DS-CDMA 系统时域同步设计及仿真

摘 要

码分多址技术即 CDMA 技术,原理是利用不同的地址码区分地址。CDMA 接入技术被广泛应用在第三代移动通信系统、北斗导航系统、GPS 全球定位系统等各个领域,其在移动通信系统中发挥着重要作用。码分多址技术具有系统容量大、抗干扰能力强、频带利用率高、频率规划灵活扩展简单、信息隐蔽性好、系统通信质量更佳等优点。但是码分多址技术受限于多径干扰和多址干扰。

现实生活中应用最多的就是直接序列码分多址技术以下简称为 DS-CDMA 技术。本次课题研究的是 DS-CDMA 系统的时域同步设计及仿真。

此次仿真以 Simulink 为平台,对直接序列频扩码分多址通信系统和其时域同步部分进行建模,设计一种单停顿滑动相关时间同步方法,分别在等增益合并和最大比合并两种方式下仿真了误码率和信噪比之间的关系曲线。同时计算出捕获概率曲线,为研究直接序列扩频通信系统提供了一些参考。

关键词: DS-CDMA; 时域同步仿真; 信噪比; 捕获概率; 单停顿滑动相关法

Abstract

CDMA technology is based on different address codes. CDMA access technology is widely used in the third generation mobile communication system, Beidou navigation system, GPS global positioning system and other fields, which plays an important role in the mobile communication system. Code division multiple access technology has the advantages of large system capacity, strong anti-interference ability, high frequency band utilization, flexible and simple frequency planning, good information concealment and better system communication quality. However, CDMA technology is limited by multipath interference and multiple access interference.

Direct sequence code division multiple access (DS-CDMA) technology is the most widely used technology in real life, hereinafter referred to as DS-CDMA technology. In this paper, the design and Simulation of time-domain synchronization for DS-CDMA system is studied.

In this simulation, Simulink is used as the platform to model the DS-CDMA communication system and its time-domain synchronization part, and a single pause sliding correlation time synchronization method is designed. The relation curves between BER and SNR are simulated in two ways of equal gain combination and maximum ratio combination, respectively. At the same time, the acquisition probability curve is calculated, which provides some reference for the study of DS-CDMA communication system.

Key Words: DS-CDMA; time domain synchronous simulation; signal-to-noise ratio; acquisition probability; single pause sliding correlation metho

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