

# 과제 개요

## ❖ UHD 표준



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구분	4K UHD TV			8K UHD TV			HDTV	비고
화소수	3,840 x 2,160			7,680 x 4,320			1,920 x 1,080	4K 4배, 8K 16배
주사율	60 Hz						30 Hz	2배
화소당 비트수	24 ~ 36 bits						24 bits	1 ~ 1.5배
샘플링 형식	4:4:4	4:2:2	4:2:0	4:4:4	4:2:2	4:2:0	4:2:0	1 ~ 2배
비디오 데이터량	18Gbps	5Gbps	3Gbps	72Gbps	20Gbps	12Gbps	746Mbps	4배 ~ 96배
오디오 채널 수	10.1 ~ 22.2						5.1	2 ~ 4.4배
수평 시야각	55°			100°			30°	3.3배
시청거리	1.5H			0.75H			3H	H:화면높이



# 과제 개요

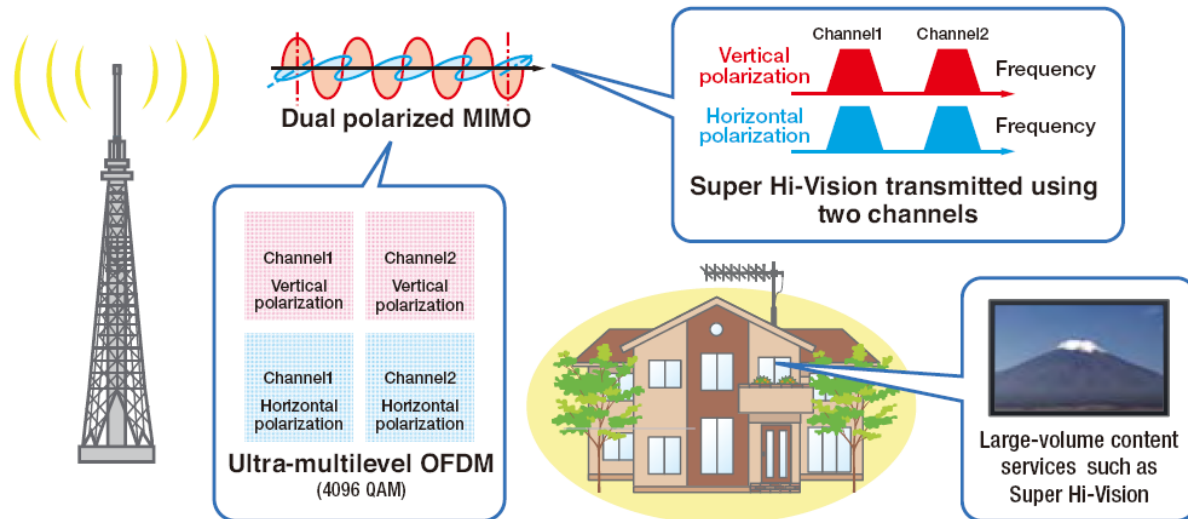
## ❖ 3D 및 UHD TV 방송을 위한 핵심 기술



# 과제 개요

## ❖ Terrestrial Broadcasting of Super Hi-Vision (NHK)

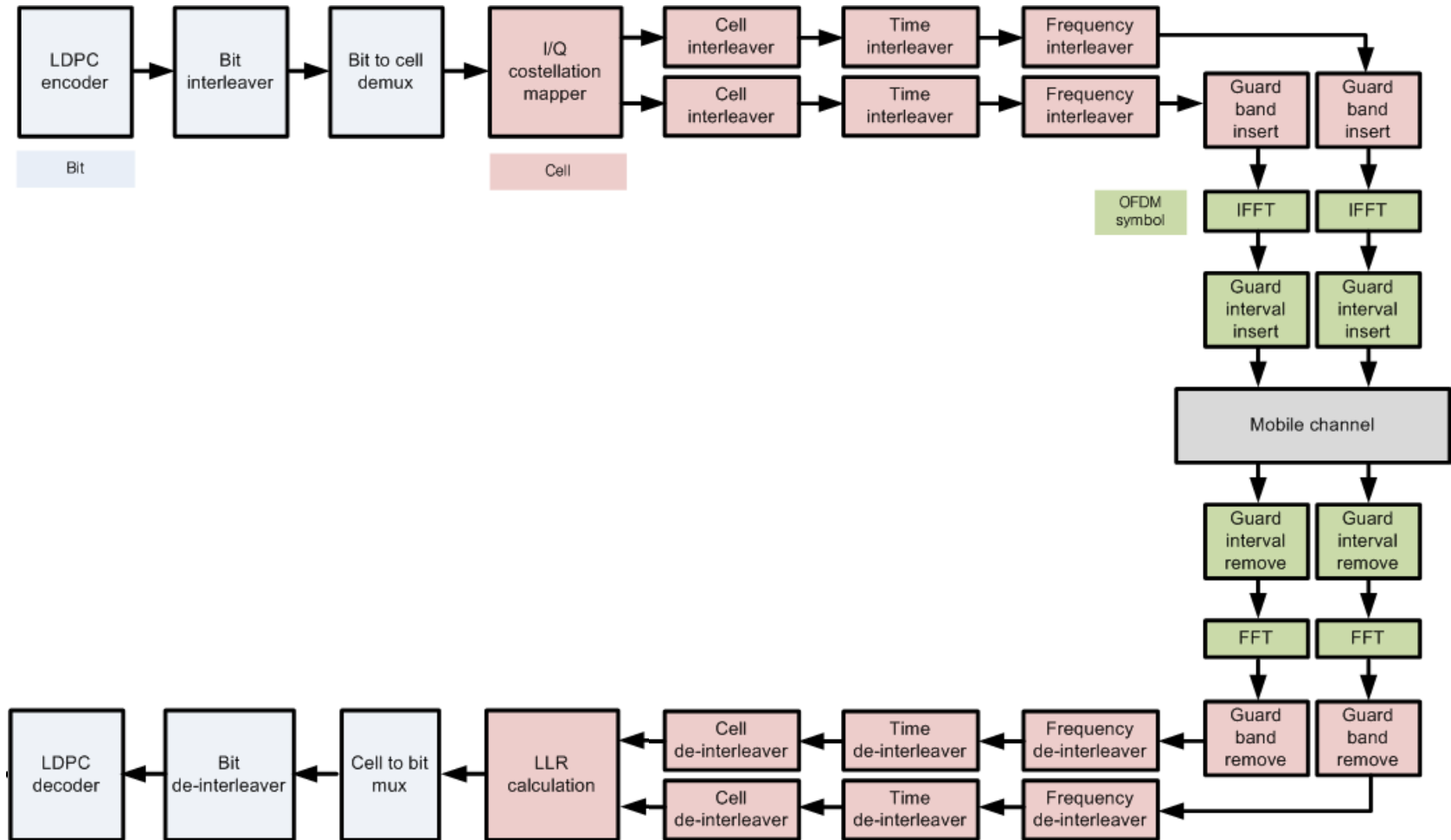
