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Paper

Study of Coupling Loop Interference Canceller for SC-FDE Wireless System with High Order Modulation

Tomoyuki Suzuki † 1, Masato Yokoi † 2, Hotaka Ogawa † 1, Hiroyuki Hamazumi † 3 (member) and Tomohiko Kimura † 4 (member)

Abstract: In wireless transmission for broadcasting services, such as wireless cameras, OFDM, which has excellent multipath resistance, is used.

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) has been widely used, but in recent years, the Single Carrier - Frequency Domain Equalization (SC-FDE) method has been attracting attention because it combines good power efficiency with multipath resistance through frequency domain equalization. The booster of the SC-FDE method, which contributes to extending the transmission distance, is a regenerative relay that demodulates and remodulates the received data and retransmits it. This allows the construction of a Decode and Forward relay (DF) that can achieve relaying without signal degradation. However, in relaying using the same frequency , multipath and coupling loop interference (CLI) become problems. We have been studying a CLI canceller for the SC-FDE method that can expand the transmission area while efficiently using the frequency band. However, there was an issue that the steady-state error after the convergence of the cancellation algorithm was large and it could not handle high-order modulation. In this paper, we propose a CLI canceller using a Unique Word (UW) that is inserted as a reference signal into the transmission signal of the SC-FDE method, and show the possibility of constructing a Single Frequency Network (SFN) that supports high-order modulation.

Keywords: SC-FDE, booster, CLI canceller , micrometer waveband, high order modulation

1. Introduction

Wireless cameras, which can transmit video and audio wirelessly in the production of sports broadcasts, music programs, and other such programs, enable highly mobile program production without the constraints of cables.

In mobile wireless transmission of program material from wireless cameras and other devices, OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) is used, which has excellent resistance to multipath interference. In recent years, however, single carrier-frequency domain equalization (SC-FDE) has become popular, which combines power efficiency with multipath resistance through frequency domain equalization.

In particular, the SC-FDE method for professional wireless cameras using millimeter wave bands has been attracting attention.

It is a valuable piece of filming equipment that can transmit HDTV and UHDTV signals with low latency.1) However, millimeter wave radio waves are subject to high attenuation, resulting in a narrow coverage area.

The authors have proposed a method for applying SC-FDE to the millimeter wave band.

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We have investigated a single frequency network (SFN) booster using a coupling loop interference (CLI) canceller and demonstrated the possibility of expanding the coverage area. In addition, we have demonstrated that a decode and forward relay (DF) can be configured to demodulate, remodulate, and retransmit the received data, and that relay transmission without signal degradation is possible for low-order modulations below QPSK2). However, the CLI cancellers proposed so far have a large steady-state error and cannot handle high-order modulations above 16QAM2).

Expanding the coverage area using SFN boosters is an effective method not only for millimeter wave bands but also for microwave bands3). In particular, higher-order modulation beyond 64QAM has been standardized using microwave band OFDM4).

In this paper, we propose a CLI cancellation algorithm using UW (Unique Word) inserted in the transmission signal of the SC-FDE system to realize an SFN booster that can handle high-order modulation beyond 16QAM, and further propose the Double RLS algorithm as a sequential coefficient update algorithm for the CLI canceller.

We compared the two algorithms, Recursive Least Square (RLS), and the proposed method for SC-FDE wireless systems supporting high-order modulation. The possibility of constructing a CLI canceller is examined by computer simulation. This will be clarified through the analysis.

Journal of the Institute of Image Information and Television Engineers, Vol. 78, No. 4, pp. 499-509 (2024)

(135) 499

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論 文

高次変調を行うSC-FDE無線伝送システムのための回り込みキャンセラの検討

Study of Coupling Loop Interference Canceller for SC-FDE Wireless System with High Order Modulation

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あらまし ワイヤレスカメラをはじめとする放送業務用の無線伝送においては、マルチパス耐性に優れる OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) 方式が広く利用されてきたが、近年は電力効率の良さと周波数領域 等化によるマルチパス耐性を併せ持つ SC-FDE (Single Carrier - Frequency Domain Equalization) 方式が注目されて いる. 伝送距離の拡大に資する SC-FDE 方式のブースターは、受信データの復調、再変調を行い再送信する再生中継 (DF: Decode and Forward relay)を構成でき、信号劣化のない中継が実現できる. しかし、同一周波数によるリ レー中継では、マルチパスや回り込み波 (CLI: Coupling Loop Interference) が問題となる. 筆者らは、周波数帯域を 有効に利用しつつ伝送エリアを拡大できる SC-FDE 方式に対応する回り込み (CLI) キャンセラを検討してきた. しか しながら、キャンセルアルゴリズムの収束後の定常誤差が大きく、高次の変調に対応できない課題があった. 本論文 では、SC-FDE 方式の送信信号に参照信号として挿入する UW (Unique Word)を用いた CLI キャンセラを提案し、高 次変調に対応した SFN (Single Frequency Network) 構築の可能性を示す.

キーワード: SC-FDE, ブースター, CLIキャンセラ, マイクロ波帯, 多値化

1.まえがき

スポーツ中継や音楽番組などの制作業務において無線で 映像や音声を伝送できるワイヤレスカメラは、ケーブルの 制約がなく機動性が高い番組制作が実現できる.

ワイヤレスカメラなどの番組素材の移動無線伝送において は、マルチパス耐性に優れるOFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) 方式が広く利用されてきたが、近年は 電力効率の良さと周波数領域等化によるマルチパス耐性を併 せ持つSC-FDE (Single Carrier - Frequency Domain Equalization) 方式が注目されている.特に、ミリ波帯を用 いたSC-FDE方式の業務用ワイヤレスカメラは、高品質な HDTV 信号やUHDTV 信号を低遅延で伝送できる貴重な撮 影機材である¹⁾.しかし、ミリ波帯の電波は減衰が大きく、 カバーエリアが狭くなる課題がある.

筆者らは、ミリ波帯においてSC-FDE方式に適用できる回

2023年12月18日受付, 2024年3月12日再受付, 2024年6月6日採録

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映像情報メディア学会誌 Vol. 78, No. 4, pp. 499~509(2024)

り込み (CLI: Coupling Loop Interference) キャンセラを用い たSFN (Single Frequency Network) ブースターの検討を行 い,カバーエリアを拡大できる可能性があることを示してき た.加えて、受信データの復調、再変調を行い再送信する再 生中継 (DF: Decode and Forward relay)が構成でき、QPSK 以下の低次変調の場合は信号劣化のない中継伝送が実現可能 であることを明らかにしてきた²⁾.しかし、これまでに提案 した CLI キャンセラは定常誤差が大きく、16QAM以上の高 次の変調には対応できない課題があった²⁾.

SFN ブースターによるカバーエリアの拡大は、ミリ波帯 のみならずマイクロ波帯³⁾においても有効な手法である. 特に、64QAMを超える高次変調は、マイクロ波帯OFDM による標準化の実績がある⁴⁾.

本論文では、16QAMを超えるような高次の変調に対応 できるSFNブースターを実現するため、SC-FDE方式の送 信信号に挿入されるUW (Unique Word)を用いたCLIキャ ンセルアルゴリズムを提案し、さらにCLIキャンセラの逐 次係数更新アルゴリズムとしてDouble RLSアルゴリズム を提案する.従来のLMS (Least Mean Square), RLS (Recursive Least Square)の両アルゴリズム方式との比較 を行い、高次変調に対応したSC-FDE 無線システム用の CLIキャンセラを構築できる可能性を計算機シミュレー ションにより明らかにする.

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2. SC-FDE method

The SC-FDE system adds a reference signal to a single-carrier transmission signal and transmits it, and uses the reference signal to perform frequency domain equalization at the receiver. The SC-FDE system has a smaller ratio of average power to peak power than the OFDM system, which allows for a larger amplifier output power. Figure 1(a) shows a block diagram of the transmitter section of the SC-FDE system, and Figure 1(b) shows a block diagram of the receiver section.

In the transmission section of the SC-FDE system, a UW is inserted as a reference signal into the transmission signal that has been QAM modulated (QAM mod.), and the signal is transmitted through a transmitting filter. The transmission signal structure is as shown in Figure 2. By inserting a UW before and after the signal block, it is possible to enhance multipath resistance in addition to frequency domain equalization on the receiving side.

Let N be the block size , M be the data block size , and L be the transmission block size. When the data block is frequency-domain transformed (FFT: Fast Fourier Translation) on the receiving side,

A block of size M + N is used, combining the latter half of UWF and the first half of UWB. The UW code is the Zadoff-Chu code5) (hereafter referred to as Chu code), which has a constant amplitude and excellent autocorrelation characteristics. The same Chu code is used for both UWF and UWB.

Even if the Chu code is cyclically shifted, the Chu code maintains its continuity and its characteristics do not change. Therefore, UWF and UWB are connected continuously.

