

通信原理实验3同步处理

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調制解调 差错控制 同步处理 调频收音机



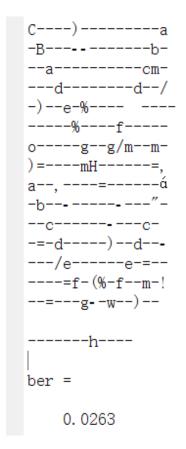


```
msgStr=[

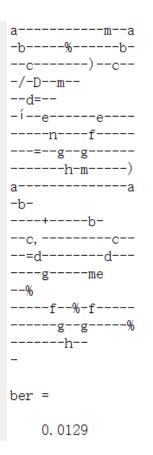
'a-----b',...
'-b-----b',...
'-c----c-',...
'--d----d--',...
'---f--f---',...
'a-----b',...
'-b-----b',...
'-c---c-',...
'-d---d--',...
'-c----b',...
'-c----b',...
'-c----b',...
'--d----d--',...
'-----b',...
'----------',...
```



未加信道编解码的收端误码率



```
a--=---
-&---%---%-%b-
--c%----#--
---d--m----1---
----e----e-' --
----&----f----
--í--%g--g--)---
----/-x--, -, } -m
k=---/--- ----m
-b-m----r-
--c-} -, --m--%c--
m--em%-----d--%
---=e----e----
m--=-f---/f-gm--
------g-%g-/----%
----=-x/-m<
ber =
   0.0327
```



```
/b-----b-
-)c--%----c-m
---d---m----d---
--m-e----, -m----
----b ---f---%-
m----g--g---)%
--|-/--h-m--
a----a
-â--)-, %---, --b-
, -c ¥--)----c--
/--d-----d-)-
-e---%--e-m--
, ---Mf----f---
--m---g%-g---)m-
-, ----h----
ber =
   0.0308
```

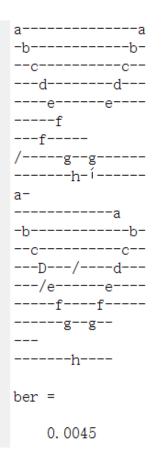


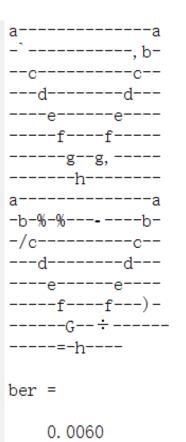
内容回顾

加入Golay信道编解码后误码率降低

aa
-bb-
c
m-c
d,d
ee
m-ff,
, gg-m
h
a-ma
-bb-
-=cmc
d) d
e%, -
mff
gg %h,
70 11 ,
ber =
0. 0089

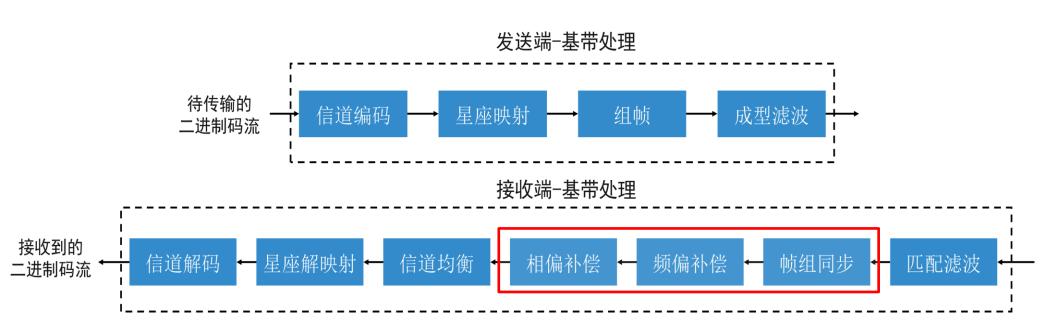
```
a----%-----%a
-b--/----b/
--c----!--
---d-/, ----d---
----e----å----
----f----f
----g--g--------
-h----
a-----a
mb----b-
--c----cm-
---d-----d---
-%--e---a---%
-----f----f--
----mg--g-----
-----h----
ber =
   0.0104
```







