Παράδοση: 20/3/2018 Προθεσμία: 17/4/2018

Ερώτημα Α

Στο ερώτημα Α υπολογίζουμε το BER της διαμόρφωσης MSK. Αρχικά, προσομοιώσαμε την εξίσωση (11), $y_n = ATz_n + \sqrt{\beta T}n_n$, για SNR = 5 dB, $N=10^5$ MSK σύμβολα και κατά συνέπεια για 0.5×10^5 OQPSK σύμβολα καθώς αν ομαδοποιήσουμε τα ζευγάρια (x_{2n-1},x_{2n}) διαδοχικών MSK συμβόλων σε QPSK σύμβολα $x_{I,n}+jx_{Q,n}$ λαμβάνουμε τον μιγαδικό φάκελο της OQPSK. Τέλος, εκτιμήσαμε το BER το οποίο και ήταν ίσο με 7.22%. Παρακάτω παρατίθεται ο κώδικας που υλοποιεί το πρώτο αυτό ερώτημα.

Ερώτημα Α - Κώδιχας ΜΑΤΙΑΒ

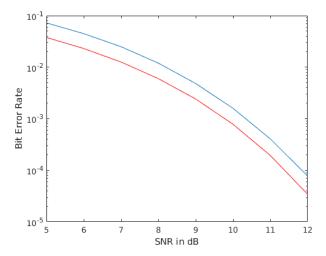
```
1 P = 100;
2 N = 10^5;
   A = 1;
   T = 0.1;
   beta = 0.02;
   SNR_dB = 5;
   SNR = 10.^{(SNR_dB/10)};
8 BER = 0;
9
   for p=1:P
10
11
        x_{est} = zeros(1,N);
        x = 2*round(rand(1,N))-1;
12
13
        x_i = zeros(1, N/2);
14
        x_{q} = zeros(1, N/2);
15
                                    \%x_i(0) = -x_q(n-1)*x(2n-1) = -x_q(-1)*x(-1) = -(-1)*1
16
        x_{-i}(1) = -(-1)*1;
        x_{q}(1) = -x_{i}(1)*x(1);
                                    %x_q(0) = -x_i(0) *x(0) = -1*x(0)
17
18
19
        for n=2:N/2
20
            x_i(n) = -x_q(n-1)*x(2*(n-1));
21
             x_{q}(n) = -x_{i}(n) *x(2*n-1);
22
23
24
        z = x_i + 1j*x_q;
25
        n = randn(1,N/2) + 1j*randn(1,N/2);
26
        y = A*T*z + sqrt(T^2*A^2/SNR)*n;
27
28
        y_{est_r} = sign(real(y));
29
        y_est_i = sign(imag(y));
30
31
        x_{est}(1) = -y_{est_i}(1) * y_{est_r}(1);
32
        for k=2:N/2
33
            x_{est}(2*(k-1)) = -y_{est_i}(k-1)*y_{est_r}(k);
34
            x_{est}(2*k-1) = -y_{est_i}(k)*y_{est_r}(k);
35
36
        BER = BER + sum(x_est = x);
37
38
39
   end
40
   BER = BER/(N*P);
```

Ερώτημα Β

Στο ερώτημα B χρησιμοποιούμε το κομμάτι από τον κώδικα του ερωτήματος A που δημιουργεί τα OQPSK σύμβολα και απλώς επεκτείνουμε τον υπολογισμό του BER και για περισσότερες τιμές του SNR = 6:12 dB. Παρακάτω παρατίθεται ο σχετικός κώδικας και το αντίστοιχο γράφημα που προκύπτει.