In the receiving section, the received signal is filtered by a receiving filter, and then the signal is transformed into the frequency domain. The signal is then subjected to a fast Fourier transform (FFT) and then subjected to frequency domain equalization (FDE) to remove

The channel characteristics required for frequency domain equalization are estimated using a known UW.

noise, multipath interference, nonlinear distortion, and other transmission path characteristics that are added durin



M+N

Figure 2 Block diagram of SC-FDE

In order to suppress noise, interference, and distortion components contained in UWr, filter processing (Block filter) is performed for each FFT block after frequency domain conversion. The filtered UWr (for a block of the size of the first half of UWF and the second half of UWB combined) is N

The UW generator (UW gen.) generates

The transmission channel characteristics are estimated by dividing by UWtrue (CE: Channel Estimation). The received signal is divided by the estimated transmission channel characteristics (FDE) and filtered with a roll-off filter (NYQ filter) that satisfies the Nyquist criterion. Finally, the signal is converted from the frequency domain to the time domain (IFFT) and QAM demodulated (QAM Demo.), making it possible to extract only the original transmitted signal components.

3. Booster

A booster amplifies the received signal and retransmits it at the same frequency. This is an easy way to extend the transmission distance, but there are issues with this method, such as the radio waves emitted from the transmitting antenna being reflected back to the receiving antenna, degrading the transmission characteristics, and the booster causing oscillation.

In addition, there is a multipath in the propagation path from the parent station to the booster, so it is necessary to achieve both CLI cancellation and multipath equalization. To solve these problems, a previous study investigated a booster that combines a CLI canceller and time-domain multipath equalization, and demonstrated its effectiveness in QPSK modulation2).

However, it was not possible to handle high-order modulation.

We investigated a CLI canceller that can handle the modulation.

3.1 Overview of the booster's internal processing

A schematic diagram of the booster configuration is shown in Figure 3. The booster's received signal y(n) is expressed as the sum of the parent station signal s(n), the parent station signal multipath g(n), the interference signal qH(n)u(n), and noise nAWGN(n) as shown in equation (1).

$$y(n) = s(n) + g(n) + \boldsymbol{q}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n) + n_{\text{AWGN}}(n)$$
(1)

Here, the diffraction wave qH(n)u(n) is the booster output signal u(n) multiplied by the diffraction path characteristic qH(n), and []H is the operator representing the Hermite transpose.



Fig. 3 Booster with CLI canceller

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2. SC-FDE方式

SC-FDE方式は、シングルキャリヤの送信信号に参照信 号を付加して送信し、受信側で参照信号を利用して周波数 領域等化を行う方式である。SC-FDE方式は、OFDM方式 よりもピーク電力に対する平均電力の比が小さく、このた め増幅器の出力電力を大きくできる.図1(a)にSC-FDE方 式の送信部、図1(b)に受信部のブロック図を示す.

SC-FDE方式の送信部において, QAM変調 (QAM mod.) を行った送信信号に参照信号としてUWを挿入し(UW ins.),送信フィルタ(Transmitting filter)を通し送信する. 送信信号の構造は、図2に示すように、信号ブロックの前 後にUWを挿入することで,受信側での周波数領域等化に 加え、マルチパス耐性を高めることができる、UWのブ ロックサイズをN, データブロックサイズをM, 送信ブ ロックサイズをLとする.受信側でのデータブロックを周 波数領域変換 (FFT: Fast Fourier Translation) する際に, UW_F の後半と UW_B の前半を合わせたM + Nサイズのブ ロックを使用する. またUWの符号としては、振幅が一定 で自己相関特性に優れるZadoff-Chu符号⁵⁾(以後Chu符号) を用い、UW_FとUW_Bともに同一のChu符号を用いる. Chu符号は、巡回シフトをしてもChu符号としての連続性 を保ちその特性は変わらない.そのため、UW_FとUW_Bと の間は連続的に接続される.

受信部では、受信信号を受信フィルタ(Receiving filter) にてフィルタリングした後、信号を周波数領域に変換 (FFT)し、伝送路で付加された雑音やマルチパス干渉、非 線形歪みなどの伝送路特性を周波数領域等化(FDE)によ り除去する.周波数領域等化に必要な伝送路特性の推定は、 既知のUWを用いる.伝送路を通り受信した受信参照信号



UW_rに含まれる雑音・干渉・歪成分を抑圧するため,周波 数領域変換後に,FFTブロックごとにフィルタ処理 (Block filter)を行う.フィルタ処理されたUW_r(UW_Fの前 半とUW_Bの後半を合わせたNサイズのブロックに対して FFTする)をUW生成器(UW gen.)により生成された UWtrueにて除算することで伝送路特性を推定する(CE: Channel Estimation).推定した伝送路特性で受信信号を除 算(FDE)し,ナイキスト基準を満たすロールオフフィル タ(NYQ filter)にてフィルタリングする.最後に,周波数 領域から時間領域に変換(IFFT)し,QAM復調(QAM Demo.)することで,本来の送信信号成分のみを取り出す ことが可能となる.

3. ブースター

ブースターは受信信号を増幅し,同一周波数で再送信を 行うものである.伝送距離を簡単に拡大できる手法である が,送信アンテナから放射された電波が受信アンテナに回 り込み,伝送特性を劣化させたり,ブースターが発振を起 こしたりする課題がある.

また,親局からブースターまでの伝搬路にはマルチパス が存在し,CLIキャンセルとマルチパス等化を両立させる 必要がある.これらの課題を解決するために,先行研究で は,CLIキャンセラと時間領域マルチパス等化を組み合わ せたブースターを検討し,QPSKの変調においてその有効 性を示した².

しかし,高次変調には対応できていなかったため,高次 変調に対応するCLIキャンセラの検討を行った.

3.1 ブースター内部処理の概要

図3にブースターの構成の概要図を示す.ブースターの 受信信号y(n)は,親局波s(n),親局波マルチパスg(n),回 り込み波 $q^{H}(n)u(n)$,雑音 $n_{AWGN}(n)$ の和として(1)式のよ うに表される.

$$y(n) = s(n) + g(n) + \boldsymbol{q}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n) + n_{\text{AWGN}}(n)$$
(1)

ここで、回り込み波 $q^{H}(n)u(n)$ はブースター出力信号 u(n)に対して回り込み伝搬路特性 $q^{H}(n)$ を掛けたもの、[]^H はHermite転置を表す演算子である.



⊠ 3 Booster with CLI canceller.

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The interference qH(n)u(n) and the master station multipath g (n) contained in the received signal y(n) are respectively eliminated by the CLI canceller (CLI The interference is removed using a Canceller and a Linear Equalizer, and finally a regenerative repeater mechanism (Re-modulator) is incorporated to demodulate, judge, and re-modulate the signal from the parent station s(n) and retransmit it.

3.1.1 CLI Canceller The CLI canceller block has an

input u(n), an internal adaptive filter (FIR filter) with a tap length of D and a tap coefficient of w(n), which are

$$u(n) = [u(n), u(n-1), \cdots, u(n-D+1)]^T$$
 (2)

$$\boldsymbol{w}(n) = [w(n), w(n-1), \cdots, w(n-D+1)]^T$$
(3)

The output signal of the adaptive filter is expressed as wH(n)u(n).

Moreover, the signal y0(n) after CLI cancellation is

$$y_0(n) = y(n) - \boldsymbol{w}^H(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n)$$
(Four)

This can be expressed as

The adaptive algorithm adjusts the tap coefficient w(n) so that the adaptive filter output wH(n)u(n) approaches the diffraction grating qH(n)u(n) . If a tap coefficient w(n) that satisfies qH(n) = wH(n) can be obtained , the diffraction grating qH(n)u(n) can be completely cancelled. Note that the diffraction grating propagation path characteristic qH(n) has an infinite degree in real space, but if the main diffraction grating components can be expressed by the tap coefficient w(n), the diffraction grating can be cancelled sufficiently.

be able to.

3.1.2 Linear Equalizer Figure 4 shows an overview

of a linear equalizer. For the parent station signal multipath g(n), a linear equalizer is used to perform equalization using the LMS (Least Mean Square) algorithm. The signal yf(n) after the booster receive filter is input, and the algorithm is run to minimize the difference between the demodulated, judged and remodulated signal r(n) and the filter output l(n), and the *calculated tap coefficient wl(n) is* passed to the FIR filter for filtering. The tap coefficient update formula when the step size is μm is expressed as follows:

$$e(n) = r(n) - l(n)$$
 (Five)

$$w_l(n) = w_l(n-1) + \mu_m y_f(n) e^*(n)$$
 (6)

The LMS step size μm of the linear equalizer is set small in order to suppress steady-state errors.



Figure 4 Linear Equalizer

This will reduce the error in the steady state.

3.1.3 Demodulation, decision and remodulation

Extract the data portion from the linearly equalized signal I(n),

The bit is determined by QAM demodulation. The bit-determined *signal* is then QAM modulated again to restore the parent station signal s(n). Furthermore, the UW true value UWtrue(n) regenerated within the booster is added in the same way as the transmission signal in Figure 2. By performing this demodulation, determination, and re-modulation, it is possible to completely eliminate relay degradation. 3.1.4 Booster Processing Delay The

booster output signal u(n) is delayed by the filtering process in the booster. In the computer simulations in this paper, a filtering delay of 28 samples is assumed to occur in the Transmitting Filter and the Receiving Filter, respectively, and a total of 56 samples is set as the Booster delay, which is the delay from reception to equalization processing, CLI cancellation, remodulation, and transmission. The Booster delay value does not affect the linear equalizer in the booster and the loop cancellation performance. However, in the receiver, in areas where both the parent station wave s(n) and the booster wave u(n) are received, if the delay time difference between the parent station wave and the booster wave exceeds the equalization range by the UW (corresponding to the length of N in Figure 2), the frequency domain equalization performance may deteriorate2).