实验内容



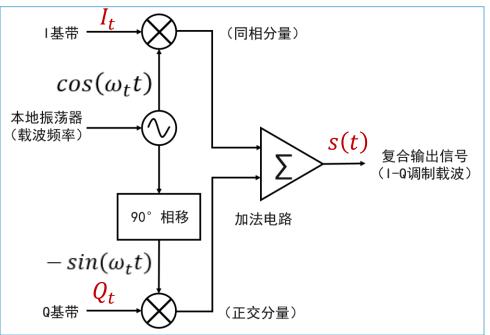
Matlab上基带处理

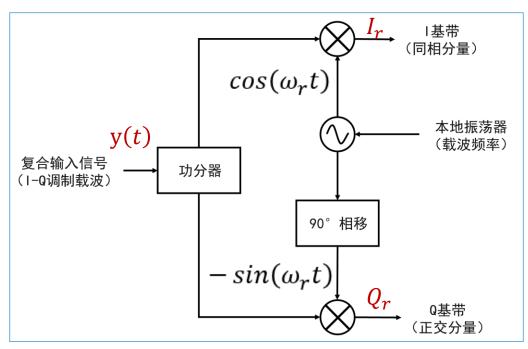


实验内容

- 帧组同步
- 频偏估计和补偿
- 相偏估计和补偿







(b) I-Q解调

(a) I-Q调制

$$s(t) = I_t \cdot cos(\omega_t t) - Q_t \cdot sin(\omega_t t)$$

$$\begin{split} I_r &= y(t) \cdot cos(\omega_t t) = [I_t \cdot cos(\omega_t t) - Q_t \cdot sin(\omega_t t)] \cdot cos(\omega_t t); & I_r = \frac{1}{2}I_t \\ Q_r &= y(t) \cdot [-sin(\omega_t t)] = [I_t \cdot cos(\omega_t t) + Q_t \cdot sin(\omega_t t)] \cdot sin(\omega_t t); & Q_r = \frac{1}{2}Q_t \end{split}$$

 $\omega_t \neq \omega_r$

$$I_r = y(t) \cdot \cos(\omega_t t) = [I_t \cdot \cos(\omega_t t) - Q_t \cdot \sin(\omega_t t)] \cdot \cos(\omega_t t); \qquad I_r = \frac{1}{2}I_t$$

$$\begin{split} I_{r} &= y(t) \cdot \cos(\omega_{r}t - \Delta \varphi) \\ &= I_{t} \cdot \cos(\omega_{t}t) \cdot \cos(\omega_{r}t - \Delta \varphi) - Q_{t} \cdot \sin(\omega_{t}t) \cdot \cos(\omega_{r}t - \Delta \varphi) \\ &= I_{t} \cdot \cos(\omega_{t}t) \cdot \cos(\omega_{t}t - \Delta \omega \cdot t - \Delta \varphi) - Q_{t} \cdot \sin(\omega_{t}t) \cdot \cos(\omega_{t}t - \Delta \omega \cdot t - \Delta \varphi) \\ &= [I_{t} \cdot \cos^{2}(\omega_{t}t) \cdot \cos(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi) + I_{t} \cdot \cos(\omega_{t}t) \cdot \sin(\omega_{t}t) \cdot \sin(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi)] \\ &- [Q_{t} \cdot \sin(\omega_{t}t) \cdot \cos(\omega_{t}t) \cdot \cos(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi) + Q_{t} \cdot \sin^{2}(\omega_{t}t) \cdot \sin(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi)] \\ &= [I_{t} \cdot \frac{\cos(2\omega_{t}t) + 1}{2} \cdot \cos(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi) + I_{t} \cdot \frac{\sin(2\omega_{t}t)}{2} \cdot \sin(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi)] \\ &- \left[Q_{t} \cdot \frac{\sin(2\omega_{t}t)}{2} \cdot \cos(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi) + Q_{t} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos(2\omega_{t}t)}{2} \cdot \sin(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi)\right] \end{split}$$