Ερώτημα Β - Κώδικας ΜΑΤΙΑΒ

```
P = 100;
1
    N = 10^5;
2
3
    A = 1;
    T = 0.1;
 4
    SNR_dB = 5:12;
    SNR = 10.^(SNR_dB/10);
    BER = zeros(1, length(SNR));
7
    for j=1:length(SNR)
9
10
          for p=1:P
11
               x_{est} = zeros(1,N);
               x = 2*round(rand(1,N))-1;
12
13
14
               x_i = zeros(1,N/2);
15
               x_q = zeros(1,N/2);
               x_i(1) = -(-1)*1;
                                                 %x_i(0) = -x_q(n-1)*x(2n-1) = -x_q(-1)*x(-1) = -(-1)*1
16
               x_{-}q\left( 1\right) \;=\; -\,x_{-}i\,\left( 1\right) *x\left( 1\right) ;
                                                 %x_q(0) = -x_i(0) *x(0) = -1*x(0)
17
18
               for n=2:N/2
19
                    x_{\,\text{-}} i \, (\, n\,) \; = \, -x_{\,\text{-}} q \, (\, n\!-\!1) \! *\! x \, (\, 2 \! *\! (\, n\!-\!1)\,) \; ; \\
20
^{21}
                     x_{q}(n) = -x_{i}(n) *x(2*n-1);
22
23
24
               z = x_i + 1j*x_q;
25
26
               n \, = \, \frac{{\rm randn} \left( {1\,,N/2} \right) \, + \, 1\,{\rm j} * {\rm randn} \left( {1\,,N/2} \right);}
27
               y = A*T*z + sqrt(T^2*A^2/SNR(j))*n;
28
29
               y_est_r = sign(real(y));
30
               y_est_i = sign(imag(y));
31
32
               x_{est}(1) = -y_{est_i}(1) * y_{est_r}(1);
33
               for k=2:N/2
                     x_{est}(2*(k-1)) = -y_{est_i}(k-1)*y_{est_r}(k);
34
35
                     x = st(2*k-1) = -y = st = i(k)*y = st = r(k);
36
37
               BER(j) = BER(j) + sum(x_est = x);
38
         BER(j) = BER(j)/(N*P);
39
40
41
    figure, semilogy(SNR_dB,BER), xlabel('SNR in dB'), ylabel('Bit Error Rate'), hold on, semilogy(
42
         SNR_dB, qfunc(sqrt(SNR)), 'r')
```



Σχήμα 1: Διάγραμμα ΒΕR ερωτήματος Β.

Ερώτημα Γ

Ο λόγος που παρατηρούμε αυτή τη διαφορά μεταξύ του BER της προσομοίωσης μας και της συνάρτησης $Q(\sqrt{SNR})$ είναι επειδή το σύστημα μας έχει μνήμη καθώς το QPSK σύμβολο z_n εξαρτάται από το προηγούμενο QPSK σύμβολο z_{n-1} και από το ζεύγος MSK συμβόλων (x_{2n-1},x_{2n}) . Ως αποτέλεσμα των προαναφερθέντων η πιθανότητα σφάλματος της προσομοίωσης μας είναι κάτω φραγμένη από την συνάρτηση $Q(\sqrt{SNR})$.

Ερώτημα Δ

Στο ερώτημα Δ προσομοιώσαμε την εξίσωση (17) της εκφώνησης, για $SNR=5~dB,~N=10^5~MSK$ σύμβολα και εκτιμήσαμε το BER το οποίο και ήταν ίσο με 7.26%. Παρακάτω παρατίθεται ο κώδικας του ερωτήματος Δ .

Ερώτημα Δ - Κώδικας ΜΑΤΙΑΒ

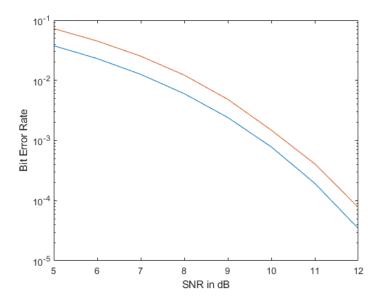
```
SNR_dB = 5;
   SNR = 10.^(SNR_dB/10);
2
   N = 10^5;
4 P = 1000;
5 A = 1;
   T = 0.1;
   s1 = [A*sqrt(T); 0];
   s2 = [-2*A*sqrt(T)*1j/pi; A*sqrt(T)*sqrt(pi^2 -4)/pi];
   x = 2*round(rand(1,N))-1;
10
   phi = zeros(1,N);
   r = zeros(2,N);
12 BER_VA = 0;
13
   for j=1:P
14
        phi = zeros(1,N);
15
        n1 = sqrt(A^2*T/SNR)*(randn(1,N) + 1j*randn(1,N));
16
        n2 \, = \, \frac{1}{2} rt \, (A^2*T/SNR) * (randn \, (1 \, , N) \, + \, 1j * randn \, (1 \, , N)) \, ;
17
18
19
20
            phi(n+1) = phi(n) + x(n)*pi/2;
^{21}
22
             if(x(n)==1)
                            s1.*exp(1j*phi(n)) + [n1(n); n2(n)];
23
                 r(:,n) =
24
25
                 r(:,n) = s2.*exp(1j*phi(n)) + [n1(n); n2(n)];
26
             end
27
28
        x_{est} = ViterbiAlgorithm(N, s1, s2, r);
29
        BER_VA = BER_VA + sum(x=x_est);
30
31
32
   BER_VA = BER_VA/(N*P);
```

Ερώτημα Ε

Στο ερώτημα Ε χρειάστηκε να υλοποιήσουμε τον αλγόριθμο του Viterbi ο κώδικας του οποίου παρατίθεται στο τέλος αυτής της εργασίας. Η υλοποίηση βασίστηκε στο διάγραμμα Trellis για τη φάση των MSK συμβόλων και στις επιτρεπτές μεταβάσεις σε κάθε στάδιο μετάδοσης.