Other simulation parameters are shown in Tables 1 to 4 of Chapter 4. The results are

shown in Table 3. 3.2 Conventional CLI

Canceller The configuration of the CLI canceller proposed in Reference 2) is shown in Figure 5. To distinguish it from the computer simulation described later,

this method is referred to as the "Data method (Data)."

Tap update calculations are performed for all data blocks of lock length L. Tap weights are updated without distinguishing between UW and Data.

In the reference 2), the taps are updated based on the gradient descent method (GD), and the update formula for the tap coefficient w(n) is given by the step size \ddot{y} , the signal y0(n) after CLI cancellation, and the complex conjugate $u^*(n)$ of u(n), as follows:

$$w(n) = w(n-1) + \mu y_0(n) u^*(n)$$
(7)

This can be expressed as

In this paper, we also use a recursive least squares (RLS) algorithm to achieve the conventional method.

RLS (Reduced Least Square) algorithm6) applied to the data

We also prepared the data (Data) and compared it with the proposed method shown in the next section.



Figure 5 Previously proposed CLI canceller.

Paper ÿ Study on Coupling Interference Canceller for SC-FDE Wireless Transmission System Using High-Order Modulation

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受信信号y(n)に含まれる回り込み波 $q^{H}(n)u(n)$,親局波マ ルチパスg(n)は、それぞれ、CLIキャンセラ(CLI Canceller)と線形等化器(Linear Equalizer)により除去し、 最後に復調・判定・再変調を行う再生中継の機構(Remodulator)を組み込み、親局波s(n)を復元して再送信する.

3.1.1 CLIキャンセラ (CLI Canceller)

CLIキャンセラブロックは、ブロックへの入力をu(n)、 内部の適応フィルタ (FIR Filter)のタップ長をD、タップ 係数をw(n)とし、それぞれ、

$$\boldsymbol{u}(n) = [u(n), u(n-1), \cdots, u(n-D+1)]^T$$
(2)

$$\boldsymbol{w}(n) = [w(n), w(n-1), \cdots, w(n-D+1)]^T$$
(3)

と表され、適応フィルタの出力信号は、 $w^{H}(n)u(n)$ となる. また、CLIキャンセル後の信号 $y_{0}(n)$ は、

$$y_0(n) = y(n) - \boldsymbol{w}^H(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n) \tag{4}$$

と表される.

適応アルゴリズムは、適応フィルタの出力 $w^{H}(n)u(n)v$ が、 回り込み波 $q^{H}(n)u(n)$ に近づくようタップ係数w(n)を調整 する. $q^{H}(n) = w^{H}(n)$ を満たすタップ係数w(n)が得られれ ば、回り込み波 $q^{H}(n)u(n)$ を完全にキャンセルすることが できる.なお、回り込み伝搬路特性 $q^{H}(n)$ は、実空間上で 無限の次数を持つが、主要な回り込み成分をタップ係数 w(n)で表現できれば、充分に回り込み波をキャンセルする ことができる.

3.1.2 線形等化器 (Linear Equalizer)

図4に線形等化器の概要を示す.親局波マルチパスg(n)に関しては,線形等化器 (Linear Equalizer)を用いてLMS (Least Mean Square)アルゴリズムにより等化を行う. ブースター受信フィルタ後の信号 $y_f(n)$ を入力とし,復調・ 判定・再変調を行った信号r(n)とフィルタ出力l(n)の差を 最小化するようアルゴリズムを動作させ,それにより計算 したタップ係数 $w_l(n)$ をFIR Filterに渡しフィルタリングを 行う.ステップサイズを μ_m としたときのタップ係数の更 新式は次式のように表される.

$$e(n) = r(n) - l(n) \tag{5}$$

 $w_l(n) = w_l(n-1) + \mu_m y_f(n) e^*(n)$ (6)

なお,線形等化器のLMS Step size μ_mについては,定常誤 差を抑える観点から小さく設定する.これにより収束速度は



☑4 Linear Equalizer.

落ちるが、定常状態における誤差を減らすことができる.

3.1.3 復調·判定·再変調

線形等化後の信号*l*(*n*)から,データ部分を切り出し, QAM復調することでビット判定する.ビット判定した信 号を再度QAM変調し,親局波*s*(*n*)を復元する.さらに, ブースター内で再生したUW真値のUW_{true}(*n*)を図2の送信 信号と同様に付加する.この復調・判定・再変調を行うこ とで,中継劣化を完全になくすことが可能となる.

3.1.4 ブースター処理遅延

ブースター出力信号u(n)は、ブースター内におけるフィ ルタリング処理により遅延して出力される.本論文の計算 機シミュレーションでは、Transmitting Filterと Receiving Filterにおいて、それぞれ、28 sampleのフィル タリング遅延が発生するとし、合計56 sampleを受信から 等化処理やCLIキャンセルを行い再変調して送信するまで の遅延Booster delayと設定した.Booster delayの値は、 ブースター内の線形等化器と回り込みキャンセル性能には 影響は及ぼさない.しかし、受信機においては、親局波 s(n)とブースター波u(n)を両方受けるエリアでは、親局波 とブースター波の遅延時間差がUWによる等化範囲(図2、 Nの長さに相当)を超えると、周波数領域等化性能が低下 する場合がある².

その他のシミュレーションパラメータは第4章の表1~ 表3に記す.

3.2 従来方式CLIキャンセラ

文献²⁾で提案したCLIキャンセラの構成を図5に示す. 後述する計算機シミュレーションでの区別のため,こちら の手法を「データ方式(Data)」と表記する.図2に示したブ ロック長Lのデータブロックすべてでタップ更新の計算を 行う.UWとDataを区別せずタップ重みを更新する.

文献²⁾では、最急降下法 (GD: Gradient Descent) をベースにしたタップ更新を行っており、タップ係数w(n)の更新式は、ステップサイズ μ 、CLIキャンセル後信号 $y_0(n)$,u(n)の複素共役 $u^*(n)$ を用いて、

$$\boldsymbol{w}(n) = \boldsymbol{w}(n-1) + \mu \boldsymbol{y}_0(n) \boldsymbol{u}^*(n)$$
⁽⁷⁾

と表される.

また、本論文では、従来方式にRLS (Recursive Least Square) アルゴリズム⁶⁾を適用したデータ方式のRLS (RLS (Data))も用意して次節に示す提案手法との比較を行った.



☑ 5 Previously proposed CLI canceller.

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The tap coefficient update formula by RLS (Data) is the same as that shown in Section 3.5, where d(n) = y0(n). 3.3 CLI Canceller for High-Order Modulation

The CLI canceller proposed in this paper, which uses only UW for learning, is shown in Figure 6. To distinguish it from the computer simulation described later, we refer to this method as the "UW method."

The CLI cancellation method using UW described in this section is the same as the channel characteristic estimation method using UW in the frequency domain equalization (FDE) of the receiver described in Chapter 2.

The UW

part extracted from the received signal y(n) at the booster is If UWbr(n) is the UW signal and the true UW value regenerated within the booster is UWtrue(n), then the difference between these becomes the interference component d(n).

$$d(n) = UW_{br}(n) - UW_{true}(n)$$
(8)

Here, by subtracting UWtrue(n), which corresponds to the parent station wave s(n), from equation (1), the interference component d(n) becomes a UW consisting *only* of the parent station wave multipath g(n), the diffraction wave qH(n)u(n), and the noise nAWGN(n) component.

The interference component d(n) is input to the adaptive algorithm as a target value , and the tap coefficient w(n) of the adaptive filter is adjusted so that the retransmitted signal u(n) approaches d(n). The adjustment of the adaptive filter taps is controlled so that it is performed only in the UW portion.

The adaptive algorithm used is the Double RLS algorithm, which uses two stages of the proposed RLS algorithm. The LMS and RLS algorithms6) were used as comparison algorithms. In addition, the GD (Data) method, which updates the tap weights without distinguishing between the conventional UW and Data, and the GD (UW) method, which updates the tap coefficients only in the UW portion, were prepared. The update formula used was the one shown in Section 3.2 for the conventional CLI canceller. 3.4 LMS Algorithm

The update formula for the tap coefficient w(n) using the LMS algorithm is described by the following formula using the step size μ , the interference component *d* (n), the filtered output wH(n)u(n), and the booster output signal u(n). Note that the step size and input signal are different from those of the LMS algorithm used in the linear equalizer.

$$e(n) = d(n) - \boldsymbol{w}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n)$$
(9)

$$w(n) = w(n-1) + \mu u(n)e^*(n)$$
 (Ten)

The step size µ of the LMS used in the CLI canceller is a linear equalizer.



Fig. 6 CLI canceller using UW for adaptive algorithm

502 (138)

This is to allow the step size to follow the fluctuations of the CLI, but while the convergence speed improves, the steady-state error increases.

