OFDM 频域模型验证

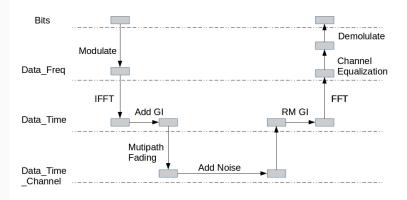
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通信系统仿真大作业

整体框架

整体框架-流程描述



既然是频域 -> 时域 -> 频域模型 , 那么能否将时域部分封装为一个频域的矩阵 , 而不必从时域来考虑问题 ?

整体框架-数学描述

$$\hat{Y} = FHF^{-1}X + FW$$

$$Y = \hat{Y} * \frac{H_0^*}{||H_0||^2}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{P_{Re}}{P_{Tr}}$$

数字实现

数字实现──信道矩阵

方法一: 加循环前缀和循环延时

HX =

$$\begin{pmatrix} h(Q-1) & \dots & h(0) & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & h(Q-1) & \dots & h(0) & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & 0 & h(Q-1) & \dots & h(0) & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & h(Q-1) & \dots & h(0) & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & h(Q-1) & \dots & h(0) & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & h(Q-1) & \dots & h(0) & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & h(Q-1) & \dots & h(0) & \dots \\ \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & h(Q-1) & \dots & h(0) & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ X(-N_{CP}-Q+1) \\ \dots & \dots \\ X(-N$$

if n < 0, then X(n) = X(n + N)

方法二: 由于循环矩阵的特性, 在矩阵运算中可以将其省略

$$\begin{pmatrix} h(0) & 0 & \dots & h(Q-1) & \dots & h(1) \\ h(1) & h(0) & 0 & \dots & h(Q-1) & \dots \\ \dots & h(1) & h(0) & 0 & \dots & h(Q-1) \\ h(Q-1) & \dots & h(1) & h(0) & 0 & \dots \\ \dots & h(Q-1) & \dots & h(1) & h(0) & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & h(Q-1) & \dots & h(1) & h(0) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ X(N-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

数字实现— *F*, *F*⁻¹, *W*

$$F = e^{(-j2\pi(k-1)(n-1)/N)}$$

$$F^{-1} = e^{(j2\pi(k-1)(n-1)/N)}$$

$$W = randn() * NoisePower$$

数字实现— 主函数

```
1
    %%配置参数
    rng(100)
    Delays = [0 1 2]: MaxDelay = max(Delays):
    Weights = [3 \ 4 \ 5];
5
    NumCarry = 10;
6
    NumCP = 2;
7
    NumSvmble = 4:
8
    Mod level = 4:
9
    SNR db = 10;
10
    %%开始运行
    X bits = gen X(NumCarry, NumSymble*2):
11
12
    X data = ofdm.modulation(X bits, Mod level);
13
    W = gen W(NumCarry, NumSymble, SNR db);
14
    H = gen H(NumCarry, Delays, Weights);
    H old = gen H old(NumCarry, Delays, Weights, NumCP);
15
    Y data = wav matrix(X data, H , W):
16
17
    Y data old = way matrix old(X data, H old , W, NumCP, MaxDelay);
    Y bits = ofdm.demodulation(Y data, Mod level);
18
19
    Y bits old = ofdm.demodulation(Y data old, Mod level);
    diff Y Y old=sum(sum(Y bits~=Y bits old));
20
21
    dif Y X=sum(sum(Y bits~=X bits));
22
    sprintf('两种方法得到的Y bits差异值为%d', diff Y Y old)
23
    sprintf('在SNR DB=%d的情况下, , , , 误比特个数为%d', SNR db, dif Y X)
```

数字实现— 方法二

```
1
   %% 通过矩阵的方式完成一个frame的ofdm,输入和输出都是调制信号
   % input:
3
   % X: 调制后的发送信号,格式为[preamble, x1, x2...], preamble, xn 都是列向量
5
   % H: 信道矩阵
6
   % W:噪声矩阵
7
   % output:
8
   % Y: 输出序列
   function Y = way_matrix(X, H, W)
9
10
     [NumCarry, NumSymble] = size(X);
11
    [F, Fi] = gen F(NumCarry);
12
     Y = F*(H*(Fi*(X)))+F*W;
13
     Hi = Y(:,1)./X(:,1);
     Hi = repmat(Hi,[1,NumSymble]);
14
     Y = Y./Hi:
15
16
   end
```

数字实现— 方法一

```
1
2
    %% 通过矩阵的方式完成一个frame的ofdm, 输入和输出都是调制信号
3
    % input:
   | % X: 调制后的发送信号,格式为[preamble, x1, x2...], preamble, xn 都是列向量
5
   % H: 信道矩阵
6
   % W:噪声矩阵
7
   % output:
8
   % Y: 输出序列
9
    function Y = way matrix old(X, H, W, NumCP, MaxDelay)
10
    [F, Fi] = gen F(size(W,1));
11
     X \text{ time = } (Fi*(X));
12
     X time CP Delay = [X time(end-(NumCP+MaxDelay-1):end,:);X time];
13
     X time CP H = H*X time CP Delay ;
14
     X time H W = X time CP H(1+(NumCP):end,:)+W;
15
     Y = F*X time H W;
16
     Hi = Y(:,1)./X(:,1):
17
     Hi = repmat(Hi, [1, size(X, 2)]);
18
     Y = Y./Hi;
19
    end
```

结果分析

结果分析

ans =

两种方法得到的Y_bits差异值为0

ans =

在SNR_DB=10的情况下,误比特个数为2

- 1. 两种方法得到的结果一致, 符合预期
- 2. 效果相同, 但是方法二明显更加节省资源
- 3. 统一封装, 一个更大的世界

最后要说的话──广告时间

感谢老师同学们的耐心帮助

https://github.com/lihao2333/mtheme/tree/ofdm

https:

//github.com/lihao2333/TP_TelSimulation/tree/ofdm

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