Modern Digital Synchronization Techniques for Reliable Communication

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Contents

***Abstract*—A brief description about the de implementation of Modern Digital Synchronizat niques for reliable communication.**

1. Time Offset: Gardner TED

Let the mth sample in the rth received time slot be

$$Y_k(m) = X_k + V_k(m), \quad k = 1, \ldots, N, m = 1, \ldots, M. \tag{1.1}$$

where X_k is the transmitted symbol in the kth time slot and $V_k(m) \sim \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma^2\right)$. The decision variable for the kth symbol is [2]

$$U_k = Y_{k-1}\left(\frac{M}{2}\right)\left[Y_k\left(M\right) - Y_{k-1}\left(M\right)\right] \tag{1.2}$$

A. Plots

The codes for generating the plots are available at

Fig. 1 shows the variation of the bit error rate respect to the snr with different timing offsets. Δf when the SNR = 10 dB.

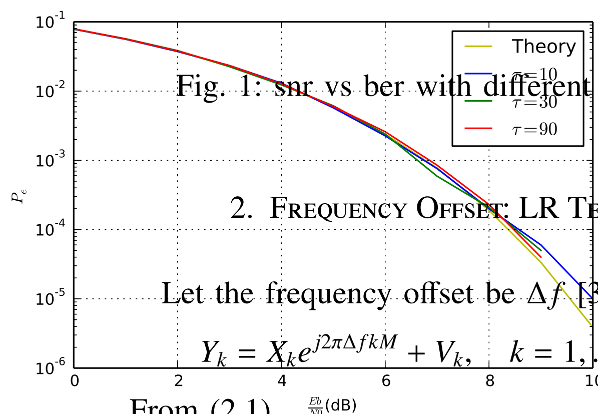

Fig. 1: snr vs ber with different time offsets

2. Frequency Offset: LR Technique

Let the frequency offset be Δf [3]. Then

$$Y_k = X_k e^{j2\pi\Delta f k M} + V_k, \quad k = 1, \ldots, N \tag{2.1}$$

From (2.1),

$$Y_k X_k^* = |X_k|^2 \, e^{j2\pi\Delta f k M} + X_k^* V_k \tag{2.2}$$

$$\implies r_k = e^{j2\pi\Delta f k M} + \bar{V}_k \tag{2.3}$$

where

$$r_k = Y_k X_k^*, \bar{V}_k = X_k^* V_k, |X_k|^2 = 1 \tag{2.4}$$

The autocorrelation can be calculated as

$$R(k) \triangleq \frac{1}{N-k} \sum_{i=k+1}^{N} r_i r_{i-k}^*, 1 \le k \le N-1 \tag{2.5}$$

Where N is the length of the received signal. For large centre frequency, the following yields a good approximation for frequency offset upto 40 MHz.

$$\Delta\hat{f} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi M} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{P} \mathrm{Im}(R(k))}{\sum_{k=1}^{P} k \mathrm{Re}(R(k))}, \quad P\Delta f M << 1 \tag{2.6}$$

where P is the number of pilot symbols.

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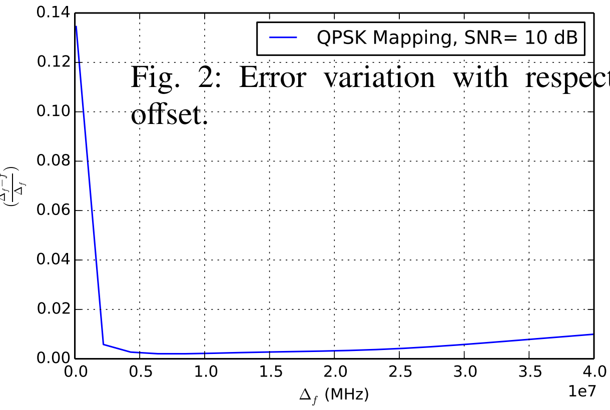

Fig. 2: Error variation with respect to fr offset.