- Expanding the transmission capacity by increasing the FFT size
- Improved transmission performance through inter-polarization interleaving, LDPC
- 1024-QAM, dual polarized MIMO, 6MHz channel → 60.4 Mbps (2010)
- 4096-QAM, dual polarized MIMO, two 6MHz channel → 184 Mbps (2012)



SHV transmission using two channels in UHF-band

※ 출처 : 2012 Open House, NHK

## ❖ Block diagram of the MIMO system simulator



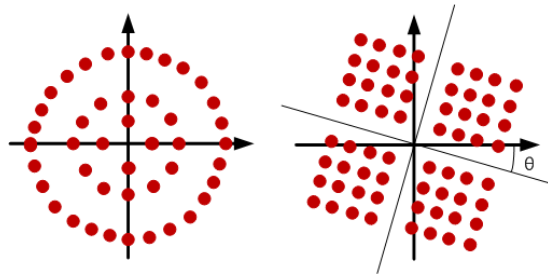
# 당해년도 연구내용

## ❖ DVB-T2 기반 변/복조 알고리즘 연구

### - 대용량 전송에 관한 연구

DVB-T2의 최고 성상인 256 QAM으로는 70 Mbps 전송률을 확보할 수 없음

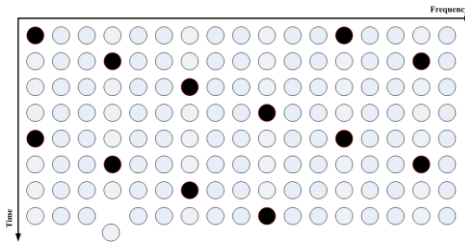
→ 대용량 전송을 위한 256 QAM 이상의 고차 성상의 MIMO 시스템에 적합한 전송 방법 연구



