



- 1.常用的调制方式
- 2. 软解调



通原I中讲的调制

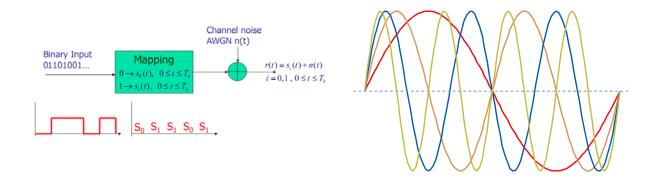


❖ 基带调制

■ 信号所占频带从直流或低频开始,例如同轴电缆和双绞线等有线信道, 传送脉冲波形(调幅度PAM、位置PPM、宽度PDM)

❖ 频带调制

■ 通过正弦型载波调制成带通信号,例如无线通信、光通信



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❖ 现实多数无线通信系统都采用频带调制

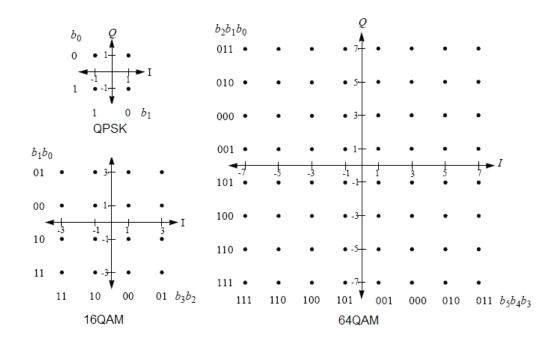
- BPSK、QPSK、16QAM、64QAM、256QAM (WiFi、3G、4G···)
- GMSK (GSM)
- DPSK、DQPSK(光传输系统、802.11b、802.11ad)
- GFSK (蓝牙)
- OQPSK (zigbee)
- 8PSK、16APSK、32APSK (DVB-S2)

思考: 各种系统选择调制方式时要考虑哪些因素?



LTE的调制方式





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Outline



- 1. 常用的调制方式
- 2.软解调



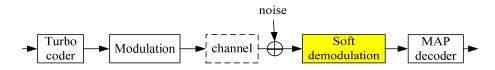


❖ 本课中讲的是相关解调后的判决问题

- 硬解调(hard demodulation): 硬判决
- 软解调(soft demodulation): 软判决

❖ 关于译码

■ 软译码一定需要解调输出的是软判决的信息



❖ 长啥样?

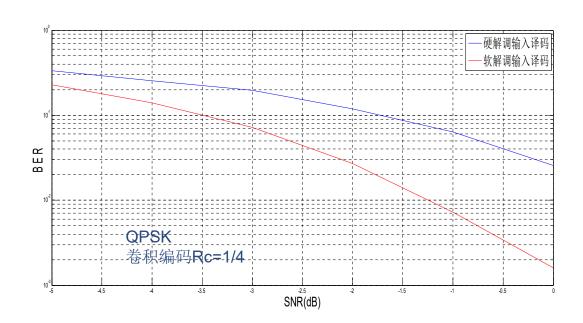
- 硬判决后: 1001011...., (或者把前面的0换成-1也行, 反正二元)
- 软判决后: -1.8 -1.3 1.5 -1.6 -1.1 -2.0 10 3.4 8.3 2.5

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软信息的定义



❖SISO系统模型

- AWGN 信道
- y = x + n
- Rayleigh信道
- y = hx + n

总的噪声功率包括实虚部

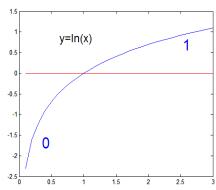
❖复高斯白噪的PDF

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{\pi \sigma^2} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} |n|^2) = \frac{1}{\pi \sigma^2} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} |y - hx|^2)$$

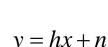
- ❖每个bit的软信息
 - 符号中每个比特的Logarithm Likelihood Ratio (LLR)

$$\Lambda_{MAP}(k) = \log \frac{\Pr(c(k) = 0 | y)}{\Pr(c(k) = 1 | y)}$$



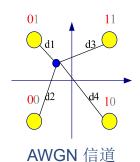


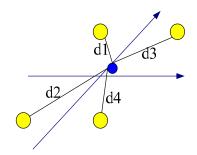
软信息的定义





$$\Lambda_{\underline{MAP}}(k) = \log \frac{\Pr(c(k) = 0 \, \big| \, y)}{\Pr(c(k) = 1 \, \big| \, y)} = \log \frac{\sum_{\hat{x} = S_0^{(k)}} f(y - h\hat{x})}{\sum_{\hat{x} = S_1^{(k)}} f(y - h\hat{x})} = \log \frac{\sum_{\hat{x} = S_0^{(k)}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \big| y - h\hat{x} \big|^2)}{\sum_{\hat{x} = S_1^{(k)}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \big| y - h\hat{x} \big|^2)}$$





