

light_data_3.22/result/3.22:

1. /LS: 用 LS 算法, 求出不同 bias 信号的 NMSE。用很多信号来生成 LS 矩阵。

1.1 norm_LS1: 信号的幅度只有最大幅度, 即 32000

```
LS
amp begin = 1 , amp end = 1 , amp step = 1
data_num = 100
train num = 85
origin rate = 1.000000e+07 , receive rate = 6.000000e+07
H order = 48 ,related num = 8
Add zero num = 24
```

2. /single_bias/mix_amp: 训练数据为相同 bias、不同 amp 的数据, 且数据归

一化。对每个 bias 都训练一个网络出来。发送信号是 bpsk 分布的随机信号,

发送速率为 10M, 接收速率 60M。

2.1 /Threenonlinear1: 信号的幅度只有最大幅度, 即 32000

```
Threenonlinear ,
ini learningRate = 1.000000e-02 ,
min batch size = 200 ,
DropPeriod = 12 , DropFactor = 0.100000 ,
amp begin = 1 , amp end = 1 , amp step = 1
data_num = 100 , split num = 10 , train num = 850
validationFrequency is floor(numel(xTrain)/miniBatchSize)
origin rate = 1.000000e+07 , receive rate = 6.000000e+07
H order = 48 ,related num = 8
Hidden Units = 60
Add zero num = 24
,
```

light_data_3.22/result2/3.22:

1. /LS: 用 LS 算法, 求出不同 **bias** 信号的 NMSE。用**很多信号**来生成 LS 矩阵。

1.1 norm_LS1: 信号的幅度只有**中等**幅度, 即 5161.6

```
LS
amp begin = 1 , amp end = 1 , amp step = 1
data_num = 100 , split num = 1 , train num = 85
origin rate = 1.000000e+07 , receive rate = 6.000000e+07
H order = 48 ,related num = 8
Add zero num = 24
```

2. /single_bias/mix_amp: 训练数据为**相同 bias**、**不同 amp** 的数据, 且数据归

一化。对每个 bias 都训练一个网络出来。发送信号是 **bpsk** 分布的随机信号,

发送速率为 10M, 接收速率 60M。

2.1 /Threenonlinear1: 信号的幅度只有**中等**幅度, 即 5161.6

```
Threenonlinear ,
ini learningRate = 1.000000e-02 ,
min batch size = 200 ,
DropPeriod = 12 , DropFactor = 0.100000 ,
amp begin = 1 , amp end = 1 , amp step = 1
data_num = 100 , split num = 10 , train num = 850
validationFrequency is floor(numel(xTrain)/miniBatchSize)
origin rate = 1.000000e+07 , receive rate = 6.000000e+07
H order = 48 ,related num = 8
Hidden Units = 60
Add zero num = 24
```