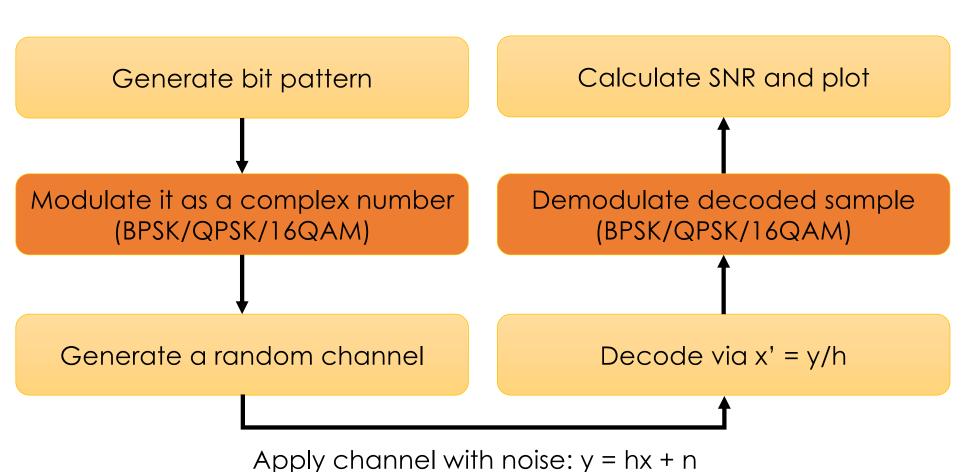
# Network Systems Capstone @CS.NYCU

Lab7: MIMO ZF Equalization

### **Example of Wireless Transmission**

pre\_lab7\_mod.m



# **Example Code**

- 1. Generate a sequence of data bits
- 2. Modulate the bits into BPSK samples
- 3. Generate random channel h
  - (TODO) | h | <sup>2</sup> should be equal to the receiving power
  - (TODO)  $P_{rx}$  should be derived based on the Friis path loss model
- 4. Simulate the reception over the channel with AWGN
  - y = hx + n
  - Expected noise power E[|n|<sup>2</sup>] is set to -85 dBm
- 5. SNR and BER calculation

## Snapshot of Example Code

pre-lab7-mod()

# TODO - Pre-Lab7-mod

# Input and Output

- Input
  - Link distances: 200m ~ 700m
  - Tx Power: 4dBm
  - Noise Power: -85dBm
- Output
  - SNR, BER
  - Plot the figures
    - Constellation points for every different distance
      - 10 distances in total
    - BER bar graph (x-axis: distances, y-axis: BER)
    - SNR bar graph (x-axis: distances, y-axis: SNR)

### TODO

#### Given a link distance and 1,000 random samples

- Calculate the path loss and drive the receiving power
- 2. Modulate the bit stream tx\_data to x using BPSK/QPSK/16QAM
- 3. Given the received sample y, decode the received sample x'
- 4. Demodulate x' back to rx\_data
- 5. Count the number of erroneous bits and calculate BER
- 6. Calculate the error (noise) by n = x'-x and derive the average noise power and, thereby, the average SNR
- 7. Plot figures to compare various modulation schemes

### **Code Submission**

- Deadline: May. 17 (Mon.) 23:59
- Submit to new E3
  - Source code: pre\_lab7\_mod\_<studentID>.m
  - Figures
    - IQ\_1\_<studentID>.jpg
    - IQ\_1\_<studentID>.jpg
    - IQ\_1\_<studentID>.jpg
    - SNR\_<studentID>.jpg
    - BER\_<studentID>.jpg
  - Report: pre\_lab7\_mod\_<studentID>.pdf, including all figures