

无线光通信中 LACO-OFDM 的非迭代检测接收方法

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摘要 针对无线光通信(WOC)的分层非对称切除正交频分复用(LACO-OFDM)系统存在非线性噪声干扰的问题,提出一种非迭代检测接收方法。该方法在加性高斯白噪声(AWGN)信道下,会有一定的性能损失,但是在非线性信道下,非迭代检测接收机不会将下层 ACO-OFDM 的非线性噪声传播到上层信号中,从而可以得到更好的误码率(BER)性能。结果表明:与传统迭代检测方法相比,非迭代检测接收机在非线性和限幅信道下,可获得 1 dB~3 dB 的信噪比增益;该方法可有效减弱非线性噪声的干扰,随着非线性噪声的增强,可获得更高的增益。

关键词 光通信;无线光通信;分层非对称切除正交频分复用;非迭代检测;非线性信道

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1 引言

在基于强度调制/直接检测(IM/DD)的无线光通信(WOC)系统中,对于光信号的调制只有光强度一个维度^[1],且调制信号必须为正实数形式,因此只能采用单极性调制格式,例如开关键控(OOK)、脉冲幅度调制(PAM)和脉冲位置调制(PPM)^[2-4]。为了提升频谱效率,基于单极性的光正交频分复用(OFDM)方法被广泛研究^[5-8]。Armstrong 等^[9]提出了非对称切除光 OFDM (ACO-OFDM)方法。ACO-OFDM 是一种能量效率较高的调制技术,但是只用奇数子载波承载数据,导致频谱效率较低。为了提升 ACO-OFDM 的频谱效率,Dissanayake 等^[10]提出了一种基于非对称切除的直流偏置光 OFDM (ADO-OFDM)方法。在 ADO-OFDM 方法中,奇数子载波用 ACO-OFDM 调制,偶数子载波用直流偏置光 OFDM (DCO-OFDM)调制。虽然 ADO-OFDM 可以提升 ACO-OFDM 的频谱效

率,但是还需要直流偏置,导致能量效率不高。Ranjha 等^[11]提出了不需要直流偏置的混合 ACO-OFDM (HACO-OFDM)方法:奇数子载波用 M 阶正交幅度调制(M -QAM),偶数子载波用 M -PAM 调制。为了提高单极性 OFDM (U-OFDM)方法的频谱效率,多层 U-OFDM 叠加调制(eU-OFDM)方法被提出^[12]。但是在 eU-OFDM 中,多层 U-OFDM 信号间需要插入多个循环前缀(CP),会损失一定的传输速率。Elgala 等^[13]提出了类似的多层调制技术——频谱和能量效率 OFDM (SEE-OFDM)。Wang 等^[14]提出多层 ACO-OFDM 信号叠加和迭代检测调制方法——分层 ACO-OFDM (LACO-OFDM)。研究证明,在众多单极性 OFDM 技术中,在相同的频谱效率下,利用 LACO-OFDM 方法可以得到较高的信噪比(SNR)增益^[15]。但是,在 LACO-OFDM 接收机的信号分层过程中,需要在频域对当前层信号进行最大似然检测,然后将检测结果反馈到接收信号,再进行上层信号恢复,迭代

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循环上述过程,直到恢复出所有层信号。Zhou 等^[16]在提出的分层非对称切除光单载波频分复用(LACO-SCFDM)方法中,也采用了相同的迭代检测技术。研究发现,在非线性信道下,迭代检测技术会导致 LACO-OFDM 的系统性能恶化^[17-18]。Wang 等^[18]使用软解调方法来缓解 LACO-OFDM 的非线性噪声,但是这种方法会增加 LACO-OFDM 的系统复杂度。因此,如何在增加系统复杂度的情况下提高 LACO-OFDM 在非线性信道下的性能,还需要进一步研究。

本文提出一种非迭代检测方法来减弱 LACO-OFDM 系统中非线性噪声的干扰,该方法只需去掉传统的 LACO-OFDM 接收机的频域最大似然检测步骤即可。虽然非迭代检测 LACO-OFDM 接收机在加性高斯白噪声(AWGN)信道下有一些性能损失,但是在非线性信道下,非迭代检测不会将非线性噪声引入上层信号,从而避免了非线性噪声在各层之间传播。最后,本文给出了非迭代检测接收机在非线性限幅信道下的数值仿真和性能分析结果。

