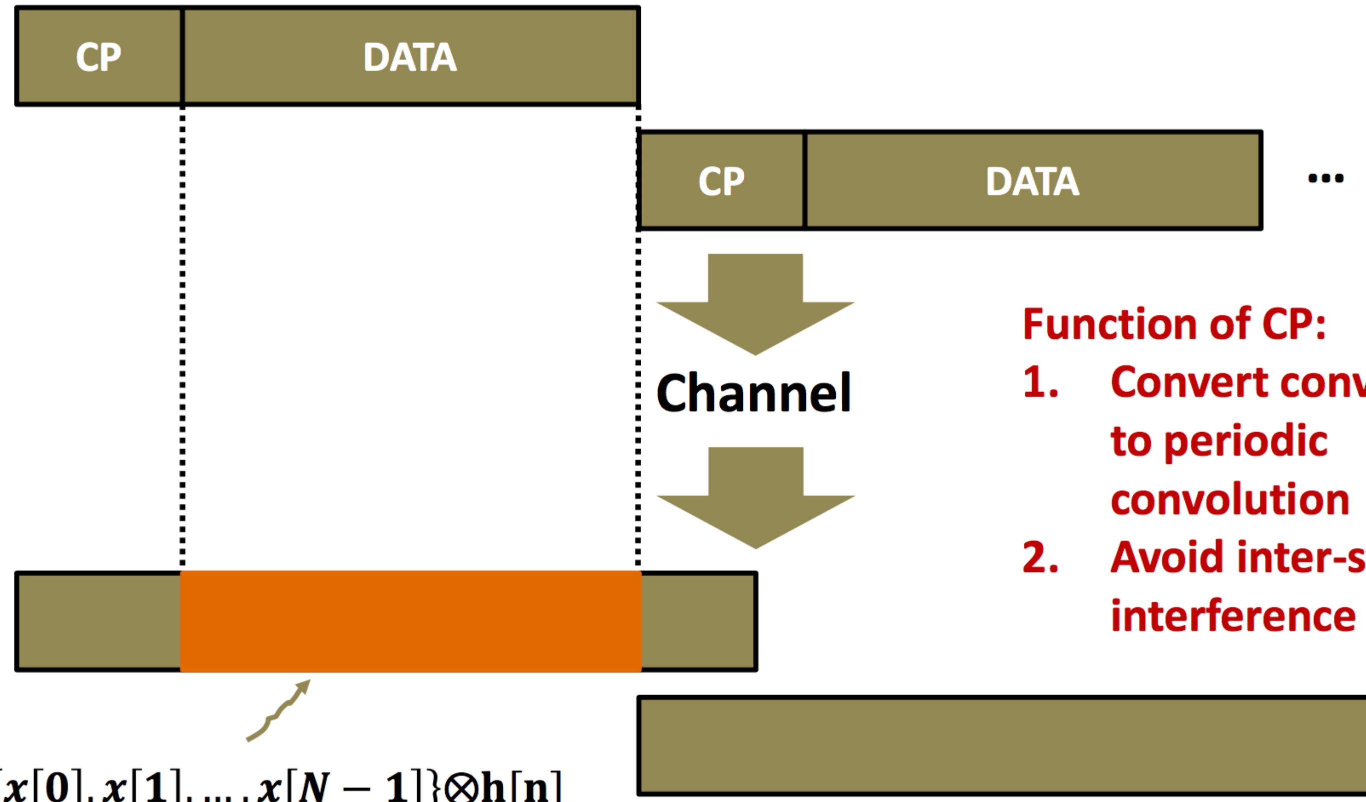


Block 2


$\{x[N-M], \dots, x[N-1], x[0], x[1], \dots, x[N-1]\} * \mathbf{h[n]}$
Remove CP
Serial-to-Parallel Converter
$\{x[0], x[1], \dots, x[N-1]\} \otimes \mathbf{h[n]}$
$N\tilde{X}[0]\tilde{H}[0]$
...
$N\tilde{X}[N-1]\tilde{H}[N-1]$
$\tilde{X}[0]$
...
$\tilde{X}[N-1]$
$a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{N-1}$
DFT
Divided by Channel Gain
Parallel-to-Serial Converter