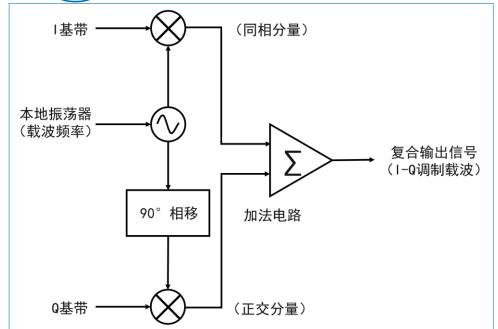
$$I_r = \frac{1}{2}I_t \cdot \cos(\Delta \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot t + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varphi}) - \frac{1}{2}Q_t \cdot \sin(\Delta \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot t + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varphi})$$

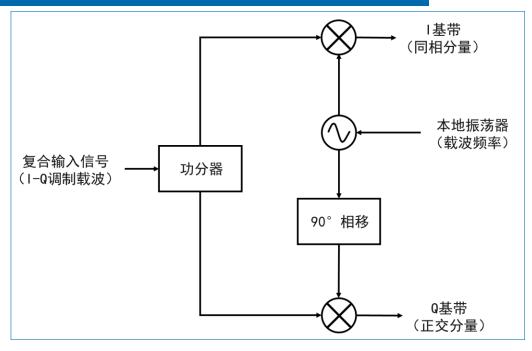
$$Q_r = y(t) \cdot [-\sin(\omega_t t)] = [I_t \cdot \cos(\omega_t t) + Q_t \cdot \sin(\omega_t t)] \cdot \sin(\omega_t t); \qquad Q_r = \frac{1}{2}Q_t$$

$$\begin{split} Q_r &= y(t) \cdot [-\sin(\omega_r t - \Delta \varphi)] \\ &= -I_t \cdot \cos(\omega_t t) \cdot \sin(\omega_r t - \Delta \varphi) + Q_t \cdot \sin(\omega_t t) \cdot \sin(\omega_r t - \Delta \varphi) \\ &= -I_t \cdot \cos(\omega_t t) \cdot \sin(\omega_t t - \Delta \omega \cdot t - \Delta \varphi) + Q_t \cdot \sin(\omega_t t) \cdot \sin(\omega_t t - \Delta \omega \cdot t - \Delta \varphi) \\ &= -[I_t \cdot \cos(\omega_t t) \cdot \sin(\omega_t t) \cdot \cos(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi) - I_t \cdot \cos^2(\omega_t t) \cdot \sin(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi)] \\ &+ [Q_t \cdot \sin^2(\omega_t t) \cdot \cos(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi) - Q_t \cdot \sin(\omega_t t) \cdot \cos(\omega_t t) \cdot \sin(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi)] \\ &= [-I_t \cdot \frac{\sin(2\omega_t t)}{2} \cdot \cos(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi) + I_t \cdot \frac{\cos(2\omega_t t) + 1}{2} \cdot \sin(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi)] \\ &+ \left[Q_t \cdot \frac{1 - \cos(2\omega_t t)}{2} \cdot \cos(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi) - Q_t \cdot \frac{\sin(2\omega_t t)}{2} \cdot \sin(\Delta \omega \cdot t + \Delta \varphi)\right] \end{split}$$

$$Q_r = \frac{1}{2}I_t \cdot \sin(\Delta \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot t + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varphi}) + \frac{1}{2}Q_t \cdot \cos(\Delta \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot t + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varphi})$$







(a) I-Q调制

(b) I-Q解调

$$I_r = \frac{1}{2}I_t \cdot \cos(\Delta \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot t + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varphi}) - \frac{1}{2}Q_t \cdot \sin(\Delta \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot t + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varphi})$$

$$Q_r = \frac{1}{2}I_t \cdot \sin(\Delta \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot t + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varphi}) + \frac{1}{2}Q_t \cdot \cos(\Delta \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot t + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varphi})$$



- 产生频偏相偏的原因有哪些?
- 1. 收发两端时钟不同源
- 2. 收发两端样点不同步导致的相偏
- 3. 无线信道引入的频偏和相偏
- 4. 收发信机的一些处理引入的延时导致的相偏