Ερώτημα Ε - Κώδικας ΜΑΤΙΑΒ

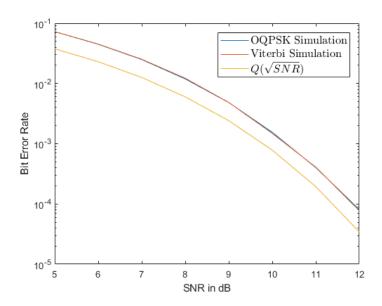
```
P = 1000;
1
2
    N = 10^5;
    A = 1;
3
   T = 0.1;
4
    SNR_dB = 5:12;
5
    SNR = 10.^(SNR_dB/10);
    BER_VA = zeros(1, length(SNR));
    r = zeros(2,N);
8
    s1 = [A*sqrt(T); 0];
9
    s2 = \left[-2*A*sqrt(T)*1j/pi; A*sqrt(T)*sqrt(pi^2 -4)/pi\right];
10
11
    for i=1:length(SNR)
12
         \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{for} & j = 1 : P \end{array}
13
               phi = zeros(1,N);
14
               n1 = sqrt(A^2*T/SNR(i))*(randn(1,N) + 1j*randn(1,N));
15
              n2 = sqrt(A^2*T/SNR(i))*(randn(1,N) + 1j*randn(1,N));
16
17
18
                    p\,h\,i\,(\,n\!+\!1) \;=\; p\,h\,i\,(\,n\,) \;+\; x\,(\,n\,)\,*\,p\,i\,/\,2\,;
19
20
                    if(x(n)==1)
21
                         r(:,n) =
                                      s1.*exp(1j*phi(n)) + [n1(n); n2(n)];
22
23
                                      s2.*exp(1j*phi(n)) + [n1(n); n2(n)];
24
25
              end
26
               x_est = ViterbiAlgorithm(N, s1, s2, r);
27
              BER_{-}VA(\,i\,) \; = \; BER_{-}VA(\,i\,) \; + \; \underbrace{sum}(\,x\,\tilde{} = x\,\underline{} \, e\,s\,t\,)\;;
28
29
         BER_VA(i) = BER_VA(i)/(N*P);
30
31
32
    figure, semilogy(SNR_dB,BER_VA), xlabel('SNR in dB'), ylabel('Bit Error Rate')
33
```



Σχήμα 2: Διάγραμμα ΒΕR ερωτήματος Ε.

Ερώτημα Ζ

Για το ερώτημα Z απλώς παραθέτουμε ένα κοινό plot των παραπάνω BER διαγραμμάτων σε συνδυασμό με το διάγραμμα της συνάρτησης $Q(\sqrt{SNR})$.



Σχήμα 3: Κοινό διάγραμμα ΒΕR ερωτήματος Ζ.

Ερώτημα Η

Η εργασία αυτή θα μπορούσε να ονομαστεί SURVIVOR για τον απλούστατο λόγο ότι ο αλγόριθμος του Viterbi που χρησιμοποιούμε στο τελευταίο στάδιο του επιλέγει ένα από τα δύο μονοπάτια το οποίο προσέρει τη μέγιστη πιθανοφάνεια και είναι λοιπόν το survivor path.