Remove Cyclic Prefix

OFDM Symbol: $\{x[N-M], \ldots, x[N-1], x[0], x[1], \ldots, x[N-1]\}$



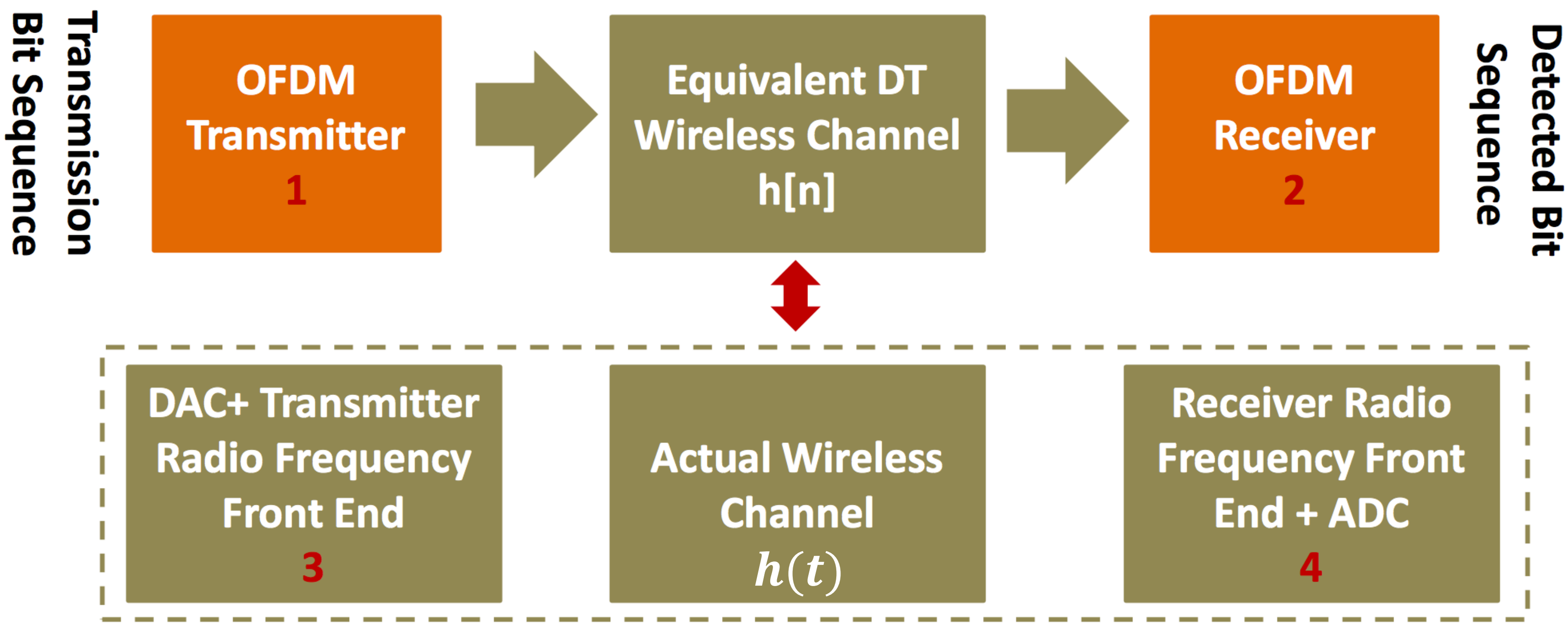
Function of CP:

1. **Convert convolution to periodic convolution**
2. **Avoid inter-symbol interference**