3.5 RLS Algorithm Evaluation

Function for the RLS Algorithm

e

$$J_{\text{RLS}}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{n-i} \left| d(i) - \boldsymbol{w}^{H}(n) \boldsymbol{u}(i) \right|$$
(11)

J is the forgetting factor ÿ As such,

The RLS algorithm, which incorporates past signals as weights into the evaluation function, is characterized by its high convergence. The update formula is as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{k}(n) = \frac{\lambda^{-1} \boldsymbol{P}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}{1 - \lambda^{-1} \boldsymbol{u}^{H}(n) \boldsymbol{P}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}$$
(12)

$$\boldsymbol{e}(n) = \boldsymbol{d}(n) - \boldsymbol{w}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n)$$
⁽¹³⁾

$$\mathbf{v}(n) = \mathbf{w}(n-1) + \mathbf{k}(n)e(n) \tag{14}$$

$$P(n) = \lambda^{-1} P(n-1)$$

- $\lambda^{-1} k(n) u^{H}(n) P(n-1)$ (15)

where k(n) is the gain vector and P(n) is the sum of the correlation matrices of the inputs.

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{n-i} \, \boldsymbol{u}(i) \boldsymbol{u}^{H}(i)$$
(16)

Inverse \ddot{y} This is an estimate of -1(n).

matrix of 3.6 Double RLS algorithm

Figure 7 shows the Double RLS algorithm.

The structure of the (DRLS) algorithm is shown below.

Two RLS filters are used in parallel, and the output of the first RLS filter, w1 H(n)u(n), uses the interference component d1(n) and the booster output signal u(n) as input, and is the same as the filter output when a normal RLS algorithm is used.

$$\boldsymbol{k}_{1}(n) = \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-1} \boldsymbol{P}_{1}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}{1 - \lambda_{1}^{-1} \boldsymbol{u}^{H}(n) \boldsymbol{P}_{1}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}$$
(17)

$$e_1(n) = d_1(n) - \boldsymbol{w}_1^H(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n)$$
 (18)

$$w_1(n) = w_1(n-1) + k_1(n)e_1(n)$$
(19)



Fig. 7 Double RLS algorithm.

Journal of the Institute of Image Information and Television Engineers Vol. 78, No. 4 (2024)

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Unauthorized use of original papers or translated papers is prohibited. For details, please refer to the copyright regulations of the Institute of Image Information and Television Engineers RLS (Data) によるタップ係数更新式は、3.5節に示す式に おいて、 $d(n) = y_0(n)$ とした場合と同じになる.

3.3 高次変調対応CLIキャンセラ

本論文にて提案する,UWのみを学習に使用するCLI キャンセラの構成を図6に示す.後述する計算機シミュ レーションでの区別のため,こちらの手法を「UW方式 (UW)」と表記する.なお,本節で述べるUWを用いたCLI キャンセル手法は,第2章で述べた,受信部の周波数領域 等化 (FDE) におけるUWを用いた伝送路特性推定手法と は異なる.

ブースターにて受信信号y(n)から取り出したUW部分を UW $_{br}(n)$, ブースター内で再生したUW真値をUW $_{true}(n)$ と すると,これらの差分が干渉成分d(n)となる.

$$d(n) = UW_{br}(n) - UW_{true}(n)$$
(8)

ここで、干渉成分d(n)は(1)式から、親局波s(n)に相当 するUW_{true}(n)を減算することで、親局波マルチパスg(n)、 回り込み波 $q^{H}(n)u(n)$ 、雑音 $n_{AWGN}(n)$ 成分のみで構成され たUWとなる.

干渉成分d(n)は目標値として適応アルゴリズムに入力 し,再送信信号u(n)がd(n)に近づくように適応フィルタの タップ係数w(n)を調整する.適応フィルタのタップの調整 はUW部分のみで行うように制御する.

適応アルゴリズムには、提案アルゴリズムである RLSを 2段併用したDouble RLSアルゴリズムを用いる.比較アル ゴリズムとして、LMSアルゴリズムと RLSアルゴリズム⁶⁾ を使用した.また、従来のUWとDataを区別せずタップ 重みを更新する GD (Data) 方式と、UW 部分でのみタップ 係数の更新を行う GD (UW) 方式を用意した.更新式は3.2 節従来方式 CLI キャンセラに示したものを使用した.

3.4 LMSアルゴリズム

LMSアルゴリズムによるタップ係数w(n)の更新式は, ステップサイズ μ , 干渉成分d(n), フィルタ後出力 $w^{H}(n)u(n)$, ブースター出力信号u(n)を用いて,以下の式 で記述される.なお,線形等化器で用いているLMSアル ゴリズムとはステップサイズや入力信号が異なる.

$$e(n) = d(n) - \boldsymbol{w}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n)$$
(9)

$$w(n) = w(n-1) + \mu u(n)e^{*}(n)$$
 (10)

CLIキャンセラに用いるLMSのStep size µは線形等化器



 $\boxtimes 6$ CLI canceller using UW for adaptive algorithm.

に用いるLMSのstep size μ_m よりも大きく設定する. これ は、CLIの変動に追従させるためであるが、収束速度は向 上する一方、定常誤差が増えることになる.

3.5 RLSアルゴリズム

RLSアルゴリズムの評価関数Jは、忘却係数をんとして、

$$J_{\text{RLS}}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{n-i} \left| d(i) - \boldsymbol{w}^{H}(n) \boldsymbol{u}(i) \right|$$
(11)

と表される.過去の信号を重みとして評価関数に組み込ん でいるRLSアルゴリズムは,収束性が高いことが特徴とし てあげられる.更新式は以下のようになる.

$$\boldsymbol{k}(n) = \frac{\lambda^{-1} \boldsymbol{P}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}{1 - \lambda^{-1} \boldsymbol{u}^{H}(n) \boldsymbol{P}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}$$
(12)

$$e(n) = d(n) - \boldsymbol{w}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n)$$
(13)

$$\boldsymbol{w}(n) = \boldsymbol{w}(n-1) + \boldsymbol{k}(n)\boldsymbol{e}(n) \tag{14}$$

$$\boldsymbol{P}(n) = \lambda^{-1} \boldsymbol{P}(n-1) - \lambda^{-1} \boldsymbol{k}(n) \boldsymbol{u}^{H}(n) \boldsymbol{P}(n-1)$$
(15)

ここでk(n)はゲインベクトル,P(n)は入力の相関行列の 和である

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{n-i} \boldsymbol{u}(i) \boldsymbol{u}^{H}(i)$$
(16)

の逆行列**Φ**-1(n)の推定値である.

3.6 Double RLSアルゴリズム

図7にRLSアルゴリズムを二つ併用したDouble RLS (DRLS)アルゴリズムの構成を示す.

RLSフィルタを二つ並列で使用しており、1段目のRLS フィルタの出力 $w_1^H(n)u(n)$ は、干渉成分 $d_1(n)$ とブースター 出力信号u(n)を入力に用いており、通常のRLSアルゴリズ ムを用いた際のフィルタ出力と同じになる.

$$\boldsymbol{k}_{1}(n) = \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-1} \boldsymbol{P}_{1}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}{1 - \lambda_{1}^{-1} \boldsymbol{u}^{H}(n) \boldsymbol{P}_{1}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}$$
(17)

$$e_1(n) = d_1(n) - \boldsymbol{w}_1^H(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n)$$
(18)

$$w_1(n) = w_1(n-1) + k_1(n)e_1(n)$$
(19)



図7 Double RLS algorithm.

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$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{P}_{1}(n) &= \lambda_{1}^{-1} \boldsymbol{P}_{1}(n-1) \\ &- \lambda_{1}^{-1} \boldsymbol{k}_{1}(n) \boldsymbol{u}^{H}(n) \boldsymbol{P}_{1}(n-1) \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

In the second-stage RLS filter, the output error e1(n) in the firststage RLS filter is used as the second-stage target signal d2(n), and the difference is compensated for by the second-stage RLS filter, allowing for more accurate CLI estimation.

$$d_2(n) = e_1(n) \tag{(werry one)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{k}_{2}(n) = \frac{\lambda_{2}^{-1} \boldsymbol{P}_{2}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}{1 - \lambda_{2}^{-1} \boldsymbol{u}^{H}(n) \boldsymbol{P}_{2}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}$$

$$w_2(n) = w_2(n-1) + k_2(n)e_2(n)$$
 (Weith Your Comparison of Comparison

$$\begin{split} \pmb{P}_{2}(n) &= \lambda_{2}^{-1} \pmb{P}_{2}(n-1) \\ &- \lambda_{2}^{-1} \pmb{k}_{2}(n) \pmb{u}^{H}(n) \pmb{P}_{2}(n-1) \end{split} \label{eq:posterior}$$

The final output is the sum of the outputs of the two RLS filters. It looks like this:

$$\boldsymbol{w}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n) = \boldsymbol{w}_{1}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n) + \boldsymbol{w}_{2}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n)$$
⁽²⁶⁾

3.7 Doppler shift

In wireless communications, when the booster or receiver itself moves, or when radio waves are reflected by a moving object, the frequency of the radio waves fluctuates due to the Doppler effect. The fluctuating frequency is calculated using the following formula. When radio waves with carrier frequency fc [Hz] rejach a moving object with speed v [m/s] at an angle [rad], the Doppler shift fd [Hz] is:

$$f_d = \frac{v}{c} f_c \cos\theta \tag{27}$$

Here, c represents the speed of light, and c \ddot{y} 3.0×108 m/ s . For example, when a radio wave with fc=10 GHz is reflected from the front (=0 rad) of a mbving object approaching at v=1 m/s, fd \ddot{y} 33 Hz.

