

行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 成果報告

總計畫：(I)

計畫類別：整合型計畫

計畫編號：NSC91-2219-E-009-022-

執行期間：91年08月01日至92年07月31日

執行單位：國立交通大學電信工程學系

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報告類型：完整報告

處理方式：本計畫可公開查詢

中 華 民 國 92 年 10 月 31 日

行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計劃成果報告

前瞻性 B3G 無線接取技術(I)

Advanced Technologies for B3G Radio Access (I)

計劃編號: NSC 91-2219-E-009 -022

執行期限: 91 年 8 月 1 日至 92 年 7 月 31 日

總計劃主持人: 蘇育德 交通大學電信工程系

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一、中文摘要

第二代(數位)行動通通訊系統的成功為普世社會帶來了巨大的衝擊,也使得世人對於新的通訊系統有了相當大的期待與信心。雖然過去兩年的不景氣使得新一代的無線電信服務推出的時程較預期的延緩,但目前在我國、日本、韓國都分別已經有少數的寬頻分碼多工系統(W-CDMA)或由 IS-95 演進而來的 CDMA2000 的技術,可以提供多媒體服務以及慢速的資料傳輸(相對於新的 3G 的標準)。

在第三代的通訊系統技術的標準制定完成,而且也逐漸進入商業化的程序之後,無論是學界或工業界都已開始在思索著下一代的通訊系統(Beyond Third Generation, B3G)的可能架構與技術。新一代的通訊系統(B3G)預期將提供更全面性的服務,包括高速的資料傳輸、多媒體服務及數據行動通訊,使無線通訊的產業更加蓬勃。雖然我們無法預期下一代的通訊系統的完整架構,但是我們可以確定的是,除了要能因應用戶數、傳輸量增加的需求並提升通信品質外,更重要的是要滿足多媒體的傳輸需求,建構以數據傳輸為主,IP 為基礎的寬頻無線鏈路以及讓用戶可以毫無障礙地使用各式各樣的室內或廣域之數位無線系統與網路。

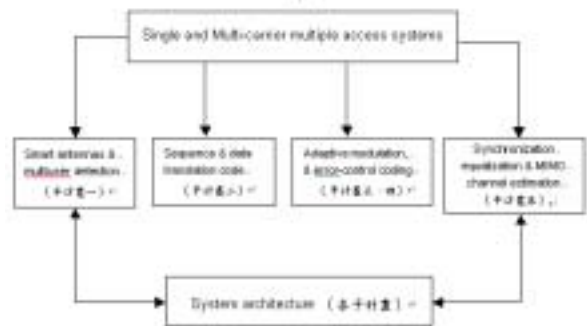
每個新一代無線通訊系統從觀念的孕育到標準的制訂完成通常需要十年以上的時間。以所謂第三代無線通訊標準為例,歐盟 1985 年開始討論 FPLMTS(即 IMT-2000 前身)時第二代的泛歐標準 GSM 仍未定型,一直到 2000 年 3G 標準底定,前後整整花了約 15 年的時間。關於 B3G 的演進,ITU-R 有一個初步藍圖(見圖三),其時程綿延了近二十年。因為種種原因,我國不管在 2G 或 3G 的制訂過程當中都未曾參與,在 B3G 剛要起步時,以國內學、研界的現狀來看,應該有機會也有能力來參與這場長途競跑。

就像 3G 系統一樣,新一代無線通訊系統的設計核心在新的傳輸介面(Air Interface),即無線接取技術之確立。前端的語音和多媒體壓縮都已有也會沿用現成的標準,核心網路除了與傳輸層的介面外,變動也不會很大。因此,我們這個計畫的主要目的便想在這個關鍵時刻,在

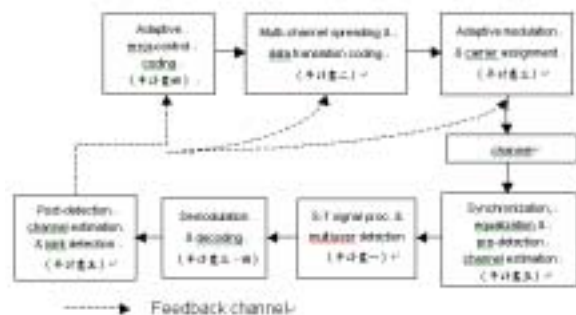
我們熟悉的領域-無線接取技術-能略盡棉薄。這五個子計畫在整個傳輸介面所探討的部分及互相之關連可用圖一和圖二來說明。詳細的內容請參見各子計畫構想書。基本上,我們是以可調式多天線、多傳輸率的 OFDM/CDMA 系統為基礎架構,但也同時考慮其他可能的多重接取技術如 TDMA、FDMA 以及 MC-CDMA 或額外加上慢跳頻的接取方式。我們的研究成果除了可運用於 B3G 的行動通訊外,也旁及區域網路如 IEEE 802.11a、廣域網路如 IEEE 802.16 或個人網路 IEEE 802.15.3a 等之應用。