2 非迭代检测接收机设计

在 LACO-OFDM 系统中,多层 ACO-OFDM

信号在时域叠加后并行发送,这可以大大提升系统的频谱效率。3 层 LACO-OFDM 系统的 DCO-OFDM 频谱效率可达 75%;4 层 LACO-OFDM 的 DCO-OFDM 频谱效率可达 87.5%^[14]。在 LACO-OFDM 中,第 l 层的 ACO-OFDM 的频域第 k 个子载波信号 $X_k^{(l)}$ 为

$$X_k^{(l)} = \begin{cases} X, & k \in K_{ACO}^{(l)} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad (1)$$

式中: $k=0,1,2,\dots,N-1$,表示频域子载波序列号; $K_{ACO}^{(l)}$ 为第 l 层承载数据的子载波序列集合^[19]。

$$K_{ACO}^{(l)} = \{1 \times 2^{l-1}, 3 \times 2^{l-1}, 5 \times 2^{l-1}, \dots, N - 2^{l-1}\}, \quad (2)$$

式中: N 为子载波总数。在 LACO-OFDM 中,频域子载波信号要满足共轭对称特性^[14]:

$$X_k^{(l)} = X_{N-k}^{(l)*}. \quad (3)$$

如图 1 所示,对第 l 层频域信号 $X_k^{(l)}$ 进行快速傅里叶逆变换(IFFT)操作,可得到第 l 层的 ACO-OFDM 第 n 个时域信号 $x_{ACO,n}^{(l)}$:

$$x_{ACO,n}^{(l)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X_k^{(l)} \exp\left(\frac{j \cdot 2\pi nk}{N}\right), \quad n=0,1,\dots,N-1. \quad (4)$$