Radio waves that have been Doppler shifted due to the Doppler effect are recognized as a signal whose phase changes over time at the receiving section, and the constellation rotates around the origin at the same frequency as the Doppler shift.

To cancel the CLI, the adaptive filter of the CLI canceller needs to rotate the tap coefficients w(n) on the complex plane to follow time changes.

3.8 Evaluation

Index The evaluation of the booster's CLI cancellation effect is based on the modulation error ratio (MER) for F symbols calculated from the parent station signal s(n), the linearly equalized signal l(n), and their difference eMER(n) = s(n) - l(n), as shown in Figure 3.

$$MER_{bst} = 10\log_{10} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{F-1} |l(k)|^2}{\sum_{k=0}^{F-1} |e_{MER}(k)|^2}$$
(28)

In addition, the booster output bit error rate (BER)

The BERbst is calculated using the parent station transmission bits as the true value and used for evaluation.

$$BER_{bst} = \frac{Booster transmit bit error}{Master transmit bit}$$
(29)

4. Computer Simulation

A computer simulation was performed using the parameters shown in Tables 1 to 3, assuming the use of a microwave wireless camera.

Table	1.	SC-FDE	transmit	parameters

Carrier Modulation	256QAM	1024QAM	4096QAM	
	(Mth=8)	(Mth = 10)	(Mth = 12)	
Symbol rate f_s [MHz]		8.0		
Occupied Band Width		85		
[MHz]	8.5			
Operation clock rate		16		
[MHz]	10			
Over sample rate	2			
Roll-off rate	0.1			
UW sequence	Zadoff-Chu			
UW symbols N	256			
Data symbols M	3840			
FFT points $(M+N)$	4096			
Number of block symbols	4352			
L(M+2N)				
Transmission bit rate				
$(f_s \times M \times Mth / L)$	56.4	70.5	84.7	
[Mbps]				
Block length [µs]	544			
UW length [µs]	32			
Booster input C/N [dB]	40	46	52	

Table 2 Booster parameters.

CLI Canceller	Algorithm		GD	LMS	RLS	Double RLS
	Step size μ		0.00005	0.003		
	RLS forgetting	1st			0	.999
	factor	2nd				0.9999
	Taps			30		30+30
Linear Equalizer	Algorithm		LMS			
	Step size μ_m		0.0004			
	Taps		32			
Booster delay [µs]		7 (56 sample)				

Table 3 Transmission paths parameters

CLI	D/U <i>Г</i> _{CLI} [dB]	0
	Delay [µs]	0.25 (2 sample)
	Doppler Frequency f_d [Hz]	-20~20
Master to	D/U Γ _{mb} [dB]	6
Multipath	Delay [µs]	0. 625 (5 sample)

Paper ÿ Study on Coupling Interference Canceller for SC-FDE Wireless Transmission System Using High-Order Modulation

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$$P_{1}(n) = \lambda_{1}^{-1} P_{1}(n-1)$$

- $\lambda_{1}^{-1} k_{1}(n) u^{H}(n) P_{1}(n-1)$ (20)

2段目のRLSフィルタでは、1段目のRLSフィルタにお ける出力誤差e₁(n)をそのまま2段目目標信号d₂(n)として用 い、2段目のRLSフィルタによって差分を補償することで、 より正確にCLI推定を行う.

$$d_2(n) = e_1(n)$$
 (21)

$$\boldsymbol{k}_{2}(n) = \frac{\lambda_{2}^{-1} \boldsymbol{P}_{2}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}{1 - \lambda_{2}^{-1} \boldsymbol{u}^{H}(n) \boldsymbol{P}_{2}(n-1) \boldsymbol{u}(n)}$$
(22)

$$e_2(n) = d_2(n) - \boldsymbol{w}_2^H(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n)$$
(23)

$$w_2(n) = w_2(n-1) + k_2(n)e_2(n)$$
(24)

$$P_{2}(n) = \lambda_{2}^{-1} P_{2}(n-1) - \lambda_{2}^{-1} k_{2}(n) u^{H}(n) P_{2}(n-1)$$
(25)

最終的な出力は2段のRLSフィルタの出力の和であり、 以下のようになる.

$$\boldsymbol{w}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n) = \boldsymbol{w}_{1}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n) + \boldsymbol{w}_{2}^{H}(n)\boldsymbol{u}(n)$$
(26)

3.7 ドップラーシフト

無線通信において、ブースターや受信機自体が移動する 場合、また電波が移動体へ反射した場合、ドップラー効果 により電波の周波数が変動する.変動周波数は以下の式で 計算される.速度v[m/s]の移動体にキャリヤ周波数f_c[Hz] の電波が角度θ[rad]で到達したときのドップラーシフト f_d[Hz]は、

$$f_d = \frac{\nu}{c} f_c \cos\theta \tag{27}$$

と表される.ただし、cは光速を表し、 $c \cong 3.0 \times 10^8$ m/sである.例えば、 $f_c = 10$ GHzの電波がv = 1 m/sで近づいている移動体の正面 ($\theta = 0$ rad) で反射した場合、 $f_d \cong 33$ Hz となる.

ドップラー効果によりドップラーシフトした電波は、受 信部では位相が時間的に変化している信号として認識さ れ、コンスタレーションが原点を中心としてドップラーシ フトと同じ周波数で回転する.ドップラーシフトを含む CLIをキャンセルするために、CLIキャンセラの適応フィ ルタはタップ係数*w*(*n*)を複素平面上で時間変化に追従する ように回転させる必要がある.

3.8 評価指標

ブースターのCLIキャンセル効果に関する評価は、図3に 示す、親局波信号s(n)と、線形等化後の信号l(n)、それらの 差 $e_{MER}(n) = s(n) - l(n)$ から計算されるF個のシンボルにおけ る変調誤差比 (MER: Modulation Error Ratio)を用いる.

$$\mathrm{MER}_{bst} = 10\log_{10} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{F-1} |l(k)|^2}{\sum_{k=0}^{F-1} |e_{\mathrm{MER}}(k)|^2}$$
(28)

Rate) BER_{bst}を,親局送信ビットを真値として計算し評価 に用いる.

$$BER_{bst} = \frac{Booster transmit bit error}{Master transmit bit}$$
(29)

4. 計算機シミュレーション

マイクロ波帯ワイヤレスカメラの使用を前提に,表1~ 表3に示すパラメータを用いて,計算機シミュレーション

表1 SC-F	DE transmit	parameters.
---------	-------------	-------------

Coursian Machulatian	256QAM	1024QAM	4096QAM		
Carrier Modulation	(Mth=8)	(Mth = 10)	(Mth = 12)		
Symbol rate f_s [MHz]		8.0			
Occupied Band Width		0.5			
[MHz]	0.5				
Operation clock rate		16			
[MHz]	18				
Over sample rate	2				
Roll-off rate	0.1				
UW sequence	Zadoff-Chu				
UW symbols N	256				
Data symbols M	3840				
FFT points $(M+N)$	4096				
Number of block symbols	4352				
L(M+2N)					
Transmission bit rate					
$(f_s \times M \times Mth / L)$	56.4	70.5	84.7		
[Mbps]					
Block length [µs]	544				
UW length [µs]	32				
Booster input C/N [dB]	40 46 52				

表2 Booster parameters.

CLI Canceller	Algorithm		GD	LMS	RLS	Double RLS
	Step size μ		0.00005	0.003		
	RLS forgetting	1st			0.999	
	factor	2nd				0.9999
	Taps		30 30+30			
Linear Equalizer	Algorithm		LMS			
	Step size μ_m		0.0004			
	Taps		32			
Booster delay [µs]		7 (56 sample)				

表3 Transmission paths parameters.

	D/U <i>F</i> _{CLI} [dB]	0
CLI	Delay [µs]	0.25 (2 sample)
	Doppler Frequency f_d [Hz]	$-20 \sim 20$
Master to	D/U <i>Г_{mb}</i> [dB]	6
Booster Multipath	Delay [µs]	0. 625 (5 sample)

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The occupied

bandwidth was determined based on the standard ARIB STD-B113). The transmission line characteristics were measured using the

This was created based on the specifications of the coupling interference canceller for the CU21CL terrestrial digital broadcasting relay station7) and the performance of a two-stage SFN broadcast wave relay using a coupling interference canceller8). The Booster input C/N, which represents the carrier-to-noise ratio, was set to 40 dB for 256QAM, assuming transmission under more severe conditions, since the CU21CL specifications7) set the standard to "equivalent C/N of the upper station signal: 45 dB." Note that for 1024QAM, which has four times the number of symbols and halves the distance between symbols, the noise amplitude is halved and the noise power is 1/4, at 46 dB, and similarly for 4096QAM, it was set to 52 dB.

The parameters of the CLI cancellation algorithm, such as step size and RLS forgetting factor, were set to the values that minimized BERbst when *only* the CLI canceller was operating. The parameters of the linear equalizer were set to the values that minimized BERbst when the linear equalizer was operated at = 6 dB after the CLI canceller parameters were determined. Note that the calculation of BERbst was started after 130 blocks (approximately 40,000 bits) had elapsed, when the tap coefficients of the CLI canceller and linear equalizer were sufficiently stable.

There are.