關鍵詞: 寬頻碼域多重擷取, 數位信號處理器, 複徑衰落, 展頻通訊。

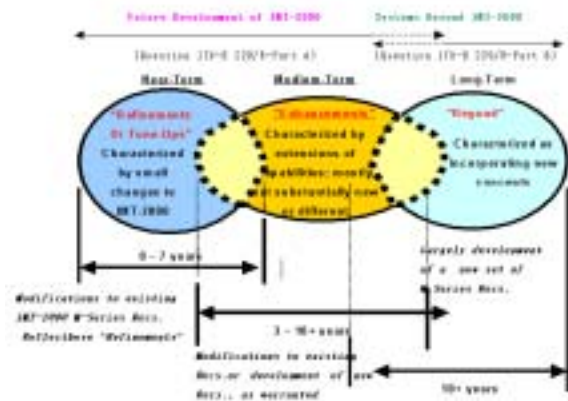
圖一: 可調式無線通訊系統相關技術



圖二: 前瞻性 B3G 無線接取技術: 各子計畫主要負責之子系統與彼此間之關連性



圖二：ITU-R 對後-IMT-2000 (beyond 3G)系統演化之藍圖



二、計劃緣由與目的

子計畫一：可適性調變技術

此計畫目的，即在於可調式傳輸與調變演算法之設計，考量運算複雜度及整體系統效能下之最佳化。使高頻譜效率、高速傳輸、高容量、及高功率效能等目標，在以正交分頻多工/分碼多重接取為基礎所發展之新型 B3G 多重接取通訊系統成為可能。相關技術研究之應用於各類接取方法中，如正交分頻多工/分時多重接取無線通訊系統，也希望一併探討與比較。

為求可調式傳輸有良好效能，精確及遠時程的通道預測，如訊號干擾比，為其必要元件，以便在回授之通道上能傳回未來之通道訊息，使傳送端能作最佳化之調整。因此第一年的研究重點在於利用訊號處理技術，設計通道預測演算法架構，用於以 OFDM 技術為基礎之可調性調變技術中。以可調性調變為出發點，在往後延申結合其它子計畫之研究結果，如可調性功率控制(adaptive power control)、可調性編碼(adaptive channel coding)，可調性傳送分集控制(adaptive transmitter antenna diversity)……等等，作整體調適性傳輸架構設計。

- (1). 我們將在各種衰退通道情況下，使用 LMS、RLS 或 LSL 等調適性演算法，與其它訊處理技術，考慮通道屬性及各子載波頻率等因子，作可調式傳輸之通道遠程預估之演算法設計與評估，其運算複雜度一併列入設計考慮，以求實現之可能性。
- (2). 我們將利用通道預測結果，考慮各種調變方法的選擇，如 MQAM、或使用新提出之正交調變族。

更進一步，我們也將考量 OFDM 傳輸特性，如子載波之功率與位元數配置之方式，做可調性調變演算法設計。此部份將與子計畫五配合。

子計畫二：多通道展頻及資料轉譯技術

為了使得第三代的通訊技術達成高速資料傳輸，我們針對這個問題提出一個新的架構，使得新的展頻碼能達到高頻寬效益，並對於多重

存取干擾(multiple access interference)有高抵抗性。多通道(multi-channel)的調變技術可以達成高速傳輸速率，而二維展頻碼非常適合多通道的系統。因為它可以根據不同的載波數目，調整展頻碼的長度，來達到最高的效益。再加上它完全正交特性在基地台的同步下傳連線(downlink)時候可以使用，甚者在使用者非同步上傳連線(uplink)時候也可以達到完全正交的效果。如此一來，對於傳輸速率的將有大幅地提昇。而由於採用二維展頻碼，對於傳統之 RAKE 接收器必須加以修正，或採用新的架構作為接收器。

子計畫三：智慧型天線及多用戶偵測

此計畫主旨在研究應用於 B3G 系統之智慧型天線及多用戶偵測技術，除將深入探討相關研究主題，並提出創新性成果外，同時為考慮各系統規格演進趨勢及特性，亦將以主持人所屬實驗室現有之『軟體無線電快速雛形發展平台』實現智慧型天線雛形系統並完成相關驗證。本計劃將分三年執行，具體的研究內容如下：

- (1). 我們將根據 B3G 網路之可能系統規格、參數，設計適用於一般蜂巢式行動通訊系統之基地台智慧型天線架構，同時建立符合各種不同系統運作之空間通道模型。本計劃將針對不同系統運作時所遭受的衰落、都卜勒擴展、時延擴展、角度擴展等現象，及智慧型天線的幾何及功能特性，提出適當的解決方案。
- (2). 在不同系統的運作需求下，聯合智慧型天線及多用戶偵測技術以達到空-時聯合處理效果。主要架構將包含空-時等化器、空-時靶狀接收器、空-時多用戶偵測器等。同時，吾人將探討空-時聯合處理運用於不同系統時之無線資源管理問題，並配合所建立之各種無線通道模擬系統，以瞭解 B3G 網路之鏈結層次(Link Level)效能。

