

# 哈尔滨工业大学 (深圳) 可见光通信实验报告

实验二: 单载波调制-归零和非归零码

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# 实验二

## 一、实验原理

### 1. 数值仿真 BER

由于 OOK(On-and-Off Keying)调制方式实现方法简单,所以被广泛应用于强度调制/直接检测(Intensity Modulation/Direct Detection, IM/DD)的可见光通信系统中。OOK 调制有归零(Return Zero, RZ)码和非归零(None Return Zero, NRZ)码。在NRZ 码中,比特"1"的发送持续时间/脉冲时间等于全部比特持续时间/码元时间。在RZ 码中,比特"1"仅占用部分比特持续时间/码元时间,用一个工作周期(Duty Cycle)的占空比 $\gamma=0.5$ 表示。比特"0"则由零幅度的光脉冲表示。图 1 展示了 OOKNRZ 和 OOK-RZ,平均发射能量为 $P_{avg}$  的单映射比较图。OOK-NRZ 的包络由下式给出:

$$p(t) = \begin{cases} 2P_{avg} & for \ t \in [0, T_b) \\ 0 & elsewhere \end{cases}$$

其中 $P_{avg}$ 是平均能量, $T_b$ 是比特持续时间/码元时间。

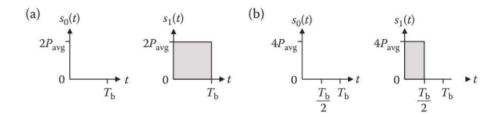


图 1. OOK 的传输波形 (a) NRZ 和 (b) RZ ( $\gamma = 0.5$ )

#### 2. 理论解析 BER

可见光的噪声双边功率谱密度(Double-Sided Power Spectral Density)为:

$$\frac{N_o}{2} = qI_B$$

其中,q是电子电荷量, $I_R$ 是背景灯光产生的平均光电流。

在等概率情况下,比特"1"和比特"0"的概率是: P(0) = P(1) = 0.5。最优的门限点是:

$$i_{th} = 0.5I_P$$

其中, $I_p$ 是峰值光电流。

条件错误概率为:

$$P_e = Q(\frac{i_{th}}{\sigma})$$

其中, $Q(\cdot)$ 为 Q-function,标准差 $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{N_o E_p}{2}}$ ,其中, $E_p$ 是峰值光能量。

接收端的检测信号可以建模为:

$$i(t) = \begin{cases} I_P + n(t) & \text{传输} 1\\ n(t) & \text{传输} 0 \end{cases}$$

其中, $n(t) \sim (0, \sigma^2)$ 是由于环境光线造成的加性高斯白噪声。

在使用匹配滤波器(Matched filter)的情况下,上式可以表示为:

$$y_i = \begin{cases} E_P + n_i & \text{ $\xi$ $\$1$} \\ n_i & \text{ $\xi$ $\$0$} \end{cases}$$

已知每比特平均能量与峰值光能量的关系为 $E_b = \frac{E_P}{2}$ ,所以 OOK 的误码率公式为

$$P_{e\_bit\_OOK} = Q(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o}})$$

在 OOK-NRZ 中,每比特平均能量:

$$E_b = 2(RP_r^2)T_b$$

其中,光电探测器的灵敏度 R=1;  $P_r$  是平均光功率;  $T_b$  是比特持续时间。

在 OOK-RZ 中,工作周期参数  $\gamma$  提升了每比特的平均能量:

