

论文

4×4 V-BLAST系统分组最大似然检测算法

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摘要:

对于V-BLAST系统的检测, 最大似然(ML)算法有着最优的性能却也有最大的计算复杂度; 经典的排序连续干扰抵消(OSIC)算法复杂度较低, 但数值稳定性差, 且性能与ML差距较大. 因此, 本文基于检测性能和计算复杂度折中的思想, 针对4×4 V-BLAST系统提出了一种分组最大似然(Group ML, GML)检测算法, 在保证较好检测性能的基础上, 通过将四维ML检测器分成两组二维ML检测器来降低计算复杂度. 此外, 本文还提出了一种简化的最大似然(Simplified ML, SML)检测算法, 通过将每组中的二维ML检测器的搜索空间从二维降至一维, 进一步降低了计算复杂度, 并证明其与ML算法具有一致的性能. 仿真表明, 在误符号率为10⁻³时GML算法相比OSIC算法有约7dB的性能提升. 经分析知, GML算法复杂度与ML-OSIC算法相比在高阶调制方式下有着显著的降低, 易于硬件实现.

关键词: V-BLAST 最大似然(ML) 分组最大似然(GML) 简化最大似然(SML)

Group Maximum Likelihood Detection Algorithm for a 4×4 V-BLAST System

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Abstract:

Maximum likelihood(ML)algorithm not only has optimal performance but also has maximal computational complexity for detection of V-BLAST systems. Classical ordered successive interference cancellation (OSIC)algorithm has much lower complexity. However, it has a numerical value stability problem and has a largish performance gap by comparison to ML algorithm. Therefore, a group maximum likelihood (GML) algorithm is proposed for a 4×4 V-BLAST system in this paper, which is based on tradeoff between detection performance and computational complexity. On the basis of guarantee of preferable detection performance, it divides a four-dimension (4-D) ML detector into two 2-D ML detectors to reduce computational complexity. Moreover, a simplified maximum likelihood (SML) algorithm is also proposed to reduce further complexity by reducing the searching space of each 2-D ML detector from 2-D to 1-D. Simulations show that GML algorithm has about 7dB performance gain compared with OSIC algorithm at symbol error rate equals to 10⁻³. After analysis, GML algorithm's complexity reduces remarkably in large constellation modulation manner in comparison with that of ML-OSIC algorithm. This facilitates the hardware implementation.

Keywords: V-BLAST Maximum Likelihood(ML) Group ML(GML) Simplified ML(SML)

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