子計畫四：同步與通道估計技術

在 B3G 通訊系統中，多載波系統的載波回復，尤其是頻率的估計對系統性能好壞是十分關鍵性的。對 OFDM 式的多載波系統，碼框同步也一樣要緊。以往最常使用的方式是利用保護區間(guard interval)循環前置(cyclic prefix)的性質來完成頻移及碼框的同步，完全忽略這個區間可能的複徑干擾。其他較複雜的方法也往往忽視通道衰退(fading)的效應。除了將這些實際的因素列入考量之外，我們將提出低複雜度的盲蔽式(blind)及半盲蔽式(有用到少部分的 pilot symbols)合併頻率與符元(即碼框)同步的演算法則。

三、結果與討論

第一部份：可適性調變技術

The long-range prediction (LRP) algorithm was investigated by [1] such that we can predict future

channel state information for more than ten milliseconds ahead.

However, its adaptive implementations to avoid the matrix inversion have not been investigated in detail. This paper presents the performance comparison among the various adaptive prediction algorithms for the LRP purpose. The adaptive QAM transmission schemes with utilizing the algorithms are thus proposed for the use in the FDD-based adaptive transmission under the scenario of flat Rayleigh fading channels. The scheme is also built with the pilot symbol assist modulation and the speed zone detection techniques. The adaptive modulation schemes by utilizing the speed zone detection lead in performance improvement in the selection of the optimal prediction order under the different mobile speeds. The efficacies of the schemes are presented through the simulation study.

As indicated in Figs. 1-2, we may need the margins of 6.25 dB, 7.75 dB, and 9.00 dB to meet the target BER equal to 10^{-2} at the mobile speeds equal to 30 km/hr, 60 km/hr respectively. It implies the importance of Doppler frequency parameter for the switch level selection. Fig. 1.3 plots the performance with the different prediction order of adaptive RLS LRP algorithms when the mobile speed is 30 km/hr. Given a particular carrier frequency, it implies that there exists an optimal prediction order at a particular speed. Clearly, the Doppler frequency information also determine the selection of the optimal prediction order.

We had provided the performance reference for the design of the FDD-based adaptive transmission systems. The adaptive LRP algorithm using the standard RLS algorithm provides the best performance in terms of the MSE performance index.

The adaptive LRP algorithms using RLS or m -VSLMS are more robust than FSLMS against Gaussian noise. The adaptive LRP using m -VSLMS is an excellent candidate scheme if considering the trade-off between the performance and complexity. Furthermore, the model order can be optimally selected by estimating the Doppler frequency. Using the proposed adaptive prediction algorithm to the adaptive QAM transmission systems, we find that the more complicated RLS-based algorithm offers the best performance. Numerical results also reveal the importance of the Doppler frequency information on the selection of the optimal prediction order and the switching levels.

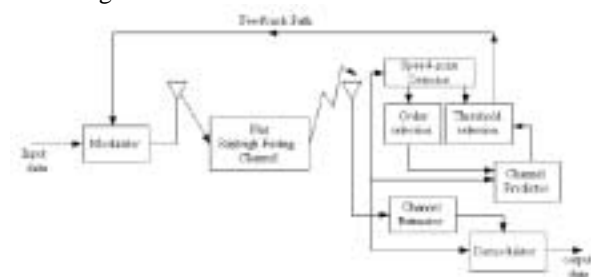


Fig. 1-1. The proposed adaptive modulation system.

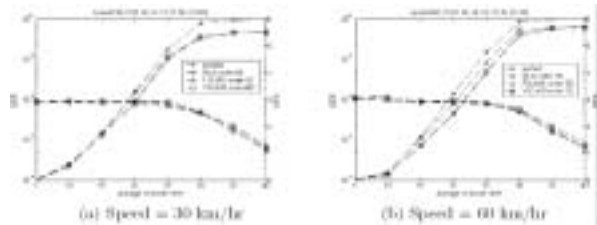


Fig. 1-2. Thresholds by greedy search method for BER = 10^{-2}

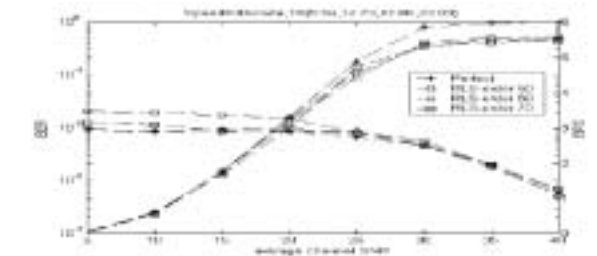


Fig. 1-3. Optimal order at the mobile speed = 30 km/hr

第二部分：多通道展頻及資料轉譯技術

在本計畫中，我們提出了二維正交變數展頻因子碼，在沒有對碼的長度與載波數目的限制下，二維展頻碼依然保有有零循環自相關函數波瓣及零循環互相關函數，而且可以當作通道碼 (channelization code) 及攪拌碼 (scrambling code)，如 Fig. 2-3 所示是整個樹狀圖的結構，同時我們可根據不同的 α 來產生不同長度，不同載波數的樹狀圖，也提供了更寬廣的碼的用法及大大增加了使用者能使用的碼的個數。