Rayleigh信道

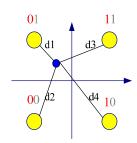




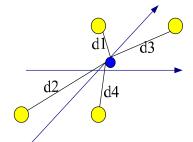
❖ MAP (maximum a posteriori)

$$\Lambda_{MAP}(k) = \log \frac{\Pr(c(k) = 1 | y)}{\Pr(c(k) = 0 | y)} = \log \frac{\sum_{\hat{x} = S_1^{(k)}} f(y - h\hat{x})}{\sum_{\hat{x} = S_0^{(k)}} f(y - h\hat{x})} = \log \frac{\sum_{\hat{x} = S_1^{(k)}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} | y - h\hat{x}|^2)}{\sum_{\hat{x} = S_0^{(k)}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} | y - h\hat{x}|^2)}$$

$$= \log \frac{\exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}|d_3|^2) + \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}|d_4|^2)}{\exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}|d_1|^2) + \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}|d_2|^2)}$$



AWGN channel



Rayleigh channel

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❖简化计算

$$\begin{split} & \Lambda_{\text{MAX}}(k) = \log \frac{\sum_{\hat{x} = S_1^{(k)}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left| y - h \hat{x} \right|^2)}{\sum_{\hat{x} = S_0^{(k)}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left| y - h \hat{x} \right|^2)} \approx \max_{\hat{x} = S_1^{(k)}} (-\frac{\left| y - h \hat{x} \right|^2}{\sigma^2}) - \max_{\hat{x} = S_0^{(k)}} (-\frac{\left| y - h \hat{x} \right|^2}{\sigma^2}) \\ & = \frac{\left| h \right|^2}{\sigma^2} (\min_{\hat{x} = S_0^{(k)}} \left| \frac{y}{h} - \hat{x} \right|^2 - \min_{\hat{x} = S_1^{(k)}} \left| \frac{y}{h} - \hat{x} \right|^2) \end{split}$$

❖ 指数求和的简化算法(Jacobian logarithmic relationship)

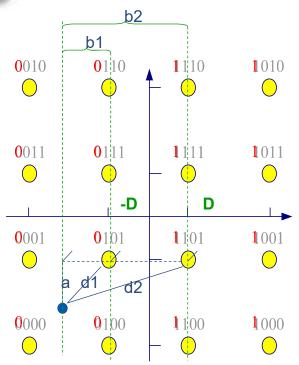
$$\ln(\sum_{k=1}^{n} e^{\lambda_k}) = J(\lambda_n, J(J(\lambda_{n-1}, L \ J(\lambda_3, J(J(\lambda_2, \lambda_1))L)))$$

$$J(\lambda_2, \lambda_1) = \ln(e^{\lambda_1} + e^{\lambda_2}) = \max(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) + \ln(1 + e^{-|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|})$$



举例-16QAM的第1个bit





$$z = \frac{y}{h}$$

$$if |R(z)| \le 2D$$

$$\Lambda'_{MAX}(1) = \min_{a_1 \in S_0^{(1)}} |z - a_1|^2 - \min_{a_1 \in S_1^{(1)}} |z - a_1|^2$$

$$= |R(z) - R(a^{(2)})|^2 - |R(z) - R(a^{(3)})|^2$$

$$= |d_1|^2 - |d_2|^2 = (|a|^2 + |b_1|^2) - (|a|^2 + |b_2|^2)$$

$$= |b_1|^2 - |b_2|^2$$

$$= |R(z) - (-D)|^2 - |R(z) - D|^2 = 4R(z)D$$

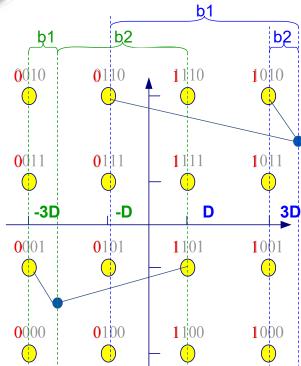
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举例-16QAM的第1个bit





if
$$R(z) < -2D$$

$$\begin{split} &\Lambda'_{MAX}(2) = \min_{a_2 \in S_0^{(2)}} \left| z - a_2 \right|^2 - \min_{a_2 \in S_1^{(2)}} \left| z - a_2 \right|^2 \\ &= \left| R(z) - R(a^{(1)}) \right|^2 - \left| R(z) - R(a^{(3)}) \right|^2 \\ &= \left| R(z) - (-3D) \right|^2 - \left| R(z) - D \right|^2 = 8R(z)D + 8D^2 \end{split}$$

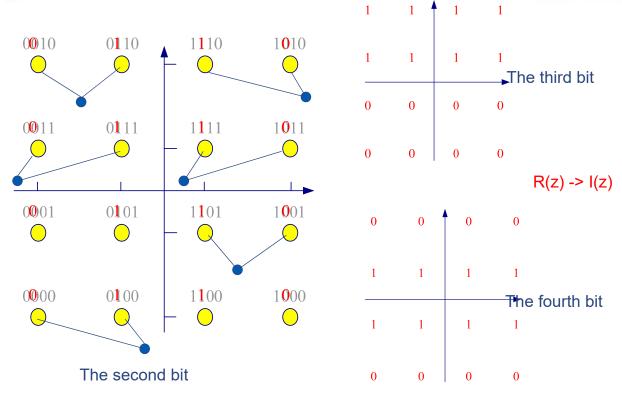
if
$$R(z) > 2D$$

$$\Lambda'_{MAX}(2) = \min_{a_2 \in S_0^{(2)}} |z - a_2|^2 - \min_{a_2 \in S_1^{(2)}} |z - a_2|^2
= |R(z) - R(a^{(2)})|^2 - |R(z) - R(a^{(4)})|^2
= |R(z) - (-D)|^2 - |R(z) - 3D|^2 = 8R(z)D - 8D^2$$