### - 채널추정 최적화에 관한 연구

Ideal 채널 추정에 비해 3dB이상의 수신 성능 열화가 존재함

→ 수신 성능을 최대한 높일 수 있는 MIMO에 적합한 파일럿 구조 및 채널 추정 기법 연구



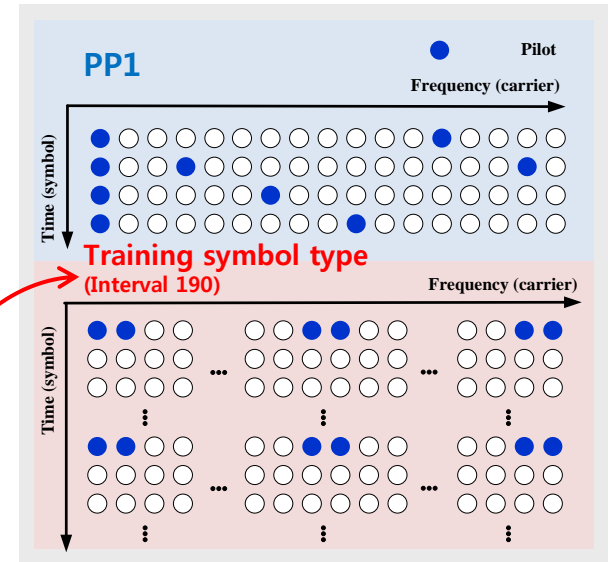
# 당해년도 연구내용

## ❖ Valid data rate of DVB-T2 & MIMO system

$$= [(\# \text{ of Tx antennas}) \times (\# \text{ of valid cell})] / [(\# \text{ of total cell}) \times (1 + \text{Guard interval}) \times (\text{OFDM sample duration})] \times (\text{modulation depth}) \times (\text{code rate})$$

6MHz bandwidth , Elementary period = 7/48 μsec, 4K FFT, PP1 기준

Code rate	Guard interval	SISO (DVB-T2)		2x2 MIMO(DVB-T2 base)	
		64 QAM	256 QAM	256 QAM	1024 QAM
1/2	1/16	15.29	20.38	39.36	49.20
	1/128	16.12	21.49	41.50	51.87
3/5	1/16	18.34	24.45	47.23	59.04
	1/128	19.34	25.79	49.80	62.24
2/3	1/16	20.38	27.17	52.48	65.60
	1/128	21.49	28.65	55.33	69.16
4/5	1/16	24.46	32.60	62.98	78.72
	1/128	25.79	34.38	66.40	82.99
5/6	1/16	25.48	33.96	65.60	71.52
	1/128	26.86	35.81	69.16	75.40



Guard interval	FFT size											
	1K		2K		4K		8K		16K		32K	
	μs	km	μs	km	μs	km	μs	km	μs	km	μs	km
1/16	9.33	2.80	18.66	5.59	37.33	11.19	74.66	22.38	149.33	44.77	298.67	89.54
1/128	1.16	0.35	2.33	0.70	4.66	1.40	9.33	2.80	18.66	5.59	37.33	11.19

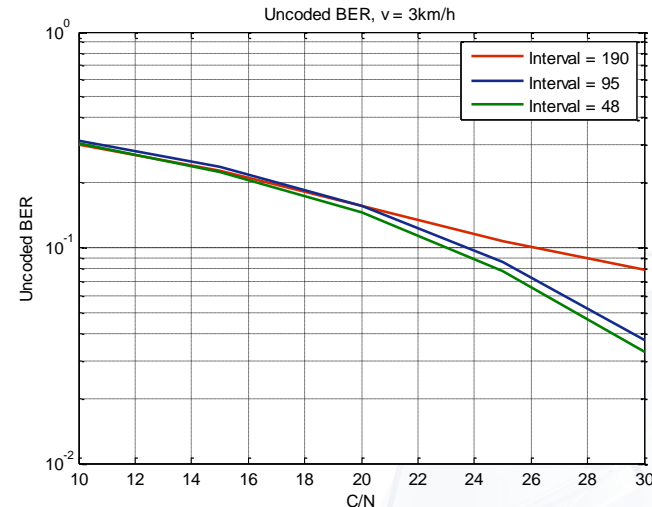
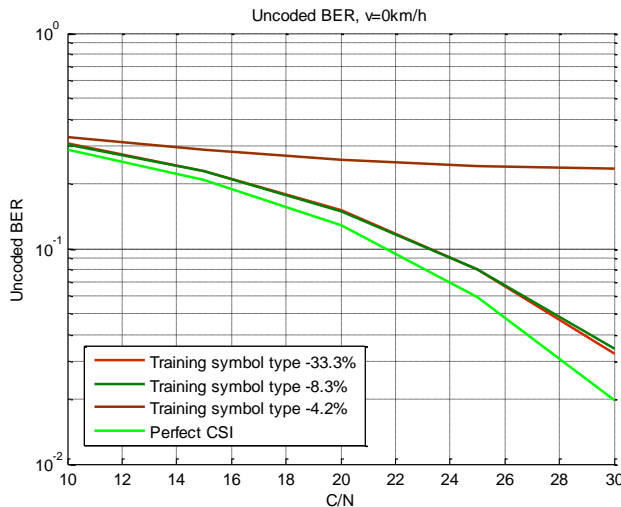
## ❖ Simulation results of training symbol type pilot design