同時，在我們所提出的樹狀圖架構的二維展頻碼在碼與碼之間依然保持了最嚴格的正交特性，同一層的 k 有相同的長度，第 k 層的碼是從第 $k-1$ 層而來，只要是在同一 α 的樹中，所有的碼都是正交的，而當使用其中一個碼時，它的母碼或子碼就不能使用，這點則是與一維正交展頻碼相同。如 Fig 2-4 所示， $\{A_{2 \times 4}^{(1)}, A_{4 \times 8}^{(1)}, A_{8 \times 16}^{(1)}, A_{16 \times 32}^{(2)}\}$ 是 $A_{32 \times 64}^{(3)}$ 的母碼，而 $\{A_{4 \times 8}^{(1)}, A_{8 \times 16}^{(1)}, A_{16 \times 32}^{(2)}, A_{32 \times 64}^{(3)}\}$ 是 $A_{2 \times 4}^{(1)}$ 的子碼，因此沿著圖中的粗線的碼 $\{A_{2 \times 4}^{(1)}, A_{4 \times 8}^{(1)}, A_{8 \times 16}^{(1)}, A_{16 \times 32}^{(2)}, A_{32 \times 64}^{(3)}\}$ 彼此間是不正交的。如果我們使用了 $A_{8 \times 16}^{(1)}$ ，所有 $A_{8 \times 16}^{(1)}$ 的子碼 $\{A_{16 \times 32}^{(1)}, A_{16 \times 32}^{(2)}, A_{32 \times 64}^{(1)}, \dots, A_{32 \times 64}^{(4)}\}$ 將不能被其他使用者使用，同樣， $A_{8 \times 16}^{(1)}$ 的母碼 $\{A_{2 \times 4}^{(1)}, A_{4 \times 8}^{(1)}\}$ 也不能被使用。因此，可以使用的碼的個數，不僅由樹狀圖中的所有碼來決定，也考驗如何在大展頻因子及高速率傳輸之間做取捨。另外，我們提出了三種多速率的傳輸模式：可變展頻碼長度、多碼技術及分載波傳輸，可變展頻碼長度可以依據所提供碼的不同長度來分別提供不同系統的速率需求而依然保有碼的正交性如 Fig. 2-5.所示，是基本的傳輸速率，Fig. 2-6 則是二倍基本的傳輸速率。而在多碼系統中，則是利用原本碼本就既有的正交性，使同一個使用者同時分別使用不同的碼來傳輸資料，如 Fig. 2-7 所示。而在分載波傳輸系統中，提供更彈性的使用載波的數目，雖然分割了載波的數目，但我們的碼依然保有良好的正交性，並且利用分割載波

數目來達成提高傳輸速率之目的。

從另一個角度來說，在 W-CDMA 中的二層展頻機制(two-layer spreading scheme)不再是必然的，在使用樹狀架構來產生二維正交碼的機制下，新的二維正交變數展頻因子碼提供了多碼(multicode)及可變長度(variable-length)展頻的方法來達到在 MC/DS-CDMA 系統中支援 B3G 系統中的多媒體及多速率的資料傳輸。

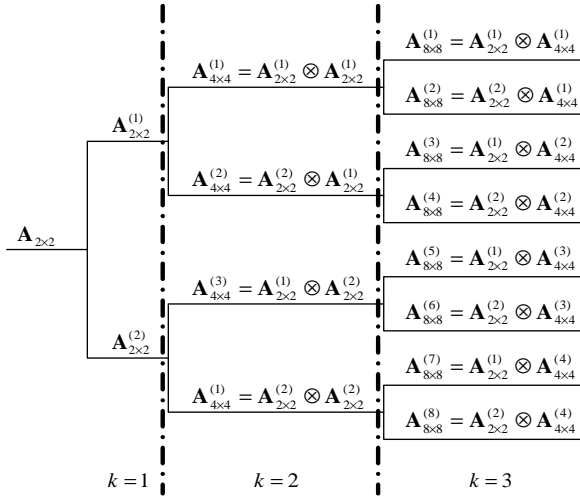


Fig. 2-1. 二維正交展頻因子碼樹狀架構($M=N=2^k$)