$$E_b = \frac{2(RP_r^2)T_b}{\gamma}$$

## 二、仿真实现

#### 1. OOK-NRZ

```
clear all
close all
q=1.6e-19;
% Charge of Electron
Ib=202e-6;
% Background Noise Current + interfernce
N0=2*q*Ib:
% Noise Spectral Density (此处需要产生噪声功率谱密度: NO)
R=1;
% Photodetector responsivity
Rb=1e6:
% Bit rate
Tb=1/Rb;
% bit duration (此处需要计算比特时间: Tb)
sig length=1e5;
% number of bits
nsamp=10;
% samples per symbol
Tsamp=Tb/nsamp;
% sampling time
EbN0=1:12;
% signal-to-noise ratio in dB.
SNR=10. (EbN0. /10);
% signal-to-noise ratio
% ****** Simulation of probability of errors. *******
for i=1:length(SNR)
    P avg(i)=sqrt(N0*Rb*SNR(i)/(2*R^{2}));
   % average transmitted optical power
    i_{peak}(i) = 2*R*P_avg(i);
    % Peak Electrical amplitude
    Ep(i)=i peak(i)^2*Tb;
    % Peak energy (Energy per bit is Ep/2)
```

```
sgma(i) = sqrt(N0/2/Tsamp);
   % noise variance (power spectral density related to
sampling time)
   %sgma(i)=i peak(i)/sqrt(2)*sqrt(nsamp/(2*SNR(i)));
   pt=ones(1, nsamp)*i peak(i);
   % transmitter filter
   rt=pt:
   % receiver filter matched to pt
   OOK=round(rand(1, sig length));
   % OOK random signal generation (此处产生 OOK 信号: OOK)
   Tx signal = reshape((pt. '*00K), 1, sig length*nsamp);
   % Pulse shaping function (rectangular pulse)
   Rx signal=Tx signal+normrnd(0, sgma(i), 1, sig length*10);
   % received signal (此处编写在 AWGN 信道下接收信号代码
   % Rx signal: 接收信号=发送信号+噪声)
   MF out=conv(Rx signal, rt)*Tsamp;
   % matched filter output
   MF out downsamp=MF out(nsamp:nsamp:end);
   % sampling at end of bit period
   MF out downsamp=MF out downsamp(1:sig length);
   % truncation
   Eb=Ep(i)/2;
   % thresholding and demodulation (此处设置一个判决门限来解码
1和0,
   % 门限为每比特平均能量。)
   error1=sum(((MF out downsamp-Eb).*00K)<0);
   error0=sum(((MF_out downsamp-Eb).*(00K-1))<0);
   ber(i)=(error0+error1)/sig length;
   P(i) = (erfc(sqrt(Eb/N0)/sqrt(2)))/2;
   % bit error calculation (此处计算系统仿真数值误码率: ber)
end
figure;
semilogy (EbNO, ber, 'b-*', 'linewidth', 2);
hold on
semilogy (EbNO, P, 'r-*', 'linewidth', 2);
% analytical performance, Q-function (此处计算系统理论解析误码
率,并画图)
```

```
grid on
legend('数值解','解析解');
xlabel('Eb/No, dB');
ylabel('BER');
title('OOK-NRZ 调制 BER 曲线');
```

#### 2. OOK-RZ

```
clear all
close all
q=1.6e-19;
% Charge of Electron
Ib=202e-6:
% Background Noise Current + interfernce
N0=2*q*Ib;
% Noise Spectral Density (此处需要产生噪声功率谱密度: NO)
% Photodetector responsivity
Rb=1e6:
% Bit rate
Tb=1/Rb:
% bit duration (此处需要计算比特时间: Tb)
sig length=1e5;
% number of bits
nsamp=10;
% samples per symbol
Tsamp=Tb/nsamp;
% sampling time
EbN0=1:12;
% signal-to-noise ratio in dB.
SNR=10. (EbN0. /10);
% signal-to-noise ratio
% ****** Simulation of probability of errors. *******
for i=1:length(SNR)
   P avg(i)=sqrt(N0*Rb*SNR(i)/(2*R^2));
```

```
% average transmitted optical power
    i peak(i)=2*R*P \text{ avg}(i)/0.5;
    % Peak Electrical amplitude
    Ep(i)=i peak(i)^2*Tb*0.5;
    % Peak energy (Energy per bit is Ep/2)
    sgma(i) = sqrt(N0/2/Tsamp);
    % noise variance (power spectral density related to
sampling time)
    % \operatorname{sgma}(i) = i \operatorname{peak}(i) / \operatorname{sqrt}(2) * \operatorname{sqrt}(\operatorname{nsamp}/(2 * \operatorname{SNR}(i)));
    pt=ones(1, nsamp/2)*i peak(i);
    pt ((nsamp/2+1):nsamp)=0;
    % transmitter filter
    rt=pt;
    % receiver filter matched to pt
    ooK1=round(rand(1, sig length));
    ooK2=zeros(1, sig length);
    ook=[ooK1;ooK2];
    OOK=reshape(ook, [1 sig length*2]);
    % OOK random signal generation (此处产生 OOK 信号: OOK)
    Tx signal=rectpulse(00K, nsamp/2)*i peak(i);
    % Pulse shaping function (rectangular pulse)
    Rx signal=Tx signal+normrnd(0, sgma(i), 1, sig length*nsamp);
    % received signal (此处编写在 AWGN 信道下接收信号代码
    % Rx signal: 接收信号=发送信号+噪声)
    MF out=conv(Rx signal, rt)*Tsamp;
    % matched filter output
    MF out downsamp=MF out(nsamp/2:nsamp:end);
    % sampling at end of bit period
    MF out downsamp=MF out downsamp(1:sig length);
    % truncation
    Eb=Ep(i)/2;
    % thresholding and demodulation (此处设置一个判决门限来解码
1和0,
    % 门限为每比特平均能量。)
    error=0;
    for K=1:sig length
        if (MF \text{ out downsamp}(K) \ge Eb) \& (ooK1(K) == 0)
             error=error+1;
```

```
end
        if (MF \text{ out downsamp}(K) \le Eb) & (ook1(K) == 1)
            error=error+1;
        end
    end
   ber(i)=error/sig_length;
   % bit error calculation (此处计算系统仿真数值误码率: ber)
end
figure;
semilogy (EbNO, ber, 'b-*', 'linewidth', 2);
hold on
P=qfunc(sqrt(SNR/0.5));
semilogy(EbNO, P, 'r-*', 'linewidth', 2);
% analytical performance, Q-function (此处计算系统理论解析误码
率,并画图)
grid on
legend('数值解','解析解');
xlabel('Eb/No, dB');
ylabel('BER');
title('OOK-RZ 调制 BER 曲线');
```