The D/U (Desired/ mb) of the two-wave model between the parent station and Undesired) ----booster was set at 6 dB, which is approximately half the amplitude of the multipath wave g(n) compared to the desired wave (parent station wave s(n)). The D/U of the CLI and the parent station wave s(n) is---The CLI was set to 0 dB, assuming that the diffraction wave qH(n)u(n) has the same amplitude as the desired wave (parent station wave s(n)).

5. Simulation results

5.1 Characteristics of the CLI Canceller

First, we verified the performance of the CLI canceller when only the parent station signal s(n) and the CLI were received at the booster receiver and only the CLI canceller was operated.

5.1.1 Learning curve (CLI only) The

In a main as a sum on a faile a OLL as	a selle sis sharry in Figure 0	=
learning curve of the CLI ca	anceller is snown in Fidure 8.	Gammeril
		1.1.1



No multipath, no linear equalizer.

0 dB, fd = 10 Hz. The CLI cancellation algorithm is

Comparisons were made between the GD, LMS, RLS, and DRLS of the UW method (labeled UW), and the GD and RLS of the data method (labeled Data). The horizontal axis represents the number of repetitions (synonymous with the passage of time), and the vertical axis represents MERbst , and the plots were made for the modulation method 4096QAM. Since no significant difference was observed in the MERbst values between 256QAM and 4096QAM, only the results for 4096QAM are shown.

First, the steady-state MERbst is below 15 dB.

The algorithms GD(Data), RLS(Data), and GD(UW) have many errors and are not suitable for practical use. GD(Data) has low accuracy in calculating the tap coefficients, and GD(UW) has low accuracy in calculating the tap coefficients.

Since the number of updates for RLS(Data) is limited to the UW part, its performance is even worse than that of GD(Data).

For (Data), the target signal for the adaptive filter must be the signal y0(n) after subtraction of the CLI replica, and it was found that the calculation accuracy of the tap coefficients is lower than when the known signal UWtrue(n) is used to calculate the target signal.

Next, we verify DRLS(UW), RLS(UW), and LMS(UW). The convergence speed is DRLS(UW) ÿ RLS(UW) > LMS

It is believed that LMS (UW) had a low MERbst due to problems with steady-state error and fluctuation tracking.

(UW) has issues with tracking performance, and MERbst is lower than the highest value . DRLS (UW) is able to compensate for the tracking performance of RLS (UW), and showed the best MERbst. Regarding the

fact that no significant difference was observed between the modulation methods, It can be considered that there is a limit to the convergence accuracy due to the

performance of the CLI canceller.

5.1.2 CLI Doppler Frequency Characteristics (CLI

fdBER for fluctuations in_{bst}

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only) Next, the BERbst characteristics versus CLI Doppler frequency fd for modulation methods 256QAM to 4096QAM are shown in Figures 9 to 11. CLI, which represents the D/U between the parent station signal s(n)-and the CLI, was set to 0 dB. The cancellation algorithms compared were the data method GD (Data) and the UW method LMS (UW), RLS (UW), and DRLS (UW). RLS (Data) and GD (UW) were omitted because they had an extremely high error rate of around 0.4 to 0.5.

Figure 9 shows the fd-BERbst characteristics for 256QAM . For each algorithm, no errors occurred in the simulation in the central area where the Doppler frequency fd fluctuates little , and error-free transmission was possible. In terms of the relative merits of each algorithm, DRLS (UW) showed the best characteristics, followed by RLS (UW),

The order was LMS (UW), GD (Data).

(Data), LMS (UW), RLS (UW),

DRLS(UW) is winning by a large margin, and regarding DRLS(UW) The error-free interval is more than twice as wide as that of RLS (UW). This indicates that the second-stage tracking compensation filter of DRLS (UW) enables more accurate CLI tracking. Next, Fig. 10 and Fig. 11 show the *fd* -BERbst characteristics for 1024QAM and 4096QAM. As the modulation order increases, the fd

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を行った.

占有帯域幅は,標準規格ARIB STD-B11で規定されてい る値を用いた³⁾. 伝送路特性は日本通信機株式会社の CU21CL地上デジタル放送中継局用回り込みキャンセラの 仕様⁷⁾および,回り込みキャンセラを用いたSFN放送波二 段中継の性能⁸⁾を参考に作成した.キャリヤ対雑音比を表 すBooster input C/Nは,CU21CLの仕様⁷⁾から「上位局信 号の等価C/N:45 dB」を基準としていたことから,より 厳しい条件での伝送を想定し,256QAMで40 dBとした. なお,シンボル数が4倍となりシンボル間距離が1/2とな る1024QAMでは,雑音振幅が1/2,雑音電力が1/4となる 46 dBに,同様に4096QAMでは52 dBとした.

Step sizeやRLS forgetting factor などCLIキャンセルア ルゴリズムのパラメータは、それぞれ、CLIキャンセラの みを動作させた状態でBER_{bst}が最も小さくなる値とした. 線形等化器のパラメータは、CLIキャンセラのパラメータ 決定後、 $\Gamma_{mb} = 6 \, dB \, c$ 線形等化器を動作させ、BER_{bst}が最 も小さくなる値とした.なお、BER_{bst}の計算は、CLIキャ ンセラ、および、線形等化器のタップ係数が充分に安定し た130 ブロック (約4 万ビット) 経過後から計測を開始して いる.

親局 – ブースター間 2波モデルの D/U (Desired / Undesired)を表す Γ_{mb} は、マルチパス波g(n)の振幅が希望 波 (親局波s(n))に対し約1/2倍となる6dBで伝送路モデル を作成した. CLIと親局波s(n)のD/Uを表す Γ_{CLI} は、回り 込み波 $q^{H}(n)u(n)$ が希望波 (親局波s(n))と同程度の振幅で 回り込むとして0dBとした.

5. シミュレーション結果

5.1 CLIキャンセラの特性

まず、ブースター受信部において、親局波s(n)とCLIの みを受信したとし、CLIキャンセラのみを動作させた場合 のCLIキャンセラの性能を検証した.

5.1.1 学習曲線(CLIのみ)

35 _____ DBI S(LIWA)

CLIキャンセラの学習曲線を図8に示す. CLIは、 Γ_{CLI} =



no multipath, no linear equalizer.

0 dB, $f_d = 10$ Hz とした. CLI キャンセルアルゴリズムは, UW 方式 (UW と付記)のGD, LMS, RLS, DRLS および, データ方式 (Data と付記)のGD, RLSの各方式で比較した. 横軸を繰り返し回数 (時間経過と同義),縦軸をMER_{bst}と し,変調方式 4096QAM についてプロットした. なお, MER_{bst}の値は 256QAM ~ 4096QAM で有意な差がみられな かったため, 4096QAMの結果のみを示している.

まず,MER_{bst}の定常状態が15 dBを下回っているGD (Data),RLS (Data),GD (UW)の各アルゴリズムに関し ては,エラーが多く実用には耐えられない.GD (Data)は タップ係数の計算精度が低く,GD (UW)についても,GD (Data)の更新回数がUW部分に制限されただけのものであ るため,GD (Data)に比べてさらに性能が低くなる.RLS (Data)は、適応フィルタの目標信号をCLIレプリカ減算後 の信号y₀(n)とする必要があり、目標信号の計算に既知の信 号であるUW_{true}(n)を用いた場合と比較してタップ係数の 計算精度が低くなることがわかった.

続いてDRLS (UW), RLS (UW), LMS (UW) について 検証する. 収束速度は, DRLS (UW) = RLS (UW) > LMS (UW) となった. LMS (UW) は定常誤差および変動追従性 の問題で, MER_{bst}が低くなったと考えられる. また, RLS (UW) は追従性能に課題があり MER_{bst}が最高値より低下す る. DRLS (UW) は, RLS (UW) の追従性能を補償できて おり,最も良い MER_{bst}を示した.

変調方式で有意な差がみられなかったことに関しては、 CLIキャンセラの性能による収束精度の限界があると考え ることができる.

5.1.2 CLIドップラー周波数 f_dの変動に対する BER_{bst} 特性(CLIのみ)

次に、変調方式256QAM~4096QAMにおいて、CLI ドップラー周波数 f_d に対するBER $_{bst}$ 特性を図9~図11に示 す.親局波s(n)とCLIとのD/Uを表す Γ_{CLI} は0dBとした. キャンセルアルゴリズムはデータ方式のGD (Data),UW 方式のLMS (UW),RLS (UW),および,DRLS (UW)で 比較した.RLS (Data),GD (UW)はエラーレートが0.4~ 0.5程度とエラーが非常に多い状態だったため省略する.

図9に256QAMにおける f_d -BER_{bst}特性を示す.各アル ゴリズムにおいて、ドップラー周波数 f_d の変動が少ない中 央部分は、シミュレーションでエラーが生じず、エラーフ リーな伝送が行えている.各アルゴリズムの優劣について は、DRLS(UW)が最も良い特性を示し、次いでRLS(UW)、 LMS(UW)、GD(Data)の順になった.特に従来方式のGD (Data)に対し、UW方式のLMS(UW)、RLS(UW)、 DRLS(UW)は大きく勝っており、DRLS(UW)に関しては RLS(UW)に対し2倍以上エラーフリーな区間が広い.こ れは、DRLS(UW)の2段目の追従補償フィルタにより、よ り正確にCLI追従が行えるようになったことを示している.