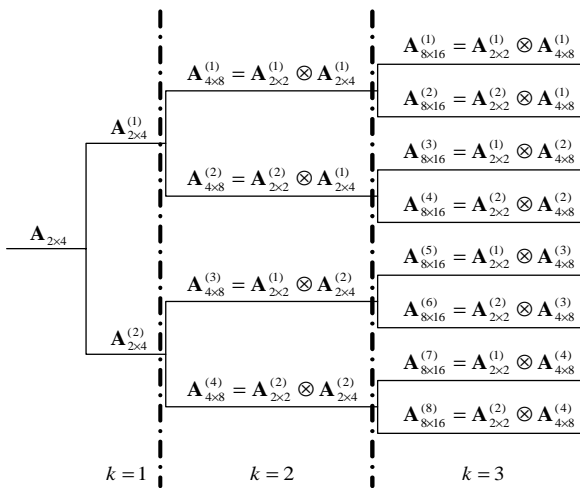


Fig. 2-2. 二維正交展頻因子碼樹狀架構
($M=2^k, N=2^{k+\alpha}, \alpha=1$)

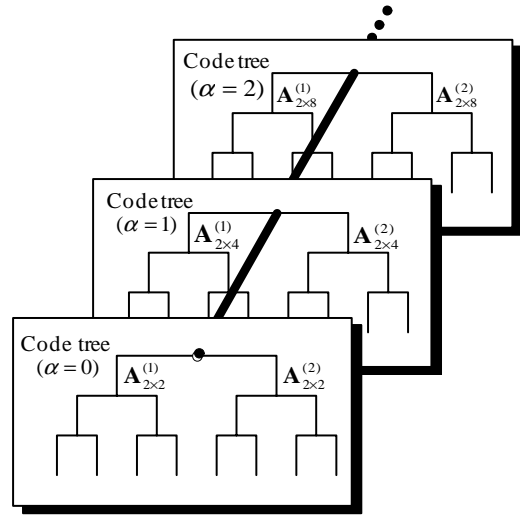


Fig. 2-3. 二維正交展頻碼的全樹狀圖

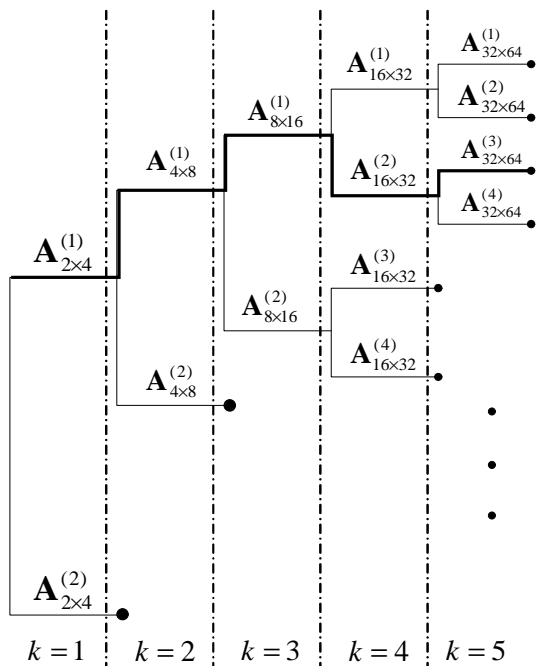


Fig. 2-4. 二維碼的樹狀圖

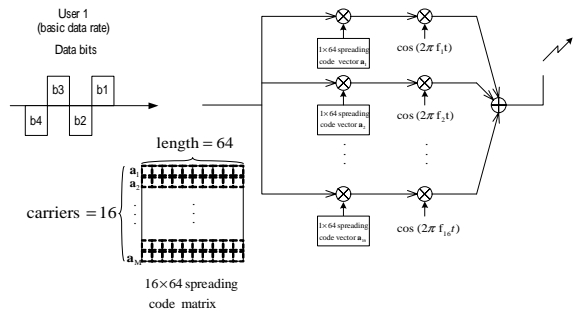


Fig. 2-5. 可變展頻碼長度的多速率架構(基本)

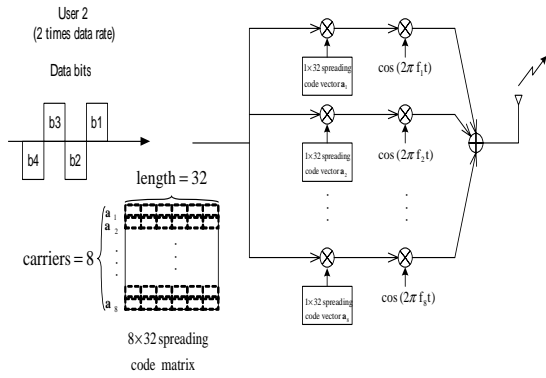


Fig. 2.6. 可變展頻碼長度的多速率架構 (二倍 基本)