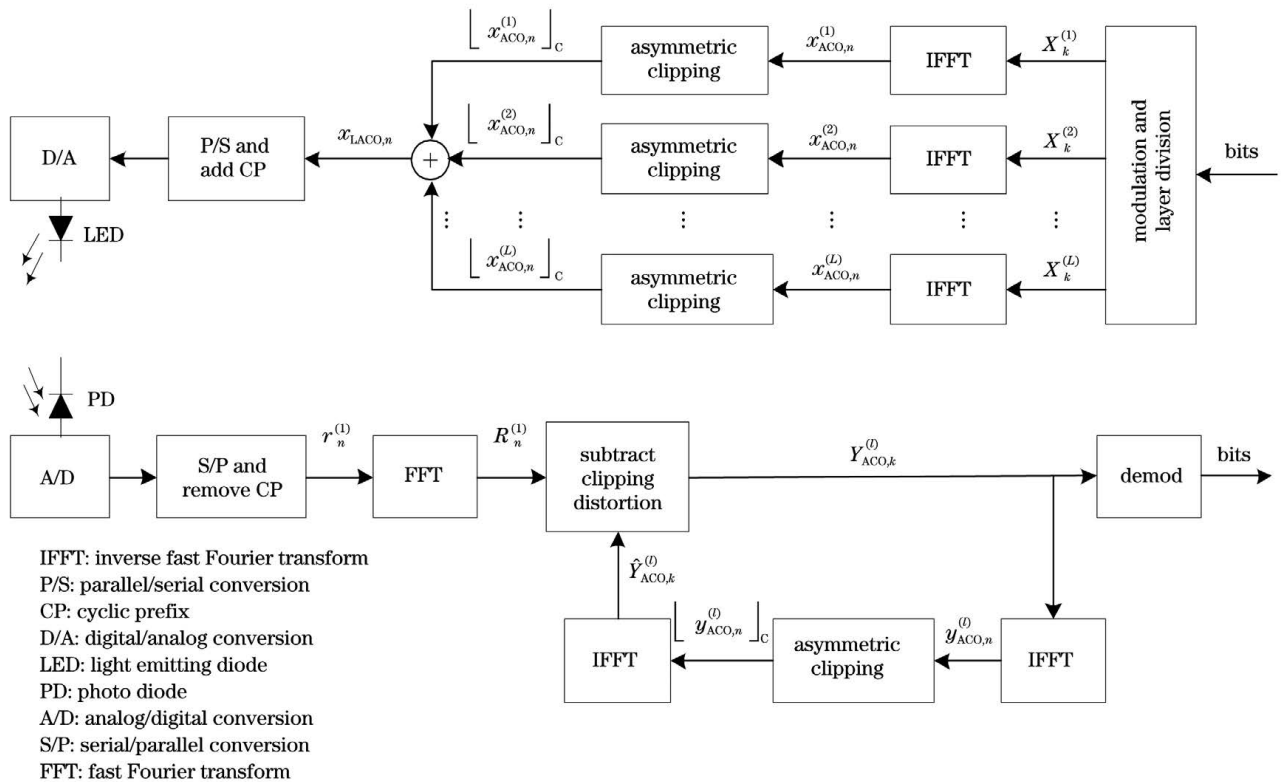


图 1 非迭代检测 LACO-OFDM 接收机

Fig. 1 Noniterative detection receiver for LACO-OFDM

每层 ACO-OFDM 时域信号都满足半波对称,即

$$x_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} = -x_{\text{ACO},n+N/2^{l-1}}^{(l)}, \text{mod}(n, N/2^{l-1}) < N/2^l, \quad (5)$$

式中: $\text{mod}(n, N)$ 表示对 n 求模 N 运算。由于每层 ACO-OFDM 都满足半波对称特性,因此可以将第 l 层 ACO-OFDM 时域信号的负数部分进行切除操作,可得

$$\lfloor x_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} \rfloor_{\text{c}} = \begin{cases} x_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)}, x_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} \geq 0 \\ 0, x_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} < 0 \end{cases}, \quad (6)$$

式中: $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor_{\text{c}}$ 表示将负数切除为0的操作。经过切除操作后,第 l 层的切除噪声落在子载波序列 $K_{\text{Clip}}^{(l)}$ 上, $K_{\text{Clip}}^{(l)}$ [19]可表示为

$$K_{\text{Clip}}^{(l)} = \{k - 2^{l-1} : k \in K_{\text{ACO}}^{(l)}\}. \quad (7)$$

然后,如图 1 所示,将所有切除后的 ACO-OFDM 信号叠加,得到

$$x_{\text{LACO},n} = \sum_{l=1}^L \lfloor x_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} \rfloor_{\text{c}}, n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1, \quad (8)$$

式中: $x_{\text{LACO},n}$ 为叠加后的 LACO-OFDM 信号。 $x_{\text{LACO},n}$ 经过并串转换(P/S)和循环前缀移除操作后,通过数模变换(D/A)变为模拟信号加载到 LED,发射光信号。

光信号经过光无线信道传输后,到达接收端。光信号先经过光电转换、模数变换(A/D),再经过串并转换(S/P)和循环前缀移除,转变成离散形式的 LACO-OFDM 信号 $r_n^{(1)}$ 。在高斯噪声的影响下,接收信号可表示为

$$r_n^{(1)} = x_{\text{LACO},n} + e_n, n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1, \quad (9)$$

式中: e_n 为第 n 个信号上的加性高斯白噪声(AWGN)。对接收的 LACO-OFDM 信号进行快速傅里叶变换(FFT)运算,得到它的频域形式为

$$R_k^{(1)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} r_n^{(1)} \exp\left(\frac{-j \cdot 2\pi kn}{N}\right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \quad (10)$$

式中: $R_k^{(1)}$ 为第 1 层到第 L 层叠加后频域的第 k 个子载波信号。 $R_k^{(l)}$ 为第 l 层到第 L 层叠加后的信号。根据 $K_{\text{ACO}}^{(l)}$ 中的子载波序列号,可从 $R_k^{(l)}$ 中提取出第 l 层的 ACO-OFDM 频域信号 $Y_{\text{ACO},k}^{(l)}$:

$$Y_{\text{ACO},k}^{(l)} = \begin{cases} R_k^{(l)}, k \in K_{\text{ACO}}^{(l)} \\ 0, \text{otherwise} \end{cases}. \quad (11)$$

在传统的 LACO-OFDM 接收机中,对 $Y_{\text{ACO},k}^{(l)}$ 进行迭代检测操作[14]。在 AWGN 信道中,迭代检测技术可以提升接收机的误码率(BER)性能,但是在非线性信道中,迭代检测会把第 l 层的非线性噪声引

入到第 $l+1$ 层中,从而导致 LACO-OFDM 系统性能恶化。因此,在本文的接收机中,不采用迭代检测技术,直接对 $Y_{\text{ACO},k}^{(l)}$ 进行解调。为了恢复第 $l+1$ 层信号,首先对 $Y_{\text{ACO},k}^{(l)}$ 进行 IFFT 运算得到时域信号 $y_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)}$,并对 $y_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)}$ 进行负部分切除,得到:

$$\lfloor y_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} \rfloor_{\text{c}} = \begin{cases} y_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)}, y_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} \geq 0 \\ 0, y_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} < 0 \end{cases}. \quad (12)$$

