

Simulation and Performance Evaluation of Equalizer and Synchronization Algorithms for Narrow band Modem¹

1 SPECIFICATIONS

To develop a robust equalizer with time/frequency synchronization at the receiver to sustain fading effects of V/UHF channel as per the specifications in Table I

2 LIST OF TASKS AND DELIVERABLES

- 1) Simulation of suitable Preamble detection algorithm.
- 2) Simulation of suitable channel estimation and equalization algorithms for mitigating Rayleigh fading channel effects.
- 3) Simulation of suitable timing and frequency algorithms for narrow band waveform (coherent TCM-8PSK). Convergence of timing, frequency and equalization algorithms in limited preamble symbols provided (19.5 bytes which is equal to 156 bits or 78 symbols for TCM 8PSK modulation) and efficient utilization of hardware resources (required all these algorithms shall take max 40% of FPGA resources).
- 4) Performance evaluation and Simulation of equalizer and synchronization algorithms should to be done in fixed point.
- 5) MATLAB codes should be hardware implementable and consider FPGA resources restrictions. Matrix inversions in MATLAB code should not be there.

Parameter	Value
Hardware	ARTIX-7 A200T FPGA based baseband card
MODEM	8PSK-TCM
Modem Rate	555Kbps
SNR	7.6 db at 1e5
Channel (V/UHF)	30Mhz - 512Mhz
Bandwidth	250khz
Bit Duration	2.7us
Throughput	100kbps (Throughput at application Layer)
Ramp up time	116 us (Junk symbols will be sent)
Propagation Delay	100 us (Junk symbols will be sent)
Training sequence	421.2us(provided time for training sequence)
Frame Slot	2 ms
Frame SOM	8 bytes
Payload	32 bytes (692 us)

TABLE I

3 TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

Preamble detection can be done using a special kind of correlation as in [1]. A symbol detection technique in the presence of time offsets is available in [2]. A correlation based technique for frequency offset estimation is provided in [3]. A DFSE based equalization technique based on the Viterbi algorithm is provided in [4]. A constant modulus decision directed algorithm is proposed in [5]. A channel impulse response based sparse equalization and synchronization technique is given in [6]. Blind equalization techniques are listed in [7].

All the above techniques will be analyzed before finalizing the algorithms for preamble detection, synchronization and equalization.

REFERENCES

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