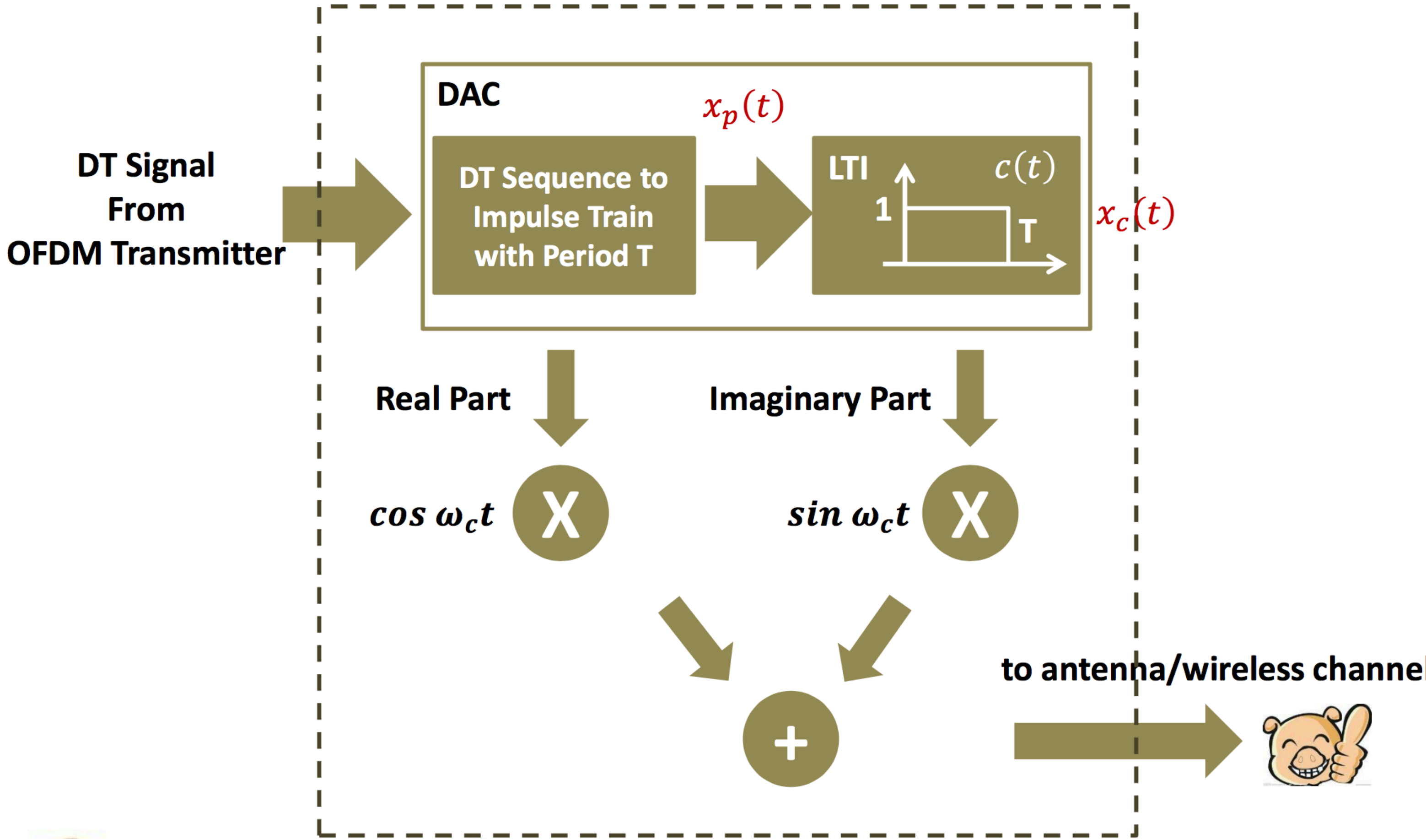
Introduction of the transmitter's DAC + RF front-end

Equivalent Wireless Channel

- The equivalent DT wireless channel includes RF front-end and real wireless channel



DAC + Transmitter RF Front-End (Block 3)