続いて、図10、図11に1024QAM、4096QAMにおける fd-BER_{bst}特性を示す.変調次数が大きくなるにつれてfd

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Figure 9 CLI Doppler *fd* vs. BERbst (1024QAM). No multipath, no linear equalizer.



Figure 10 CLI Doppler *fd* vs. BERbst (1024QAM). No multipath, no linear equalizer.



Figure 11 CLI Doppler *fd* vs. BERbst (4096QAM). No multipath, no linear equalizer.

It can be seen that the degradation of the BERbst value for fd becomes greater and the error-free interval becomes narrower. This is because there is an issue with the CLI cancellation performance, and the tracking and convergence performance for Doppler frequency fluctuations is insufficient, resulting in demodulation errors in the demodulation, decision and The above considerations will be discussed in Section 5.2.2 Changes in BERbst with Number of Taps.

5.2 Linear equalizer + CLI canceller Next, we

assumed that the booster receiver received the parent station signal s(n) and CLI as well as the parent station signal multipath g(n), and verified the signal convergence performance and BERbst characteristics against the Doppler shift fd when the linear equalizer was operated in addition to the CLI canceller.

5.2.1 Learning Curve (CLI + Multipath)

The learning curves when both the CLI canceller and the linear equalizer are operated are shown in Figures 12 to 14. The modulation method is $256QAM \sim = 0$ 4096QAM, CLI = 6 dB. CLI dB, fd = 10 Hz, and multipath is mb

First, in the learning curve for 256QAM in Fig. 12, the convergence of the tap coefficients to the optimal value increases in two stages.

In the first rise up to around 0.1×10-6, CLI is eliminated mainly by the operation of the CLI canceller, and the convergence is rapid. After that , when the number of learning times is between 0.1×10-6 and 0.5×10-6, the parameters for eliminating the remaining multipath waves are linearly equalized.

However, the linear equalizer is learning the domain.

The step size is small, which slows down the convergence of multipath and makes the overall learning characteristics gentler. The second steep rise in the number of learning iterations from 0.5×10–6 to 0.6×10–6 indicates that the linear equalizer is now able to equalize multipath to a certain extent.

It is believed that this allows the CLI canceller to create an accurate replica of the CLI, which in turn allows the MERbst value to converge further.

In the learning curves for 1024QAM and 4096QAM shown in Figures 13 and 14, the number of learning iterations rises rapidly to around 0.1 × 10–6, after which the slope becomes gentler. This is thought to be because, initially, rapid convergence occurs due to the operation of the linear equalizer and CLI canceller, but in the subsequent learning of the linear equalizer, learning does not progress smoothly and takes time due to factors such as the inability to reduce demodulation errors in the re-modulator section, resulting in a drop in learning efficiency.



Figure 12 CLI Canceller Learning Curve (256QAM).

remodulation blocks. Also, there is a difference in BERbst depending on whether fd is positive or negative. with multipath, with linear equalizer.

Paper ÿ Study on Coupling Interference Canceller for SC-FDE Wireless Transmission System Using High-Order Modulation

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I9 CLI Doppler f_d vs. BER_{bst} (1024QAM). no multipath, no linear equalizer.



☑ 10 CLI Doppler f_d vs. BER_{bst} (1024QAM). no multipath, no linear equalizer.



に対するBER_{bst}の値の劣化が大きくなり,エラーフリーの 区間も狭くなることがわかる.これはCLIキャンセル性能 に課題があり,ドップラー周波数変動への追従性能と収束 性能が足りておらず,復調・判定・再変調ブロックで復調 エラーが生じているためであると言える.

またfaの正負によってBERbstに差があるが、これについ

ての考察は5.2.2節タップ数によるBER_{bst}の変化で述べる. 5.2 線形等化器+CLIキャンセラ

次にブースター受信部において,親局波*s*(*n*)とCLIに加 えて,親局波マルチパス*g*(*n*)を受信したとし,CLIキャン セラだけでなく線形等化器も動作させた際の信号収束性能 およびドップラーシフト*fa*に対するBER_{bst}特性について検 証した.

5.2.1 学習曲線 (CLI + マルチパス)

CLIキャンセラと線形等化器の両方を動作させた際の学習曲線を図12~図14に示す.変調方式は、256QAM~4096QAM, CLIは $\Gamma_{CLI} = 0$ dB, $f_d = 10$ Hz, マルチパスは $\Gamma_{mb} = 6$ dBとした.

まず,図12の256QAMにおける学習曲線では、タップ 係数の最適値への収束が2段階で上昇している.学習回数 が0.1×10-6近辺までの1回目の上昇では、主にCLIキャン セラの動作によりCLIが除去され急速に収束している.そ の後の、学習回数が0.1×10-6~0.5×10-6にかけては、残 りのマルチパス波を除去するためのパラメータを線形等化 器が学習している領域となっている.ただ、線形等化器の Step size は小さくしている影響もあり、マルチパスの収束 が遅くなり全体の学習特性も緩やかになっている.学習回 数が0.5×10-6~0.6×10-6の2回目の急峻な上昇は、線形 等化器がある程度マルチパスを等化できるようになったこ とで、CLIキャンセラによりCLIの正確なレプリカを作成 でき、MERbstの値をさらに収束させることができるよう になったと考えられる.

図13, 図14に示す1024QAM, 4096QAMにおける学習 曲線では、学習回数が0.1×10-6近辺まで急速に上昇したの ち、傾きが緩やかになっている.これは、初めに線形等化 器とCLIキャンセラの動作により急速な収束が生じるが、 その後の線形等化器の学習において、Re-modulator部での 復調エラーが減らないなどの影響により学習が中々進まず に時間がかかり、学習効率が落ちていると考えられる.



with multipath, with linear equalizer.

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Figure 13 CLI Canceller Learning Curve (1024QAM). with multipath, with linear equalizer.



Figure 14 CLI Canceller Learning Curve (4096QAM). with multipath, with linear equalizer.

5.2.2 CLI Doppler Frequency fdBER characteristics for bst variations in (CLI + multipath)

Next, Fig. 15 to Fig. 17 show the modulation methods 256QAM to 4096QAM.

fd –BERbst when the Doppler frequency fd of the CLI is changed

The characteristics of CLI and multipath are as follows:

dB, mb = 6 dB. At a transmission frequency of fc = 10 GHz,

the Doppler frequency fd = 20 Hz is when the speed of the moving object is v \ddot{y} This corresponds to 0.6 m/s \ddot{y} 2.16 km/h.

First, in Figure 15, which shows the fd –BERbst characteristics of 256QAM, The error-free frequency range is –9 to +7 Hz for DRLS, which is the best. This compares favorably with the RLS, which has the next best characteristics in the range of –3 to +3 Hz

The CLI canceller in Section 5.1.2 is used.

When compared with the fd -BERbst characteristics when the

Therefore, this difference is linear, etc.

This can be said to be due to the degradation caused by the multipath equalization performance of the equalizer.

The BERbst is asymmetric between positive and negative fd.

This is because the learning process of the tap changes depending on whether it is positive or negative, and as shown in Figure 16,

As shown in the figure, the phase tracking of the CLI canceller output is positive and negative.

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Figure 16 CLI Canceller Output Phase Difference (256QAM).





This is due to the differences that exist.

Next , in Figure 17, which shows the fd-BERbst characteristics of 1024QAM , The CLI cancellation algorithm also works well when the BERbst is 256QAM. The deterioration is compared with the RLS (UW) case near fd=0 Hz. The superiority of DRLS (UW) is reversed, but this is due to the difference in the modulation method. This is because the optimal step size µm of the linear equalizer changes with

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☑ 13 CLI Canceller Learning Curve (1024QAM). with multipath, with linear equalizer.



with multipath, with linear equalizer.

5.2.2 CLIドップラー周波数*f*_dの変動に対するBER_{bst} 特性(CLI + マルチパス)

続いて図15~図17に、変調方式256QAM~4096QAMにおいてCLIのドップラー周波数 f_d を変動させた際の f_d -BER_{bst}特性を示す.CLIおよびマルチパスは、それぞれ、 $\Gamma_{CLI} = 0$ dB, $\Gamma_{mb} = 6$ dBとした.なお、送信周波数 $f_c = 10$ GHzにおけるドップラー周波数 $f_d = 20$ Hzは、移動体の速度が $v \cong 0.6$ m/s $\cong 2.16$ km/hに相当する.

まず、256QAMの f_d -BER_{bst}特性を示した図15において、 エラーフリーの周波数範囲はDRLSが-9~+7Hzと最も優 れており、次に良好な特性を示すRLSの-3~+3Hzに対 し2倍以上広くなっている.5.1.2節のCLIキャンセラのみ を動作させた際の f_d -BER_{bst}特性(図9)と比較すると、全 体的にBER_{bst}が劣化している。そのため、この差は線形等 化器のマルチパス等化性能による劣化だと言える。また、 正の f_d と負の f_d で左右非対称のBER_{bst}となっているが、こ れはタップの学習過程が正負で変化することや、図16に 示すに示すようにCLIキャンセラ出力の位相追従に正負で







☑ 16 CLI Canceller Output Phase Difference (256QAM).



with multipath, with linear equalizer. (1024QAM)

差が生じていることに起因している.