然后,对 $\lfloor y_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} \rfloor_{\text{c}}$ 进行 FFT,得到切除后的频域信号 $\hat{Y}_{\text{ACO},k}^{(l)}$ 。通过在 $R_k^{(l)}$ 中移除 $\hat{Y}_{\text{ACO},k}^{(l)}$,得到

$$R_k^{(l+1)} = R_k^{(l)} - \hat{Y}_{\text{ACO},k}^{(l)}, k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1, \quad (13)$$

式中: $R_k^{(l+1)}$ 为第 $l+1$ 层到第 L 层的叠加信号。最后,可根据 $K_{\text{ACO}}^{(l+1)}$ 从 $R_k^{(l+1)}$ 中提取 $Y_{\text{ACO},k}^{(l+1)}$ 信号。如图 1 所示,循环上述过程,直到恢复出第 L 层信号 $Y_{\text{ACO},k}^{(L)}$ 。在文献[14]中,传统 LACO-OFDM 接收机的复杂度取决于 IFFT/FFT 对。与传统接收机相比,所提方案中只是没有采用迭代检测,其他步骤相同。因此,非迭代接收机的复杂度与传统接收机的复杂度是一样的。

3 仿真结果分析

对 LACO-OFDM 非迭代检测接收机进行数值仿真,分别对 $L=2, 3, 4$ 层的 LACO-OFDM 系统进行性能分析,得到在比特光信噪比^[5] ($E_{\text{b(opt)}}$)/ N_0 , $E_{\text{b(opt)}}$ 为每比特光能量, N_0 为噪声功率谱密度)下的 BER 性能表现。在数值仿真过程中,采用 M-QAM,子载波总数 N 设为 1024。为了分析非线性噪声对 LACO-OFDM 系统的影响,下面给出了 LACO-OFDM 各层信号的峰均比(PAPR),并分析各层信号间的非线性串扰。

3.1 PAPR 分析

在 OFDM 系统中,往往存在较高的 PAPR。在 LACO-OFDM 系统中,每层 ACO-OFDM 频域子载波数不一致,每层时域信号的 PAPR 也不一致,因此需要对每层 ACO-OFDM 的时域信号进行 PAPR 分析。第 l 层 ACO-OFDM 的 PAPR^[20]可以定义为

$$P_{\text{PAPR}}^{(l)} = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_{\text{Max}}^{(l)}}{P^{(l)}} \right). \quad (14)$$

式中: $P^{(l)}$ 为第 l 层信号 $\lfloor x_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} \rfloor_{\text{c}}$ 的功率; $P_{\text{Max}}^{(l)}$ 为 $\lfloor x_{\text{ACO},n}^{(l)} \rfloor_{\text{c}}$ 的峰值功率。如果频域子载波上的信号是随机的,那么时域的峰值信号也会是随机的,因此每个 ACO-OFDM 信号的 PAPR 也是随机的。为了

统计 $R_{\text{PAPR}}^{(l)}$ 超过某门限值 ξ 的概率, 本文给出了第 l 层的互补累计分布概率^[20] (CCDF), 即

$$P_{\text{CCDF}}^{(l)}(\xi) = 1 - \Pr(R_{\text{PAPR}}^{(l)} \leq \xi), \quad (15)$$

式中: $\Pr(\cdot)$ 表示概率。

图 2 所示为调制格式为 16-QAM、 $N=1024$ 的 LACO-OFDM 系统的 PAPR 与 CCDF 结果。从图 2(a) 可看到, 在 2 层的 LACO-OFDM 系统中, 第 1 层 ACO-OFDM 的 PAPR 高于第 2 层, 这是因为第 1 层 ACO-OFDM 频域承载数据子载波数为 512, 而第 2 层的承载数据子载波数为 256, 较多的频域子载波数并行传输, 会导致时域信号产生较高