Time Domain Analysis

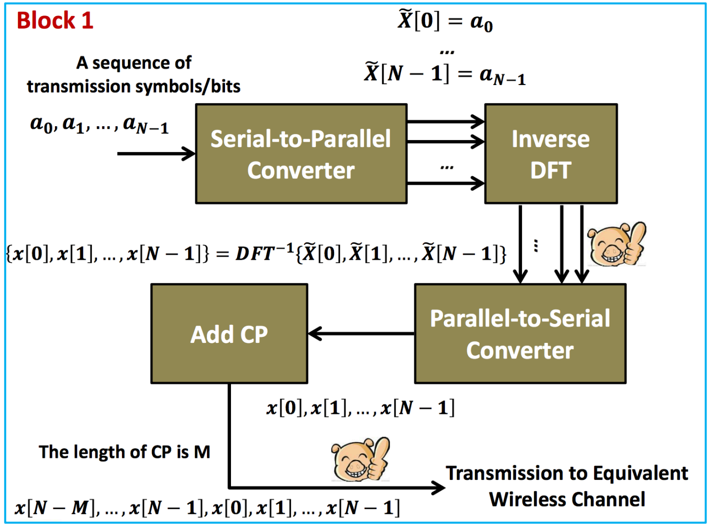
- Suppose the input signal to the RF front end is $x[n]$
- Convert to impulse train: $x_p(t) = \sum_n x[n]\delta(t - nT)$
- After DAC: $x_c(t) = \sum_n x[n]c(t - nT)$
  - $c(t)$ is a rectangular wave
- Real part: $x_r(t) = real[x_c(t)]$
- imaginary part: $x_i(t) = imag[x_c(t)]$
- After modulation
  - $x_{cos}(t) = x_r(t)\cos\omega_c t$
  - $x_{sin}(t) = x_i(t)\sin\omega_c t$
- After summation: $x_{tx}(t) = x_r(t)\cos\omega_c t + x_i(t)\sin\omega_c t$

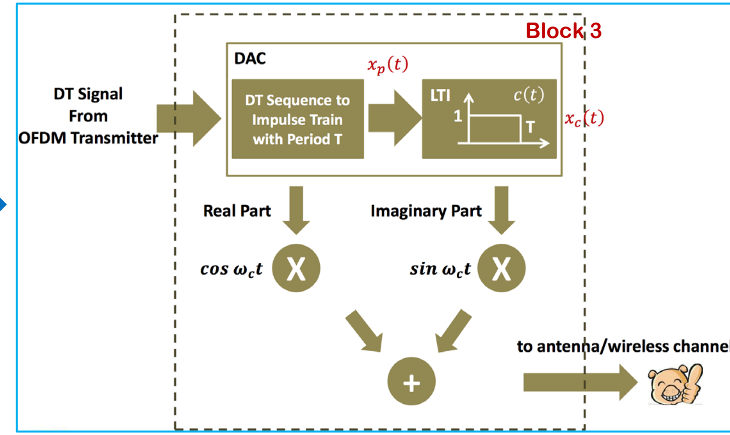
How to represent all these CT signals in Matlab?

Real signal!!!

Actual Wireless Channel

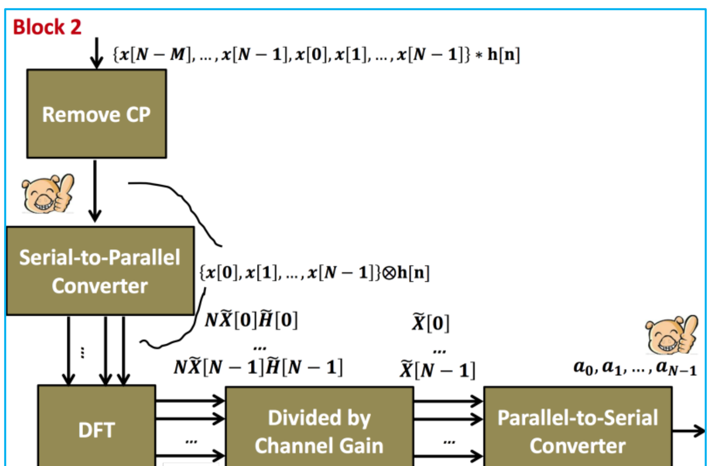
- In this project, the wireless channel is approximated as a continuous-time LTI systems
- The impulse response is a causal finite-length continuous-time function
- Assume the channel impulse response is
  - $h(t) = 0.5\delta(t) + 0.4\delta(t - 1.5T) + 0.35\delta(t - 2.5T) + 0.3\delta(t - 3T)$
  - T is the sampling period





Actual wireless channel $h(t)$

Block 4 - ? Your task to design block 4



Your Tasks

Your tasks

a. Design the receiver's RF front-end + ADC (Block 4), explain why your design can lead to correct signal detection.

b. Derive $h[n]$ and discuss the relation between $h(t)$ and $h[n]$ (see Page 6), determine the length of CP.