频偏估计和补偿

$$\begin{split} r_k &= I_r + j * Q_r \\ &= \cos(a_k \pi) \cos(\Delta \omega k T_{sym} + \Delta \varphi) - \sin(a_k \pi) \sin(\Delta \omega k T_{sym} + \Delta \varphi) \\ &+ j [\cos(a_k \pi) \sin(\Delta \omega k T_{sym} + \Delta \varphi) + \sin(a_k \pi) \cos(\Delta \omega k T_{sym} + \Delta \varphi)] \\ &= \cos(a_k \pi + \Delta \omega k T_{sym} + \Delta \varphi) + j \sin(a_k \pi + \Delta \omega k T_{sym} + \Delta \varphi) \\ &= e^{j \mathbf{a}_k \pi} e^{j(\Delta \omega \cdot k \cdot T_{sym} + \Delta \varphi)} \; ; \qquad 1 \leq k \leq N \end{split}$$

以4PSK为例, $a_k = \pm 1/4$, $\pm 3/4$ 。

$$z_k = r_k^M = e^{jM(\Delta\omega \cdot k \cdot T_{Sym} + \Delta\varphi)} \quad 1 \le k \le N$$

使用L&R算法

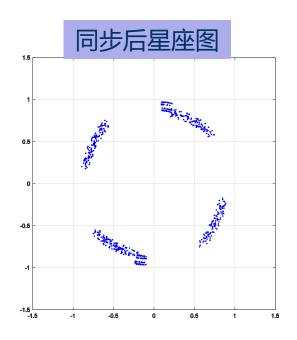
M. Luise and R. Reggiannini. Carrier frequency recovery in all-digital modems for burst-mode transmissions[J]. IEEE Transactions on Communications

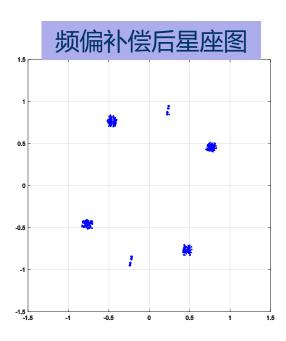
$$R(k) = \frac{1}{N-k} \sum_{i=k+1}^{N} z_i z_{i-k}^* \quad 1 \le k \le N-1$$

$$\Delta \widehat{\omega} \cong \frac{2}{MNT_{sym}} \arg \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{k=N-1} R(k) \right\} \qquad r_k * e^{-j(\Delta \omega \cdot k \cdot T_{sym})} = s_k e^{j(\Delta \varphi)}$$



频偏估计和补偿







相偏估计和补偿

经过频偏估计后的MPSK训练序列为:

$$r_k = I_r + j * Q_r = e^{ja_k \pi} e^{j\Delta\theta} \quad 1 \le k \le N$$

而本地生成的MPSK训练序列为:

$$(r_{local})_k = e^{ja_k\pi} \quad 1 \le k \le N$$

两者共轭相乘:

$$r_k(r_{local})_k^* = e^{j\Delta\theta}$$

进一步提高精度,对相偏信息序列的幅角求均值:

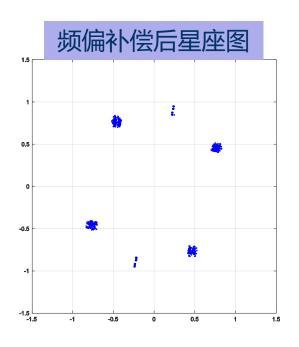
$$\Delta \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \arg\{r_k (r_{local})_k^*\}$$

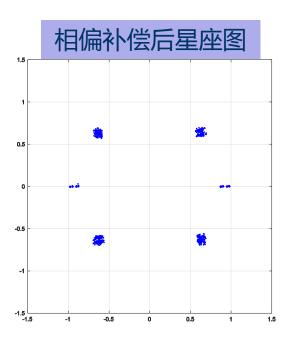
对接收信号进行相位补偿

$$\hat{r}_k = e^{j(a_k \pi + \Delta \theta)} e^{-j\Delta \widehat{\theta}} = e^{ja_k \pi}$$