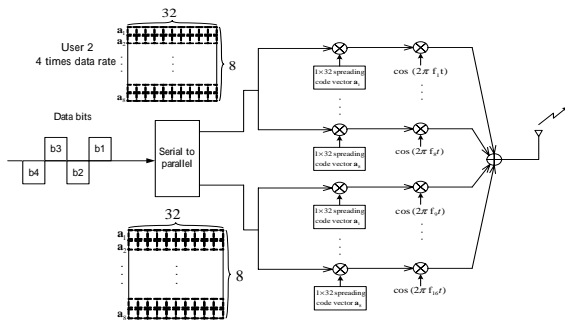


Fig. 2.7. 多碼傳輸模式

第三部分：智慧型天線及多用戶偵測

在此部分，我們提出了兩種多天線低複雜度多用戶檢測接收機，分別為：

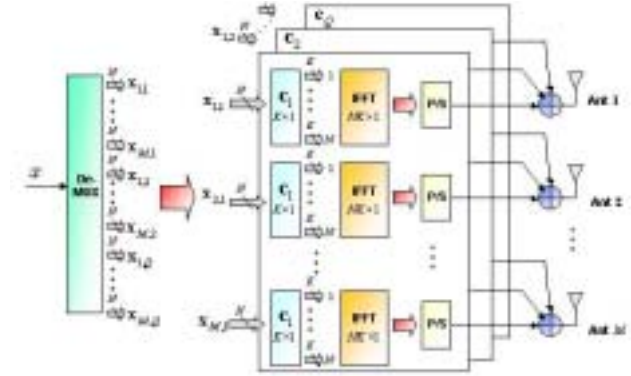
- (1) 多天線應用共扼梯度(Conjugate Gradient) 法則[4]之連續干擾消除接收機
- (2) 多天線低複雜度部分適應性(Partially Adaptive, PA)平行干擾消除接收機

此兩種接收機是設計部分適應性旁波瓣消除器(Generalized Sidelobe Canceller, GSC)有效的將干擾消除，其核心干擾消除演算法分別採用共扼梯度法則及奎諾夫(Krylov)子空間技術，最大的特點為不需做複雜之反矩陣運算且運算量低，因此有效降低系統複雜度；有關吾人所提出之干擾消除演算法，其設計方法已在子計畫三的報告中有更詳細的敘述。

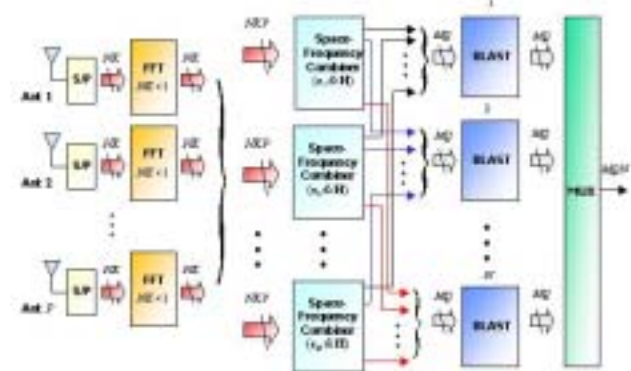
在這個子計畫中，我們建立了多天線多用戶檢測干擾消除法則，並建立系統之架構與模擬環境，經由電腦模擬探討並比較各種演算法的效能表現。系統模擬參數如下，我們定義輸出 SINR 為干擾消除器輸出端之訊號能量與干擾加雜訊能量之比值，進遠比(Near-Far-Ratio, NFR)為在解展頻前干擾能量與訊號能量之比值，接收端配置 4 根天線、使用碼長 31 之高德碼(Gold Code)，每個用戶有 4 個路徑延遲，平均分佈在 $[0, 3T_c]$ ， T_c 為碼片長度。

Fig. 3-2. 呈現出本計畫所提出之干擾消除演算法在 $P=7$ 時即可逼近 MMSE 法則，因此可大幅減少運算量，Fig. 3-3 呈現出本計畫所發展之演算法在用戶數增加時亦能逼近 MMSE 法則，由以上之模擬

結果可看出共扼梯度法則與奎諾夫子空間技術能逼近 MMSE 法則，其最大之優點為能有效降低運算量及減少領航訊號之數目。



3-(a)



(b)