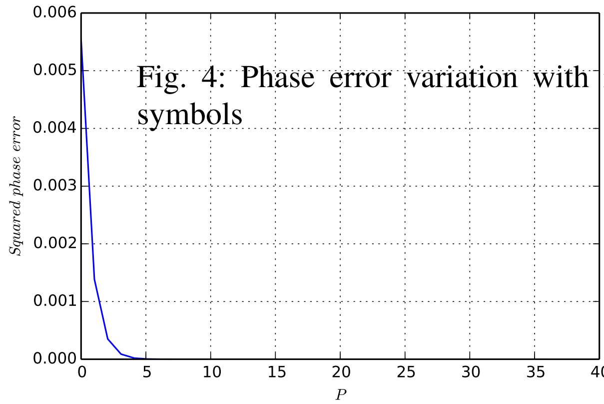

Fig. 4: Phase error variation with respect to pilot symbols

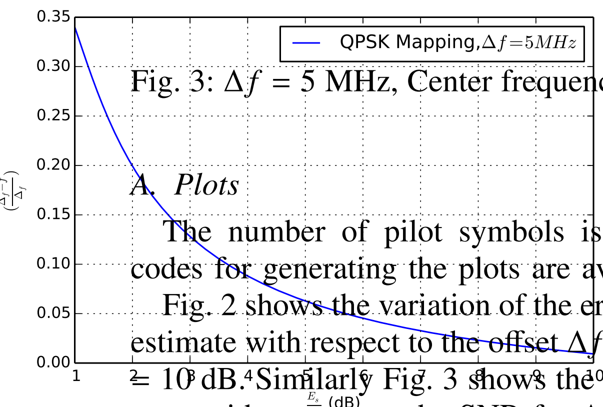

Fig. 3: Δf = 5 MHz, Center frequency f_c =

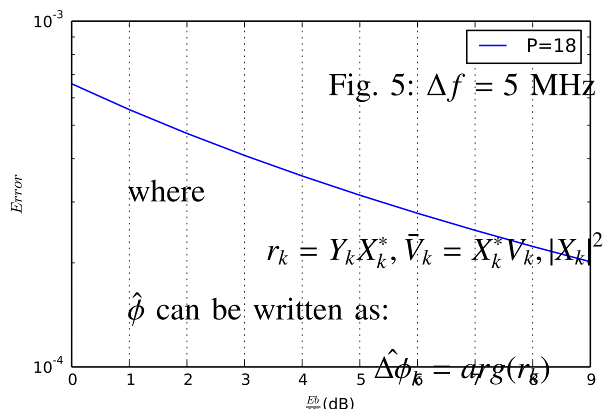

Fig. 5: Δf = 5 MHz

A. *Plots*

The number of pilot symbols is P = codes for generating the plots are available

Fig. 2 shows the variation of the error in t estimate with respect to the offset Δf when = 10 dB. Similarly Fig. 3 shows the variatio error with respect to the SNR for $\Delta f = 5M$...

3. Phase Offset: Feed Forward Maximum Likelihood (FF-ML)technique

Let the phase offset be $\Delta\phi$ [4]. Then

$$Y_k = X_k e^{j\Delta\phi} + V_k, \quad k = 1, \ldots, N \tag{3.1}$$

From (3.1),

$$Y_k X_k^* = |X_k|^2 \, e^{j\Delta\phi} + X_k^* V_k \tag{3.2}$$

$$\implies r_k = e^{j\Delta\phi} + \bar{V}_k \tag{3.3}$$

where

$$r_k = Y_k X_k^*, \bar{V}_k = X_k^* V_k, |X_k|^2 = 1 \tag{3.4}$$

$\hat{\phi}$ can be written as:

$$\hat{\Delta\phi}_k = arg(r_k) \tag{3.5}$$

This equation gives the final estimation of phase

$$\hat{\Delta\phi}_f^{(p)}(l) = \hat{\Delta\phi}_f^{(p)}(l-1) + \alpha SAW[\hat{\Delta\phi}_f^{(p)}(l) - \hat{\Delta\phi}_f^{(p)}(l-1)] \tag{3.6}$$

Where SAW is a saw tooth non-linearity and $\alpha <= 1$

A. *Plots*

The number of pilot symbols is P = 18. The codes for generating the plots are available at

Fig. 4 shows the variation of the error in the offset estimate with respect to the offset Δf when the SNR

= 10 dB. Similarly Fig. 5 shows the variation of the error with respect to the SNR for $\Delta f = 5MHz$.

References

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[4] E. Casini, R. De Gaudenzi, and A. Ginesi:'DVB-S2 modem algorithms design and performance over typical satellite channels,' International Journal of Satellite Communications and Networking 2004, vol. 22(3), pp. 281-318, 2004.