#### 3. OOK-NRZ vs OOK-RZ

```
clear all
close all

q=1.6e-19;
% Charge of Electron
Ib=202e-6;
% Background Noise Current + interfernce
NO=2*q*Ib;
% Noise Spectral Density (此处需要产生噪声功率谱密度: NO)
R=1;
% Photodetector responsivity
Rb=1e6;
% Bit rate
```

```
Tb=1/Rb:
% bit duration (此处需要计算比特时间: Tb)
sig length=1e5;
% number of bits
nsamp=10;
% samples per symbol
Tsamp=Tb/nsamp;
% sampling time
EbN0=1:12:
% signal-to-noise ratio in dB.
SNR=10. (EbN0. /10):
% signal-to-noise ratio
% ****** Simulation of probability of errors. *******
for i=1:length(SNR)
    P avg(i)=sqrt(N0*Rb*SNR(i)/(2*R^{2}));
    % average transmitted optical power
    i \text{ peak}(i) = 2*R*P \text{ avg}(i);
    % Peak Electrical amplitude
    Ep(i)=i peak(i)^2*Tb;
    % Peak energy (Energy per bit is Ep/2)
    sgma(i) = sqrt(N0/2/Tsamp);
   % noise variance (power spectral density related to
sampling time)
    %sgma(i)=i peak(i)/sqrt(2)*sqrt(nsamp/(2*SNR(i)));
    pt=ones(1, nsamp)*i peak(i);
    % transmitter filter
    rt=pt;
    % receiver filter matched to pt
    OOK=round(rand(1, sig length));
    % OOK random signal generation (此处产生 OOK 信号: OOK)
    Tx signal = reshape((pt. '*00K), 1, sig length*nsamp);
    % Pulse shaping function (rectangular pulse)
    Rx signal=Tx signal+normrnd(0, sgma(i), 1, sig length*10);
    % received signal (此处编写在 AWGN 信道下接收信号代码
    % Rx signal:接收信号=发送信号+噪声)
    MF out=conv(Rx signal, rt)*Tsamp;
    % matched filter output
```