Fig. 3-1. : (a) MIMO MC-CDMA 傳送機架構 (b) MIMO MC-CDMA 接收機架構

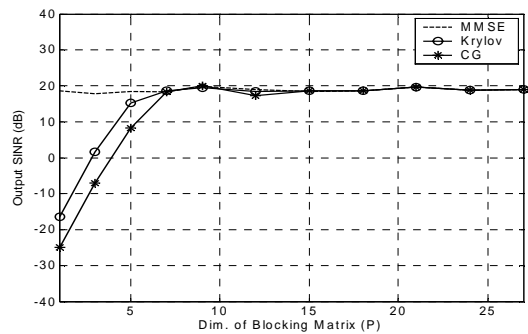


Fig.3-2. : 在 $K=20$ 、 $NFR=20$ dB 及 $SNR=0$ dB 條件下，輸出 SINR 對部分適應維度之關係圖。

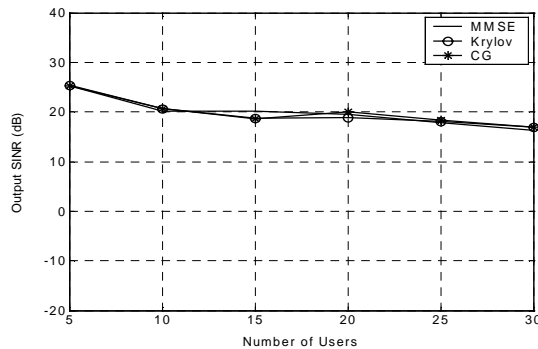


Fig. 3-3. : 在 $P=10$ 、 $NFR=20$ dB 及 $SNR=0$ dB 條件下，輸出 SINR 對用戶數之關係圖。

第四部分：同步與通道估計技術

In this project, we will derive optimal synchronous frequency-domain spread OFDM-CDMA receivers and evaluate their performance.

Optimal detection of a wideband signal like that generated by a OFDM-CDMA transmitter calls for fast and accurate channel estimation so that data demodulation can be accomplished. Many channel estimation proposals have been reported and evaluated. A survey of the existing estimators concludes that the model-based least-square fitting (MB-LSF) algorithm can serve our application well. Since the 2-D block selecting of MB-LSF is critical to its performance, we will study how the system performance is affected by the 2-D block selection and obtain the optimal system parameters. The MB-LSF algorithm does not need the matrix inversion operation and channel statistics like the channel correlation matrix and the noise power level. Moreover, MB-LSF is independent of the block length used while for the conventional LMMSE method larger block size means larger matrix size and more cumbersome matrix inversion. We assume that the orthogonal Walsh codes are used by the system as the spreading codes.

The numerical examples given below assume a synchronous OFDM-CDMA system with a bandwidth of 20 MHz and 64 subchannels--the same as the processing gain. We use the family of Walsh codes as our signature codes. Different Doppler spread of fading channel is investigated, but we assume perfect synchronization of carrier frequency. For example, Doppler spread of the fading channel as the carrier frequency 5GHz at mobile speed of 50km/hr is 200Hz. The channel is setup as Table I.

Tap	Delay	Frac. Power
0	$0 \cdot T_c$	0.8
1	$6 \cdot T_c$	0.2

TABLE I
PARAMETERS OF A TWO-TAP STATIC CHANNEL MODEL

The numerical performance of synchronous OFDM-CDMA systems employing an MB-LSF channel estimator will demonstrate that non-perfect channel estimation results in MAI even if synchronous orthogonal Walsh codes are used. As mentioned before, we model a 2D channel response block by a quadratic surface. The ensuing numerical examples assume that $L_i = 68$ and $L_n = 1, 8$ or 64 . Since 20 MHz is a large bandwidth which is the standard of IEEE 802.11a, the channel response in frequency domain will vary seriously due to selective fading. We have to choose proper L_i and L_n such that the model is suffice for accurately representing the true channel responses.

Fig. 4-1 plots the system performance with perfect channel knowledge. Since we use the orthogonal code (Walsh code) as the spreading code, there is no MAI when perfect CSI is available.

Fig. 4-2 shows the system with QAM modulation and $L_n = 1$. Fig. 4-3, Fig. 4-4, and Fig. 4-5 plot the system performance when $L_n = 1, 8, 64$, respectively. As the channel estimator with a larger L_n tends to yield

smaller noise-induced error but larger modeling error. Thus at low SNRs where the bit error rate (BER) is primarily caused by noise, larger L_n brings about better BER performance while at high SNRs BER is mainly due to the modeling error, a reverse trend is noticed. We conclude that the choice of L_n is a tradeoff between modeling error and the noise-induced error.

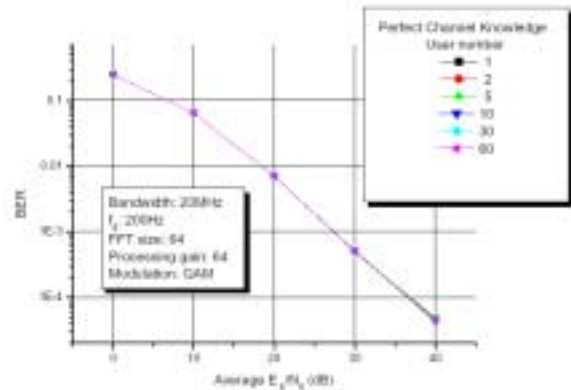


Fig. 4-1. Performance of synchronous OFDM-CDMA systems with QAM modulation and perfect CSI.