的 PAPR。在图 2(b) 中, 3 层 LACO-OFDM 系统的第 3 层承载数据子载波数为 128, 因此第 3 层的 PAPR 低于第 2 层。同理, 在图 2(c) 中, 第 4 层 ACO-OFDM 的承载数据子载波数为 64, 因此第 4 层的 PAPR 低于第 3 层。在 LACO-OFDM 系统中, 第 1 层 ACO-OFDM 的 PAPR 最高, 层数越高, 频域承载数据子载波数越少, 时域信号的 PAPR 越低。因此推断, 在非线性信道下, 由于第 1 层 ACO-OFDM 具有较高的 PAPR, 因此第 1 层信号会产生严重的非线性失真; 随着层数越来越高, 非线性失真会越来越弱。

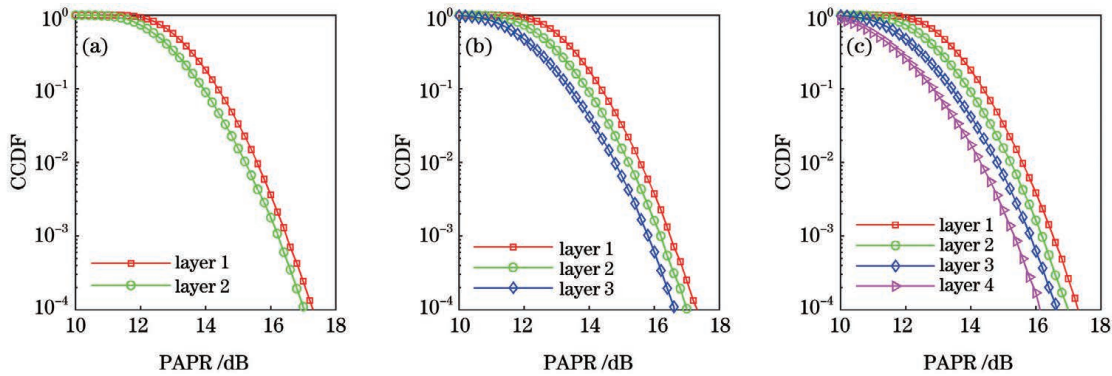


图 2 LACO-OFDM 系统各层信号的 PAPR 与 CCDF 的变化关系。(a) 2 层 LACO-OFDM; (b) 3 层 LACO-OFDM; (c) 4 层 LACO-OFDM

Fig. 2 PAPR changed with CCDF for each layer of LACO-OFDM system. (a) LACO-OFDM with 2 layers; (b) LACO-OFDM with 3 layers; (c) LACO-OFDM with 4 layers

3.2 非线性限幅信道

为了分析各层 ACO-OFDM 信号的非线性失真程度, 给出了 LACO-OFDM 在非线性限幅信道下的仿真结果。在无线光通信中, 非线性限幅是一个典型的信道模型。限幅操作可有效地降低系统的 PAPR, 并且操作非常简单, 只需对发射信号 $x_{\text{LACO},n}$ 进行切除操作^[21], 即

$$\hat{x}_{\text{LACO},n} = \begin{cases} x_{\text{LACO},n}, & \text{if } x_{\text{LACO},n} < A \\ A, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad (16)$$

式中: $\hat{x}_{\text{LACO},n}$ 为切除后的 LACO-OFDM 信号; A 为限幅的门限值。那么, 非线性切除率(R_{CR})为^[21]

$$R_{\text{CR}} = 10 \lg \left(\frac{A^2}{\delta^2} \right), \quad (17)$$

式中: δ^2 为 $x_{\text{LACO},n}$ 的功率值。

图 3 分别给出了 16-QAM 的 4 层 LACO-OFDM 系统在线性信道(lin)和在 $R_{\text{CR}}=7$ dB 的限幅信道下的 BER 性能。从图 3(a) 可看到, 在线性信道下, 迭代检测接收机通过在频域进行最大似然检测, 可以降低下层信号对上层信号的干扰^[14]。例