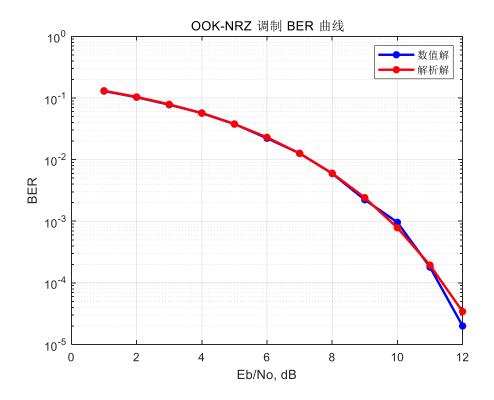
```
MF out downsamp=MF out(nsamp:nsamp:end);
   % sampling at end of bit period
   MF out downsamp=MF out downsamp(1:sig length);
   % truncation
   Eb=Ep(i)/2;
   % thresholding and demodulation (此处设置一个判决门限来解码
1和0,
   % 门限为每比特平均能量。)
   error1=sum(((MF out downsamp-Eb).*00K)<0);
    error0=sum(((MF_out downsamp-Eb).*(00K-1))<0);
   ber(i)=(error0+error1)/sig length;
   P(i) = (erfc(sqrt(Eb/N0)/sqrt(2)))/2;
   % bit error calculation (此处计算系统仿真数值误码率: ber)
end
figure:
semilogy(EbNO, ber, 'r-*', 'linewidth', 2):
hold on
semilogy (EbNO, P, 'b-*', 'linewidth', 2);
% ****** Simulation of probability of errors. *******
for i=1:length(SNR)
   P avg(i)=sqrt(N0*Rb*SNR(i)/(2*R^{2}));
   % average transmitted optical power
   i peak(i)=2*R*P \text{ avg}(i)/0.5;
   % Peak Electrical amplitude
   Ep(i)=i peak(i)^2*Tb*0.5;
   % Peak energy (Energy per bit is Ep/2)
    sgma(i) = sqrt(N0/2/Tsamp);
   % noise variance (power spectral density related to
sampling time)
   % sgma(i)=i_peak(i)/sqrt(2)*sqrt(nsamp/(2*SNR(i)));
   pt=ones(1, nsamp/2)*i peak(i);
   pt ((nsamp/2+1):nsamp)=0;
   % transmitter filter
   rt=pt;
   % receiver filter matched to pt
   ooK1=round(rand(1, sig length));
```

```
ooK2=zeros(1, sig length);
   ook=[ooK1;ooK2];
   OOK=reshape(ook, [1 sig length*2]);
   % OOK random signal generation (此处产生 OOK 信号: OOK)
   Tx signal=rectpulse(00K, nsamp/2)*i peak(i);
   % Pulse shaping function (rectangular pulse)
   Rx signal=Tx signal+normrnd(0, sgma(i), 1, sig length*nsamp);
   % received signal (此处编写在 AWGN 信道下接收信号代码
   % Rx signal:接收信号=发送信号+噪声)
   MF out=conv(Rx signal, rt)*Tsamp;
   % matched filter output
   MF out downsamp=MF out (nsamp/2:nsamp:end);
   % sampling at end of bit period
   MF out downsamp=MF out downsamp(1:sig length);
   % truncation
   Eb=Ep(i)/2;
   % thresholding and demodulation (此处设置一个判决门限来解码
1和0,
   % 门限为每比特平均能量。)
   error=0;
   for K=1:sig length
       if (MF \text{ out downsamp}(K) \ge Eb) \& (ooK1(K) == 0)
           error=error+1;
       end
       if (MF out downsamp(K) \leqEb) & (ooK1(K) ==1)
          error=error+1;
       end
   end
   ber(i)=error/sig length;
   % bit error calculation (此处计算系统仿真数值误码率: ber)
end
semilogy (EbNO, ber, 'g-*', 'linewidth', 2);
hold on
P=qfunc(sqrt(SNR/0.5));
semilogy(EbNO, P, 'm-*', 'linewidth', 2);
% analytical performance, Q-function (此处计算系统理论解析误码
```

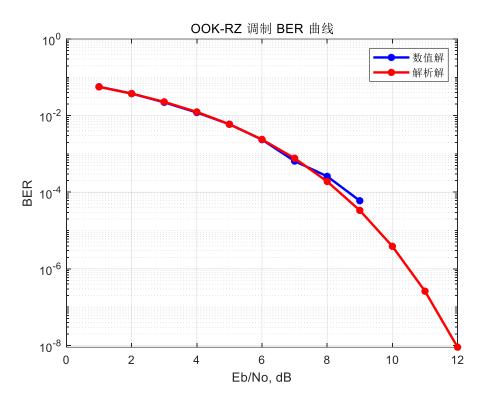
```
率,并画图)grid on
legend('NRZ数值解','NRZ解析解','RZ数值解','RZ解析解');
xlabel('Eb/No, dB');
ylabel('BER');
title('OOK-NRZ vs OOK-RZ 调制 BER 曲线');
```

## 三、仿真结果分析及总结

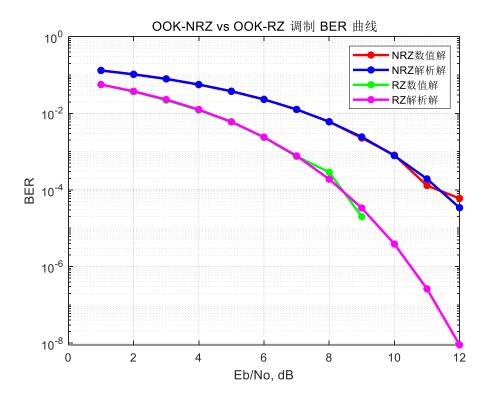
## 1. OOK-NRZ



## 2. OOK-RZ



## 3. OOK-NRZ vs OOK-RZ



从实验结果来看,NRZ 码的理论曲线与数值仿真在实验所给的信噪比范围内 拟合结果较好,RZ 码在信噪比升高后模拟结果的误码率会明显高于理论值。

在同样的信噪比和信道条件下,OOK-NRZ调制的误码率整体高于OOK-RZ调制,与理论计算的结果一致。