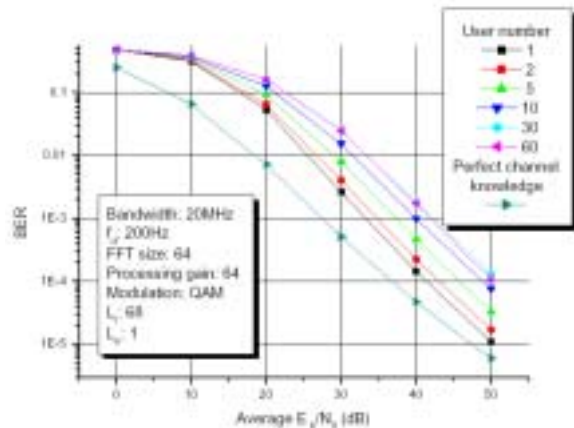


Fig. 4-2. Performance of synchronous OFDM-CDMA systems with QAM and $L_n=1$.

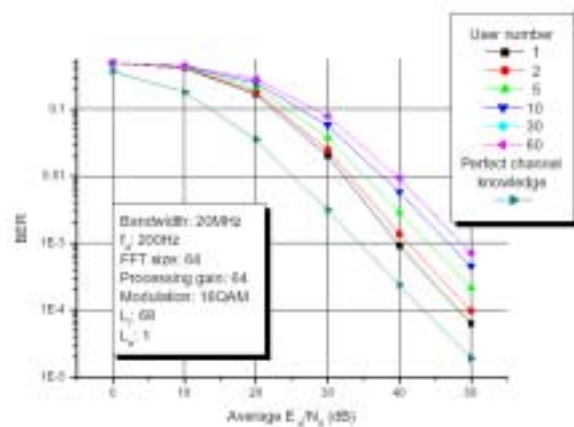


Fig. 4-3. Performance of synchronous OFDM-CDMA systems with 16QAM and $L_n=1$.

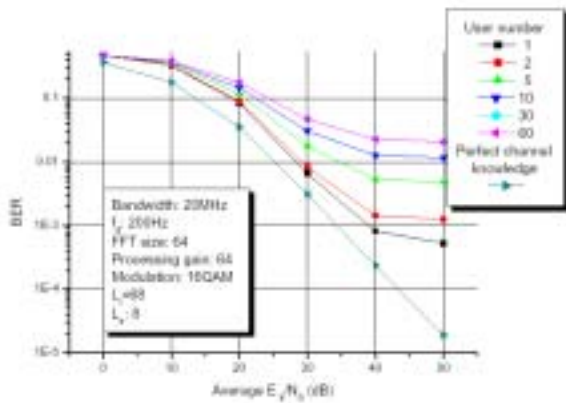


Fig. 4-4. Performance of synchronous OFDM-CDMA systems with 16QAM and $L_n=8$.

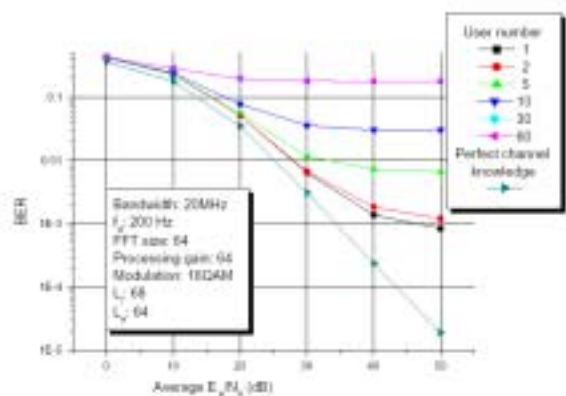


Fig. 4-5. Performance of synchronous OFDM-CDMA systems with 16QAM and $L_n=64$.

四、成果自評

在本計畫中，我們以 OFDM/CDMA 技術為基礎之 B3G 技術，發展出可調性調變與通道編碼 (adaptive channel coding)，可調性傳送分集控制 (adaptive transmitter antenna diversity) 等。本年度我們完成了 (一)、性能極佳的通道預測法可用於可調性調變系統，(二)、可變長度的二維展頻碼，適用於多速率系統，(三)、兩種多天線低複雜度多用戶檢測接收機，分別為：(1)多天線應用共扼梯度 (Conjugate Gradient) 法則 [4] 之連續干擾消除接收機及 (2) 多天線低複雜度部分適應性 (Partially Adaptive, PA) 平行干擾消除接收機，(四)、適用於 OFDM-CDMA 系統的以模式為基礎之最小平方逼近 (Model-based Least-square Fitting, MB-LSF) 二維通道估測器，並推導出最佳的同步與非同步接收機架構。各個子計畫皆已達成原先設定之目標，部分成果並已發表或投稿了數篇相關論文。

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