- The impulse response of Actual Wireless Channel is given as

$$h(t) = 0.5\delta(t) + 0.4\delta(t - 1.5T) + 0.35\delta(t - 2.5T) + 0.3\delta(t - 3T)$$

c. Randomly generate two discrete time signals {xp[0],xp[1],...,xp[31]} (pilot/common information) and {x[0],x[1],...,x[31]} (data), transmit these two signals by two OFDM symbols, and at least show the following items (in the simulation, $T = 1\mu s$ and carrier frequency $\omega_c = 100MHz$).

- c1: plot the highlighted signals at Page 8 & 13.
- c2: plot and discuss the Fourier transform of signal highlighted at Page 13.
- c3: plot how the signal changes in the Block 4 step-by-step.
- c4: plot the highlighted signals at Page 9, compare the final detected signal with the original transmitted signal.

highlighted 

d. Elaborate on the applications of OFDM technology.

- Any practical communication system using OFDM? Why?

Task overview

- Simulation:
  - DAC + Transmitter Front-end (DAC and modulation)
  - Actual wireless channel: convolution (linear)
  - Receiver + ADC Front-end (demodulation and ADC)

- OFDM
  - Get periodic convolution (IDFT & DFT, add & remove CP)
  - Channel estimation – send a Pilot Signal (common signal) to estimate the channel gain (get to know the $H[k]$)
  - Signal detection – detect the received signal (via the knowledge of $H[k]$)

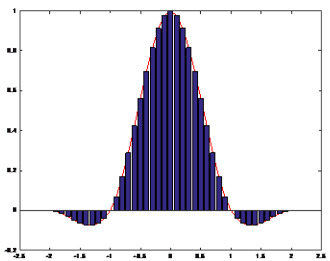
Tips on Receiver Design

- In order to demodulate the signal, receiver should
  - Multiple the received signal with carrier: $\cos\omega_c t$ and $\sin\omega_c t$ (recall lab assignment of '007')
  - You can use an ideal low-pass filter (fft → set the frequency components to be eliminated as 0 → ifft)
- After demodulation, the receiver should
  - Use integrator to accumulate the received power, then generate DT signal for further processing:

$$y_{int}(t) = \frac{1}{T}\int_{t-T}^{t} y_{dem}(\tau)d\tau$$

$$y_{int}(nT) = y_{int}(t)|_{t=nT}$$

Average value in one sampling period as the discrete value of that time point



  - $y_{int}(nT)$ keeps all the necessary information

Lab Report

- Abstract
  - What you have done in this project
- Introduction
  - Elaborate on the baseband of OFDM (Block 1&2)
  - Elaborate on the DAC + RF front-end of the transmitter (Block 3)
- Receiver Design and Analysis
  - Task a: Elaborate on your design of receiver RF front-end + ADC (Block 4)
  - Task b: Elaborate on the relation between h(t) and h[n]
- Simulations
  - Task c: show how the signal transforms step-by-step with figures
- Discussions
  - Task d: elaborate on the advantages of OFDM systems (>300 words)
- Please attach the Matlab code in your report

Organization and presentation

- $\leq$ 4 students/group.
- Each group needs to present 1 of the 2 Lab Projects (but submit reports for both projects):
  - The presentation date is Dec. 24th for Project 2.
- Each presentation should be within 10 minutes
  - <u>All team members need to contribute to the presentation.</u>
  - Presenting in English (recommended) or Chinese.

The presentation should (but not limited to) ...

- Introduce
  - team
  - objective of the project
  - background review (search more additional information)
  - methodology
- Present
  - relevant data, figure, etc.
  - the results for project tasks (e.g., with demo, Figure, etc.)
  - interpretation of project findings
- Discuss
  - what you have learned from this study?
  - problems during this project and your solution
  - investigation beyond project tasks
  - critical thinking
- Appendix (if any)
- Team effort (e.g., individual contribution)
- Reference
- Q & A (answer questions raised from audience)

Grading according to ...

• Introduction	20%
• Results	30%
• Discussion	30%
• Q&A	10%
• Overall (e.g., PPT design and presentation)	10%

- Report deadline
  - For Project 2: Dec 27th, 2:00 pm

- Any questions?

More tips

How to represent all these CT signals in Matlab?

- By DT signals
- How many DT points for 1 sec CT signal? (sampling frequency / sampling period)
  - Exact value – up to you
  - Note that the carrier frequency $\omega_c = 2\pi f_c = 100MHz$, the sampling frequency here cannot be less than $\frac{2\omega_c}{2\pi} = \omega_c/\pi$ according to the sampling theory.