相偏估计和补偿









可能含有信息的数据段

训练序列: 127位M序列

训练序列





利用M序列自相关性强的特点 滑动窗口,接收序列和训练序列求相关

```
1 0 0 1 0 1 1

1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1

2 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1

3 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1

4 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1

1 0 0 1 0 1 1

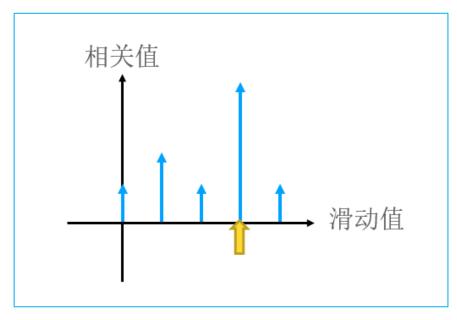
1 0 0 1 0 1 1

1 0 0 1 0 1 1

1 0 0 1 0 1 1

1 0 0 1 0 1 1

1 0 0 1 0 1 1
```

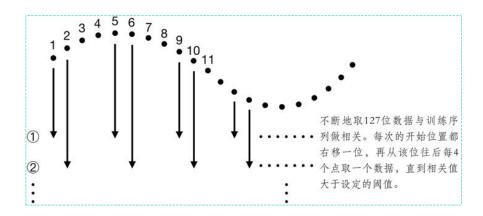


滑动窗口做相关:以M=1001011为例

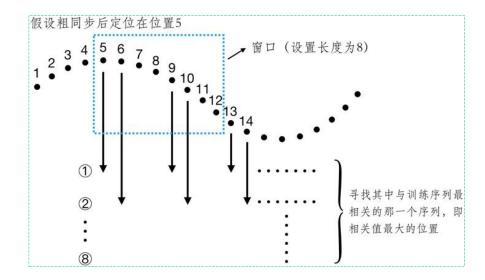


帧组同步



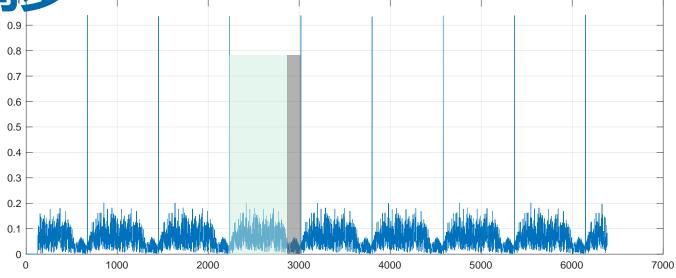


精同步

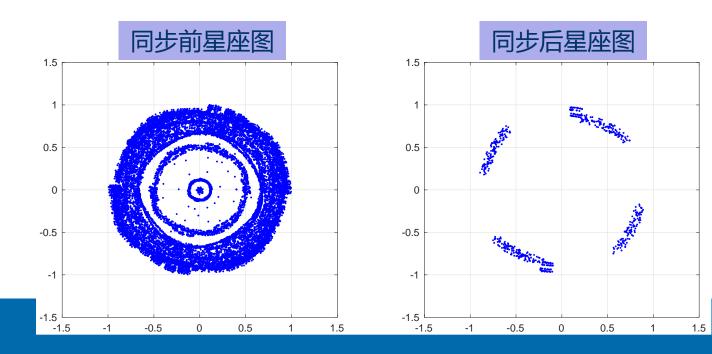








127位M序列 作为训练序列



帧组同步

- 帧组同步一定要在频偏估计之前吗?
- 含频偏和相偏的M序列,自相关性会受影响吗?

实验任务

- ① 在前两次实验课的基础上,进一步理解通信系统的组成
- ② 深入理解"帧组同步、频偏估计和补偿、相偏估计和补偿"的原理
- ③ 参考老师给的帧组同步的代码,学习其具体实现
- ④ 对帧组同步前后的星座图进行分析和理解
- ⑤ 参考老师给的频偏估计的代码,学习其具体实现
- ⑥ <u>补充频偏补偿的代码</u>,并验证
- ⑦ 对频偏补偿前后的星座图进行分析和理解
- ⑧ 编写相偏估计和补偿的代码,并验证
- ⑨ 对相偏补偿前后的星座图进行分析和理解



实验报告

- 一、实验内容 描述本次实验要完成的任务及相关指标
- 二、实验原理(公式或绘图允许手写) 分别描述帧组同步、频偏估计、相偏估计的原理
- 三、Matlab具体实现 描述matlab具体实现,切勿贴代码,用流程图或核心代码截图。
- 五、总结并回答思考题 实验过程中遇到的问题及解决方法 回答思考题