次に1024QAMの f_d -BER $_{bst}$ 特性を示した図17では、どのCLIキャンセルアルゴリズムもBER $_{bst}$ が256QAMの場合と比較して劣化している. f_d =0Hz付近でRLS(UW)とDRLS(UW)の優劣が逆転しているが、これは各変調方式で線形等化器の最適なStep size μ_m が変化するためである

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it is conceivable that.

In addition, in Figure 18, which shows the fd – BERbst characteristics for 4096QAM, the BERbst is significantly worse for all algorithms than for 256QAM and 1024QAM. This is because, as shown in Figures 11 and 14, the convergence accuracy of the CLI canceller and the multipath equalization processing capability of the linear equalizer are bottlenecks.

5.2.3 Changes due to tap number

The number of taps in the linear equalizer was changed for each of the RLS (UW) and DRLS (UW) algorithms, and *the relationship between the number of taps D in the CLI canceller and BERbst was examined. The* results are shown in Figures 19 to 24.

For 4096QAM, the number of taps of the linear equalizer (LEq taps) is set to 5 to 35 taps, and the number of taps of the CLI canceller D is set to 1 to 30 taps. The BERbst is plotted for each of the following: = 0 dB, fd = 10 Hz, multipath wave CLI $m_{CLI} = 6$ dB

First, when the CLI canceller tap number D is one (the horizontal axis value is 1) , both the RLS and DRLS algorithms achieve 256QAM to Cancellation performance is not fully demonstrated for all modulation formats of

4096QAM. This is because the output signal u(n) is buffered by the number of taps D and used in the cancellation calculation. When the CLI delay in the simulation conditions is 2 samples, the number of taps D must be two or more in order for CLI to be cancelled. In this way, the length of CLI delay that can be cancelled is equal to the number of taps D of the CLI canceller.

In Figures 19 to 21, which show the results of the RLS algorithm, the BERbst characteristic is *flat* when the CLI canceller tap count D is 2 to 30, and it can be seen that the BERbst value depends only on the tap count of the linear equalizer. The more taps the linear equalizer has, the higher the BERbst improves, which is because the linear equalizer

This is because the equalization performance improves as the number of taps increases.

In the Taps-BERbst characteristic of 256QAM shown in Figure 19 , the linear



Figure 19 RLS Taps vs. BERbst (256QAM). in each Linear Equalizer tap.









There is no significant difference between the number of taps of the filter being 30 and 35.

The BERbst value is saturated at around 3×10-3. For

1024QAM and 4096QAM shown in Figures 20 and 21, the degradation of the BERbst value increases as the modulation order increases. This is similar to the results shown in the fd-BERbst characteristics in Figures 16 and 17, and is due to the CLI.

(143) 507

Paper ÿ Study on Coupling Interference Canceller for SC-FDE Wireless Transmission System Using High-Order Modulation

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☑ 18 CLI Doppler f_d vs. BER_{bst} (4096QAM). with multipath, with linear equalizer.

と考えられる.

また、4096QAMの f_d -BER_{bst}特性を示した図18では、 すべてのアルゴリズムでBER_{bst}が256QAM、1024QAMの 場合に比べ大きく劣化している.これは、図11や図14に 示すように、CLIキャンセラの収束精度や線形等化器にお けるマルチパス等化処理能力がボトルネックになっている ためである.

5.2.3 タップ数によるの変化

RLS (UW), DRLS (UW) それぞれのアルゴリズムにお いて,線形等化器のタップ数を変えて,CLIキャンセラの タップ数**D**に対するBER_{bst}の関係について検討した.その 結果を図19~図24に示す.変調方式256QAM~ 4096QAMにおいて,線形等化器のタップ数(LEq taps)を 5~35タップ,CLIキャンセラのタップ数**D**を1~30タッ プまでそれぞれ変化させた際のBER_{bst}をプロットした. CLIは Γ_{CLI} =0dB, f_d =10Hz,マルチパス波は Γ_{mb} =6dB とした.

まず, CLIキャンセラのタップ数Dが一つ(横軸の値が1) の場合, RLS, DRLS両アルゴリズムとも256QAM~ 4096QAMのすべての変調方式においてキャンセル性能が まったく発揮できていない.これは,出力信号u(n)をタッ プ数D分バッファしキャンセル計算に用いており,シミュ レーション条件のCLI遅延が2 sampleの場合においては, タップ数Dが二つ以上ないとCLIをキャンセルすることが できないためである.このように,キャンセル可能なCLI 遅延の長さは, CLIキャンセラのタップ数Dと等しくなる.

RLSアルゴリズムの結果を示した図19~図21では、CLI キャンセラのタップ数Dが2~30においてBER_{bst}特性がフ ラットになっており、BER_{bst}値は線形等化器のタップ数の みに依存していることがわかる.線形等化器のタップ数は 多いほどBER_{bst}が向上しており、これは線形等化器が FFE (Feed Forward Equalizer)であり、タップ数の増加 に伴い等化性能が向上することに起因する.

図19に示す256QAMのTaps-BER_{bst}特性では、線形等



図21 RLS Taps vs. BER_{bst} (4096QAM). in each Linear Equalizer tap.

化器のタップ数が30の場合と35の場合で大きな差がなく, BER_{bst}値が3×10⁻³付近で飽和している.

図20, 図21に示す1024QAM, 4096QAMでは, 高次の 変調になるにつれBER_{bst}の値の劣化は大きくなる.これは, 図16, 図17のf_d-BER_{bst}特性に示した結果と同様に, CLI

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This is due to the convergence accuracy of the canceller and the performance of the multipath equalization process in the linear equalizer, and it is believed that improving these will also improve the BERbst value.

In Figures 22 to 24, which show the results of the DRLS algorithm,

The values are generally improved compared to the RLS algorithm. However, the

values deteriorate as the number of CLI canceller taps increases.











in each Linear Equalizer tap.

This is because the tap coefficients of the taps that do not actually need to operate (in this case, all taps except the second tap) are also adjusted, which becomes noise and makes it impossible to generate a CLI replica correctly. Therefore, the best BERbst value is obtained when there are only two taps, the minimum number required for CLI cancellation.

The reason why this phenomenon does not occur with the RLS algorithm is that the convergence performance of the RLS algorithm itself is poor, rather than the degradation of the BERbst value due to the operation of tap coefficients that do not need to be operated.

In summary, the linear equalizer is an FFE, so the

more taps it has, the better its performance. The CLI canceller is the main

The value is improved by including the CLI delay time in the number of taps. It turns out there is a connection.

3. Conclusion

We investigated a CLI canceller for a SC-FDE wireless transmission system using high-order modulation for professional wireless cameras using microwave bands. We proposed a CLI canceller that uses only UW for learning in the SC-FDE system, and a new Double RLS algorithm that uses two stages of RLS. In a transmission simulation using 256QAM, we confirmed that Double RLS has more than twice the CLI Doppler tolerance of RLS.

In the future, we will continue to improve signal processing accuracy and multipath equalization and loop interference cancellation functions in order to realize a booster with a CLI canceller that can also support 1024QAM and 4096QAM.

This research was funded by the Broadcasting Culture Foundation in fiscal 2019 and This project was carried out with the support of grants in fiscal year 2022 and 2023.

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al of the Institute of Image Information and Television Engineers Vol. 78. No. 4 (2024)

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キャンセラの収束精度や線形等化器におけるマルチパス等 化処理の性能に起因し、これらを改善することでBER_{bst}値 も改善すると考えられる.

DRLSアルゴリズムの結果を示した図22~図24では、 RLSアルゴリズムと比較して全体的に値が向上している. しかし、CLIキャンセラのタップ数の増加とともに値が劣



123 DRLS Taps vs. BER_{bst} (1024QAM) in each Linear Equalizer tap.



in each Linear Equalizer tap.

化していく.これは、本来動作する必要のないタップ(今回は2タップ目以外すべてのタップ)のタップ係数にも調整が加わり、それが雑音となりCLIレプリカを正しく生成できなくなるからである.そのためCLIキャンセルに最低限必要なタップ二つの場合が最も良いBERbst値を示す. RLSアルゴリズムでこの現象が見られない理由は、本来動作する必要のないタップ係数の動作によるBERbst値の劣化よりも、RLSアルゴリズム自体の収束性能が悪く、タップ係数の影響よりもRLSアルゴリズムの影響によりもともとBERbst値が劣化していると言える.

まとめると、線形等化器はFFEであることもありタップ 数は多いほど性能がよくなり、CLIキャンセラは主要な CLIの遅延時間を包含するタップ数とすることで値向上に つながることがわかった.

3. む す び

マイクロ波帯を用いた業務用ワイヤレスカメラに向け た,高次変調を行うSC-FDE無線伝送システムのための回 り込み(CLI)キャンセラの検討を行った.SC-FDE方式に おいて,UWのみを使用し学習を行うCLIキャンセラを提 案するとともに,RLSを2段併用した新たなDouble RLS アルゴリズムを提案した.256QAMを用いた伝送シミュ レーションにおいては,Double RLSがRLSに対して2倍 以上のCLIドップラー耐性を持つことを確認した.

今後は1024QAM,4096QAMにも対応できるCLIキャン セラ付きブースターの実現に向けて,信号処理精度との向 上とマルチパス等化および回り込みキャンセル機能の改善 を行っていく.

本研究は、公益財団法人放送文化基金から2019年度および2022年度の助成を受けて実施した.

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