如: 当 SNR 较低时, 第 2、3、4 层的 BER 大于第 1 层; 随着 SNR 的增加, 第 2、3、4 层信号逐渐向第 1 层靠拢, 直到收敛为一条曲线。但是在非线性限幅信道下, 当 $R_{\text{CR}}=7$ dB 时, 非线性噪声使得各层信号的 BER 性能变差, 各层信号的 BER 曲线也不再收敛。从上述 PAPR 分析得知, 第 1 层信号的 PAPR 最高, 应该承受较大的非线性失真, 而其他上层信号不应该承受如此大的非线性失真, 主要原因是频域迭代检测把下层信号的非线性噪声传播到上层信号中。当把接收机中的迭代检测步骤去掉后, 可以得到图 3(b) 所示的结果。可以看到, 在限幅信道下, 当 $R_{\text{CR}}=7$ dB 时, 由于第 1 层信号的 PAPR 最高, 因此它受非线性噪声的影响最大, 第 2、3、4 层信号受非线性噪声的影响较小。这是因为在非迭代检测方法中, 在每层 ACO-OFDM 信号解调时, 没有采用频域迭代检测, 所以不会对下层信号进行频域检测, 也不会将下层信号的非线性噪声传播到上层信号。因此, 在非线性信道下, 非迭代检测技术的总体性能会超过传统迭代检测技术。

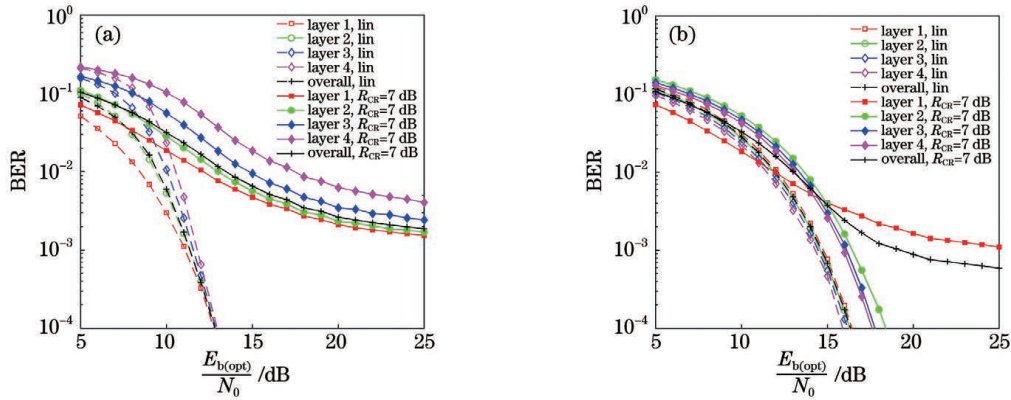


图 3 线性信道和限幅信道下 4 层 LACO-OFDM (16-QAM) 的各层性能。(a) 迭代检测接收机^[14]; (b) 非迭代接收机
Fig. 3 Each layer performance of LACO-OFDM with 4 layers and 16-QAM in linear channel and amplitude clipping channel. (a) Iterative detection receiver^[14]; (b) noniterative detection receiver

图 4 所示为不同 M -QAM 下的 3 层 LACO-OFDM 在限幅信道下的性能表现, 其中虚线为传统迭代检测接收机 (con)^[14], 实线为所提出的非迭代检测接收机 (pro)。采用 4-QAM、 $R_{CR}=5.8$ dB 时, 所提接收机的性能比迭代检测接收机稍差; 当 $R_{CR}=4.8$ dB 时, 与迭代检测接收机相比, 所提接收机在 7% 前向纠错编码 (FEC) 门限 (BER 为 3.8×10^{-3}) 下有 1.5 dB 的 SNR 增益。采用 16-QAM、 $R_{CR}=8$ dB 时, 所提接收机与迭代检测接收机性能相当; 当 $R_{CR}=7.3$ dB 时, 与迭代检测接收机相比, 所提接收机在 7% FEC 门限下有 2 dB 增益。64-QAM 下也有相似的表现。在不同 M -QAM 下, 3 层 LACO-OFDM 随着非线性噪声的增强, 所提接收方法的性能会超过传统迭代检测接收方法。这是因为随着非线性噪声的增强, 传统迭代检测接收机会将下层的更多非线性噪声传播到上层信号中, 造成系统性能恶化; 而非迭代检测接收机采用独立解

调, 不会传播非线性噪声, 从而减弱非线性效应的干扰。

图 5 所示为不同层数下 16-QAM 的 LACO-OFDM 在限幅信道下的性能表现。2 层 LACO-OFDM 在 $R_{CR}=9$ dB 时, 所提接收机的性能比迭代检测接收机稍差; 当 R_{CR} 降为 7.8 dB 时, 所提接收机在 7% FEC 门限下有 1 dB 增益。4 层 LACO-OFDM 在 $R_{CR}=7.5$ dB 时, 所提接收机的性能与迭代检测接收机几乎一致; 当 R_{CR} 降为 7 dB 时, 所提接收机在 7% FEC 门限下有 2.5 dB 增益。对于不同层数下的 LACO-OFDM, 随着非线性效应的增强, 所提接收方法的性能仍会超过传统迭代检测接收方案。同时, 随着 LACO-OFDM 层数增多, 非迭代检测接收机的增益增大, 这是因为层数越多, 非线性噪声传播次数越多, 系统性能越差; 而非迭代检测接收机不会传播非线性噪声, 层数越多越能体现出非迭代检测的优势。