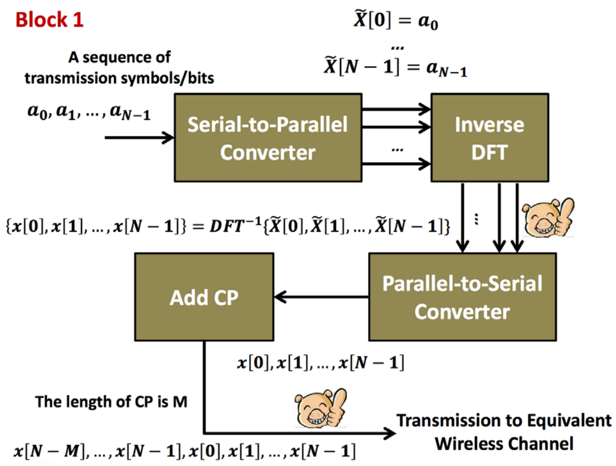
Two sampling periods (frequencies) to deal with

- Two sampling periods (so that two sampling frequencies)
  - One is the sampling period of the system ADC and DAC, $T = 1\mu s$,
    - Used in ADC, DAC
  - The other is the sampling frequency used to represent the CT signal of the system in Matlab
    - Used in real wireless channel part (between transmitter and receiver), i.e. the linear convolution part

What needs to be emphasized (more than once)

- Do NOT use the approach of Channel Equalizer
  - That is NOT what this project asks to do
- OFDM approach includes two steps:
  - Channel estimation – send a common signal
    - In the receiver part, you know the signal but do not know the channel gain;
    - Calculate and the channel gain
  - Signal detection – send an arbitrary signal
    - In the receiver part , you know the channel gain (from the channel estimation step) but do not know the signal

- Generate random signals (pilot signal or arbitrary signal to be sent)
  - Just use
    - pilot = randn(1,32); % or rand(1,32)
    - data = randn(1,32);
- Just ignore the parts of ‘serial-to-parallel’ and ‘parallel-to-serial’



- The impulse response of Actual Wireless Channel is given as

$$h(t) = 0.5\delta(t) + 0.4\delta(t - 1.5T) + 0.35\delta(t - 2.5T) + 0.3\delta(t - 3T)$$

- It is only used to calculate the convolution in the Actual Wireless Channel, but not for detecting signal (we don't know $h(t)$ in reality)
  - AGAIN, DO NOT turn the project to a Channel Equalizer project

Maybe helpful

- R = 1000;
- fct = R*fs; % fs-the sampling frequency of the system, corresponding to T = 1us,
  % fct- the sampling frequency you use when representing CT signal in Matlab

- xp = upsample(xwithcp,R);
- xc = reshape(repmat(xwithcp,R,1),1,[]);

Sinusoidal signal generation

- Same to project 1
- Sinsig = sin(2*pi*f*t) → CT signal, (f – frequency in Hz)
- In Matlab, the Sinsig should be represented as a DT signal with the same sampling frequency as the original voice signal
- Sinsigdt = sin(2*pi*f*n*dT), dT is the sampling interval
  - dT=1/fs

Ideal low pass filter

- See Lab 3 slides page 30-34

Pad a zero

- Pad a zero at the end of the convolution in the actual wireless channel
- $h(t) = 0.5\delta(t) + 0.4\delta(t - 1.5T) + 0.35\delta(t - 2.5T) + 0.3\delta(t - 3T)$
- If represent $h(t)$ in Matlab by 1000 points per sampling period T, you'll get 4*1000 points, denoted as $Nht * 1000$
- Represent modulated signal xmod(t) with same in the same manner, you'll get $Nxmod * 1000$ points
- After convolution in the actual wireless channel (simulating in Matlab), the convoluted signal will have length of
$$Nht * 1000 + Nxmod * 1000 - 1$$
- Pad a zero at the end to get an integer multiple of 1000 for the coming ADC part

- %--ADC--% integral
- xde_lp = [xde_lp,0]; % xde_lp-demodulated signal, pad a zero
- A = reshape(xde_lp,R,[]); % every R points, which will be sampled to get a digital value, are arranged in one column;
- xr = mean(A,1); %