举例-16QAM的其他bits

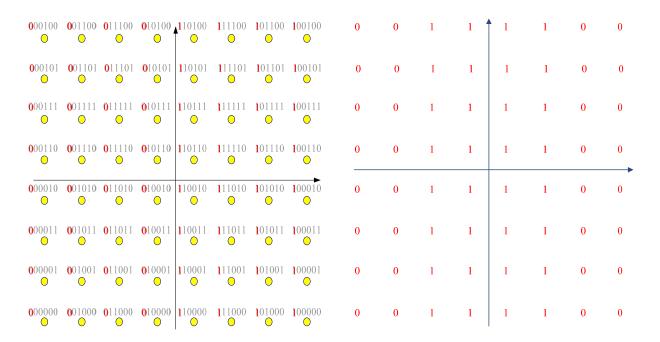




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总结:格雷映射的QAM调制MAX解调对应表



	MAX	k	$\Lambda_{MAX}(k) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2})$	Range	D
			σ^2		
$\overline{}$	BPSK	1	4R(y)D	all <i>R</i> (y)	1
	QPSK	1	4R(y)D	all R(y)	$1/\sqrt{2}$
	16QAM	1	4 <i>R</i> (y)D	$ R(y) \le 2D$	1
			$8R(y)D$ - $8sgn R(y) D^2$	R(y) > 2D	$\sqrt{10}$
		2	$8D^2$ - $4 R(y) D$	all R(y)	
	64QAM	1	4 <i>R</i> (y)D	$ R(y) \le 2D$	1
			$8R(y)D$ - $8sgn R(y) D^2$	$2D < R(y) \le 4D$	$\sqrt{42}$
			$12R(y)D-24\operatorname{sgn}\left R(y)\right D^2$	$4D < R(y) \le 6D$	
			$16R(y)D-48\operatorname{sgn}\left R(y)\right D^{2}$	R(y) > 6D	
		2	$24D^2 - 8 R(y) D$	$ R(y) \le 2D$	
			$16D^2 - 4 R(y) D$	$2D < R(y) \le 6D$	
			$40D^2 - 8 R(y) D$	R(y) > 6D	
		3	$4 R(y) D-8D^2$	$ R(y) \le 4D$	
			$24D^2-4 R(y) D$	R(y) > 4D	

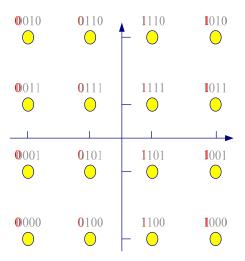
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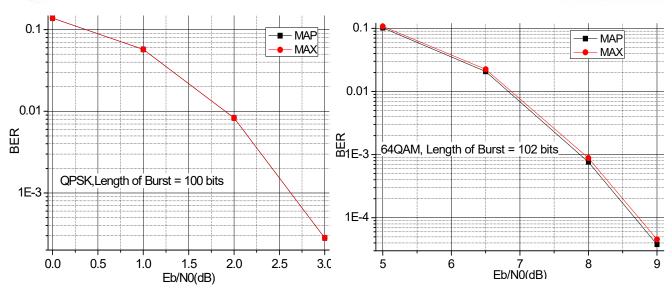
❖ 可以再化简,LLR的计算不用太追求精确

MAX -no partition	k	$\Lambda_{MAX}(k) \to \times \frac{1}{\tau^2}$	Range	D
BPSK	1	4R(y)D	all R(y)	1
QPSK	1	4R(y)D	all R(y)	$1/\sqrt{2}$
16QAM	1	4 <i>R</i> (y)D	all R(y)	1
	2	$8D^2 - 4 R(y) D$	all R(y)	$\sqrt{10}$
64QAM	1	4R(y)D	all R(y)	1
	2	$16D^2 - 4 R(y) D$	all R(y)	$\sqrt{42}$
	3	$4 R(y) D-8D^2$	$ R(y) \le 4D$	
		$24D^2 - 4 R(y) D$	R(y) > 4D	









! 这里横轴是Eb/NO,代码中是SNR

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- ❖ 本章所给表格仅用于如图示映射的调制方案中,不同协议中可能对16QAM的映射定义有不同。
- ❖ 要注意送入解调函数的数据是否进行了信道均衡、是否星 座映射图归一?
- ❖ MAP vs.MAX
 - 根据定义可知,在所有比特的软信息前统一乘以一个常数的话, 对于MAX解调不影响译码结果,但对MAP而言有影响。
- ❖ 编码调制后不一定所有的符号都经历相同的信道,所以译码前要注意计算LLR时的信道衰落h和噪声功率取值是否合理。

程序示例:main-c4-NoCoder.m

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