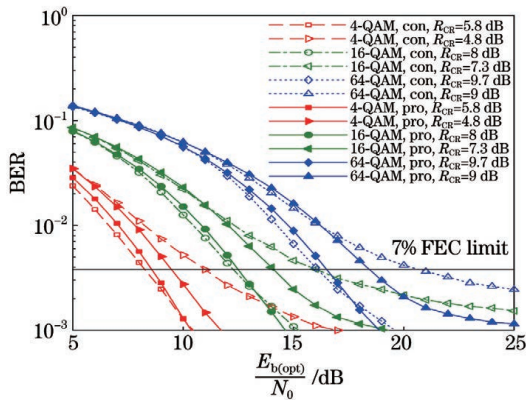


图 4 限幅信道下 3 层 LACO-OFDM 在不同 M -QAM 下的性能表现
Fig. 4 Performance for LACO-OFDM with 3 layers and different M -QAM in amplitude clipping channel

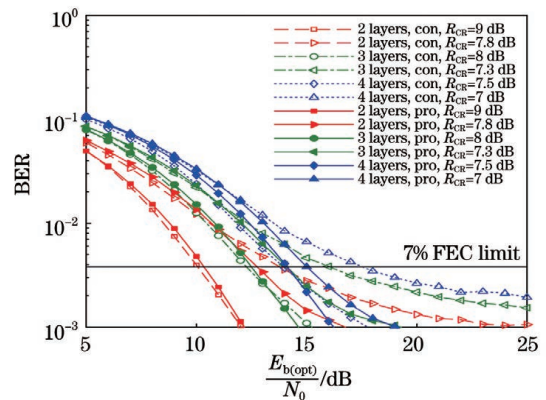


图 5 限幅信道下 16-QAM 的 LACO-OFDM 在不同层数下的性能表现
Fig. 5 Performance for LACO-OFDM with 16-QAM and different number of layers in amplitude clipping channel

4 结 论

在非线性信道下,采用非迭代检测方法来缓解 LACO-OFDM 系统的非线性干扰。在提出的非迭代接收机中,不需要进行频域最大似然检测,这可以避免 LACO-OFDM 下层非线性噪声向上层传播。仿真结果表明,在非线性限幅信道下,LACO-OFDM 系统的第 1 层 ACO-OFDM 信号的 PAPR 最高,受非线性噪声的干扰最大。在非迭代检测接收方法中,每层信号是独立解调的,没有对第 1 层信号进行频域检测,因此不会将第 1 层的非线性噪声传播到上层信号,第 2、3、4 层 ACO-OFDM 信号几乎不受非线性噪声的影响。与迭代检测接收机相比,随着非线性噪声的增强,所提接收机的性能会超过迭代检测方法。在 7% FEC 门限下,所提接收机最高可有 1 dB~3 dB 的增益。

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Noniterative Detection Receiving Method for LACO-OFDM in Wireless Optical Communications

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Abstract

Objective The orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) is currently widely studied for wireless optical communications. Asymmetrically clipped optical OFDM (ACO-OFDM) is a unipolar technique with high energy efficiency, but only odd subcarriers carry data, resulting in low spectral efficiency. Layered ACO-OFDM (LACO-OFDM) is proposed to improve the spectral efficiency of ACO-OFDM. Among many unipolar OFDM technologies, LACO-OFDM has the highest signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) gain at the same spectral efficiency. The maximum likelihood detection of the current layer signal must be conducted in the frequency domain in the conventional LACO-OFDM receiver. The detection result is then fed back to the received signal, and the upper ACO-OFDM is restored, which is called iterative detection. However, the nonlinear noise in the iterative detection receiver in nonlinear channels can be transmitted from the lower to the upper layer of LACO-OFDM. The performance of the LACO-OFDM system deteriorates due to iterative detection. A noniterative detection receiving method is proposed in this paper to mitigate the nonlinearity for LACO-OFDM.