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΗ: Το λάθος που είχα κάνει στα διαγράμματα οφείλεται σε έναν πολλαπλασιασμό με τον αριθμό 2 κατά την εφαρμογή του θορύβου στο χρήσιμο σήμα με αποτέλεσμα η μέθος του Viterbi να δινει χειρότερο ΒΕR από την πρώτη μέθοδο ενώ κανονικά θα έπρεπε να δίνει το ίδιο μιας και οι δύο μέθοδοι είναι ΜL για την MSK.

```
function [x-est] = ViterbiAlgorithm(N, s1, s2, r)
      \(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau
2
      % INPUT:
 3
      % N : Number of Symbols
      \% s1 : Constant vector for x_n = 1
      \% s2 : Constant vector for x_n = -1
      % r : Baseband equivalent signal
 9
      % OUTPUT :
10
11
      \% x_est : estimation of vector x
12
13
      \% Variable Naming Convention :
14
15
      \% 1 \longrightarrow 3 pi/2
16
      \% 2 —> pi
17
      % 3 —> pi/2
18
      % 4 ---> 0
19
      %
20
      21
      % Initializations
22
      w12 = zeros(1,N); w32 = w12; w14 = w12; w34 = w12; w21 = w12; w41 = w12; w43 = w12;
23
      w1 = w12; w2 = w12; w3 = w12; w4 = w12; i1 = w12; i2 = w12; i3 = w12; i4 = w12; x_est = w12;
24
25
26
27
      % Forward-Pass
28
29
      i2(1) = -1;
                                         \% Set to -1 since on the first step there is no transition from 0 -> 0 or from 0 ->
               рi
       i4(1) = -1;
31
      w1(1) = real(r(:,1) * s2);
                                                                   % w2 from the trellis diagram
32
      w3(1) = real(r(:,1)'*s1);
                                                                   \% w1 from the trellis diagram
33
34
35
       for n=2:N
                if \pmod{(n,2)} ==0
36
37
                        w12(n) = real(r(:,n) * s2*exp(1j*3*pi/2));
                        w32(n) = real(r(:,n) *s1*exp(1j*pi/2));
38
                        w14(n) = real(r(:,n)'*s1*exp(1j*3*pi/2));
39
                        w34(n) = real(r(:,n) * s2*exp(1j*pi/2));
40
41
                      {\tt x\_est} \; = \; {\tt zeros} \, ({\tt 1} \, , \! N) \, ; \quad {\tt t1} \; = \; {\tt w12} \, ({\tt n}) + {\tt w1} \, ({\tt n} - 1) \, ;
42
43
                        t2 = w32(n)+w3(n-1);
                        [w2(n), i2(n)] = max([t1 0 t2 0]);
44
45
                        t1 = w14(n)+w1(n-1);
46
                        t2 = w34(n)+w3(n-1);
47
                        [w4(n), i4(n)] = max([t1 0 t2 0]);
48
                else
49
                        w21(n) = real(r(:,n) *s1*exp(1j*pi));
50
                        w41(n) = real(r(:,n)) * s2);
51
                        w23(n) = real(r(:,n) * s2*exp(1j*pi));
52
53
                        w43(n) = real(r(:,n)'*s1);
54
                        t1 = w21(n)+w2(n-1);
55
                        t2 = w41(n)+w4(n-1);
56
                        [w1(n), i1(n)] = max([0 t1 0 t2]);
57
58
                        t1 = w23(n)+w2(n-1);
59
                        t2 = w43(n)+w4(n-1);
60
                         [w3(n), i3(n)] = max([0 t1 0 t2]);
61
62
               end
63
      end
```

```
1
    \% \ Backward-Pass
2
    \% Keeping only one of the paths that gives the highest weight sum
4
    if (mod(n,2) = 0)
           [ \tilde{\ } , path \, (N+1) ] \; = \; max \, ( \, [ \, w1 \, (n) \  \  \, 0 \  \, w3 \, (n) \  \  \, 0 ] ) \; ; 
           [ , path(N+1) ] = max([0 w2(n) 0 w4(n)]);
9
    end
10
11
    path(1) = 4;
    for n=N:-1:1
12
          if(mod(n,2)~=0 \&\& n~=1)
13
                 \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\ } \ , i \ ] \ = \ \underset{}{\text{max}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} w1(n) & 0 & w3(n) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right); \\ in \ = \ \begin{bmatrix} i1(n) & 0 & i3(n) & 0 \end{bmatrix}; 
14
15
16
                path(n) = in(i);
          elseif (mod(n,2) == 0 & n = 1)
17
                [\tilde{\ }, i] = \max([0 \ w2(n) \ 0 \ w4(n)]);
18
                in = [0 \ i2(n) \ 0 \ i4(n)];
19
                path(n) = in(i);
20
^{21}
22
          i\,f\,(\,path\,(\,n\,){-}path\,(\,n{+}1){=}{=}{-}1)
23
24
                x_est(n) = -1;
           \verb|elseif|(path(n)-path(n+1)==1)
25
26
                x_est(n) = 1;
          elseif (path (n)-path (n+1)==-3)

x_est(n) = 1;
27
28
29
           elseif(path(n)-path(n+1)==3)
30
                x_{-}est(n) = -1;
          end
31
32
    \quad \text{end} \quad
33
34
    end
```