Methods The maximum likelihood detection in the frequency domain of the proposed receiver is removed, which is used in the conventional iterative detection receiver. First, fast Fourier transform (FFT) is performed for the received LACO-OFDM signal (Fig. 1). Then, Layer l of LACO-OFDM is directly demodulated. The inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT), asymmetric clipping, and FFT are performed for Layer l to restore Layer $l + 1$. Layer l can then be removed for the received LACO-OFDM signal to obtain the Layer $l + 1$. The noniterative detection receiver has some performance loss in the additive white Gaussian noise channel. However, this receiver does not introduce nonlinear noise into the upper ACO-OFDM layer in the nonlinear channel, thus avoiding the nonlinear noise propagation between ACO-OFDM layers. The complexity of the conventional iterative detection receiver depends on FFT and IFFT. Compared with the conventional receiver, only iterative detection is not used in the proposed scheme, while other steps remain the same. Therefore, the complexity of the proposed receiver is consistent with the iterative detection receiver.

Results and Discussions Simulation results of the proposed and iterative detection receivers for LACO-OFDM are presented in this paper. The bit error rate (BER) performances are provided considering $E_{b(\text{opt})}/N_0$. The total number of subcarriers N is set to 1024. First, the peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) analysis of each layer in LACO-OFDM systems is required. The $R_{\text{PAPR}}^{(l)}$ of Layer l is higher than the $R_{\text{PAPR}}^{(l+1)}$ of Layer $l + 1$. The number of data-carrying subcarriers in the frequency domain of Layer 1 is 512, while that of Layers 2, 3, and 4 are 256, 128, and 64, respectively (Fig. 2). Additional subcarriers in the frequency domain lead to high PAPR in the time domain. Layer 1 has serious nonlinear distortion because the LACO-OFDM of Layer 1 has the highest PAPR. The nonlinear distortion decreases with the increasing number of layers. Simulation results of LACO-OFDM in the nonlinear

amplitude clipping channel are presented to analyze the nonlinear distortion of each layer (Figs. 3, 4, and 5). The nonlinear noise is transmitted from the lower to the upper layer with iterative detection in the frequency domain, which leads to poor performance [Fig. 3(a)]. Layer 1 is most affected by nonlinearity in the noniterative detection receiver, while Layers 2, 3, and 4 are only slightly affected by nonlinearity [Fig. 3(b)]. This finding is due to the absence of iterative detection and transmission failure of nonlinear noise of the lower to the upper layer. The BER performances for LACO-OFDM with three layers and different M -quadrature amplitude modulations (M -QAMs) in the amplitude clipping channel are presented (Fig. 4). Compared with the iterative detection receiver, the proposed receiver has 1.5 dB–2.0 dB SNR gain at the 7% forward error correction (FEC) limit. The BER performances for LACO-OFDM with 16-QAM and different numbers of layers in the amplitude clipping channel are shown in Fig. 5. The proposed receiver has 1.0 dB–2.5 dB SNR gain compared with the iterative detection receiver. The nonlinear noise cannot be transmitted to the upper layer in the noniterative detection receiver, which has some SNR gain. The advantage of noniterative detection will be achieved as the number of layers in LACO-OFDM increases.

Conclusions A noniterative detection method is proposed in this paper to reduce the nonlinear interference of the LACO-OFDM system in nonlinear channels. Maximum likelihood detection in the frequency domain of the proposed noniterative receiver is not required, which can avoid the propagation of nonlinear noise from the lower to the upper layer of LACO-OFDM. Simulation results show that the PAPR of LACO-OFDM signals of Layer 1 is the highest in the nonlinear amplitude clipping channel, which has the highest level of nonlinear interference. Each layer signal is independently demodulated in the noniterative detection receiver, and the frequency domain detection of the first layer signal is not performed. Therefore, the nonlinear noise of Layer 1 is not transmitted to the signal of the upper layer, and the ACO-OFDM signal of Layers 2, 3, and 4 is almost unaffected by the nonlinearity. Compared with the iterative detection receiver, the performance of the proposed receiver exceeds that of the iterative detection method with the enhancement of nonlinearity. The SNR gain of the proposed receiver is 1 dB–3 dB at the 7% FEC limit.

Key words optical communications; wireless optical communication; asymmetrically clipped optical orthogonal frequency division multiplexing; noniterative detection; nonlinearity channel