- A smaller number of pilot cells

※ 5/6 CR, 1/128 GI, 6Mhz

	PP1 (DVB-T2)	Training symbol interval (8.3% pilot / Training symbol)		
		48	95	190
# of pilots / # of total cells	$\frac{325}{3409}$ (9.53%)	$\frac{286}{3409 \times 48}$ (0.17%)	$\frac{286}{3409 \times 95}$ (0.09%)	$\frac{286}{3409 \times 190}$ (0.04%)
Data rate (Mbps)	68.31	74.58	74.65	75.40

### - Acceptable channel estimation performance

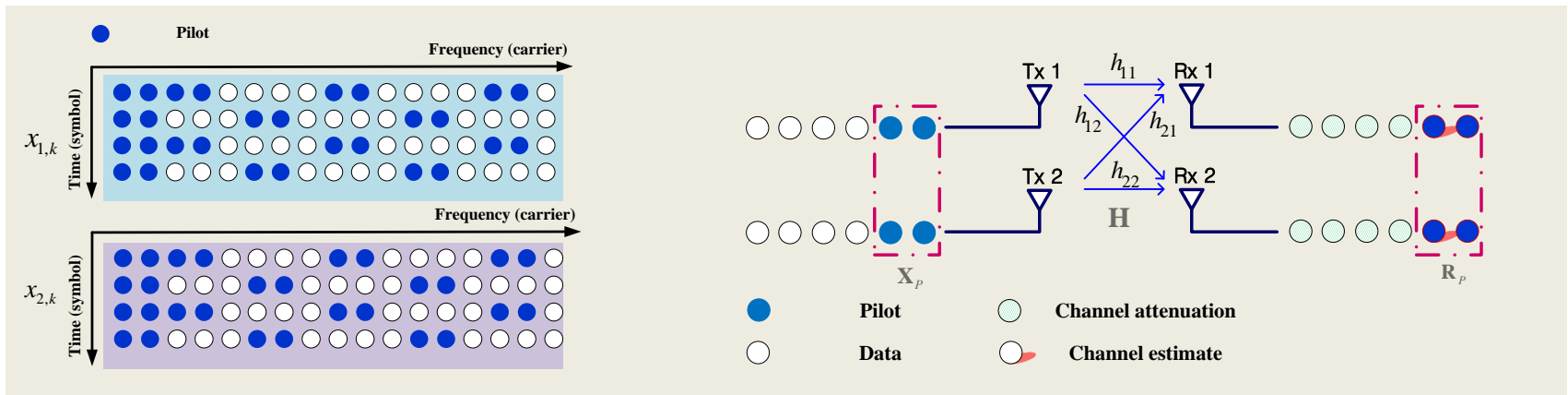


<b>QAM</b>	<b>256 QAM (2x2)</b>	<b>Channel estimation method</b>	<b>LS</b>
<b>Pilot percentage</b>	<b>33.3%, 8.3%, 4.2%</b>	<b>Interpolation method</b>	<b>Spline</b>
		<b>Pilot pattern</b>	<b>Training symbol type</b>



# 당해년도 연구내용

## ❖ 파일럿을 이용한 MIMO 채널 추정



$$\mathbf{R}_p = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X}_p + \mathbf{N}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{21} \\ h_{12} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n_{1,1} & n_{1,2} \\ n_{2,1} & n_{2,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

The channel is assumed not to vary for 2 adjacent pilot subcarriers.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{H}} &= \mathbf{R}_p \mathbf{X}_p^\dagger + \mathbf{N} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{1,1} & r_{1,2} \\ r_{2,1} & r_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} \end{bmatrix}^\dagger \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{21} \\ h_{12} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n_{1,1} & n_{1,2} \\ n_{2,1} & n_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} \end{bmatrix}^\dagger \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \hat{h}_{11} & \hat{h}_{21} \\ \hat{h}_{12} & \hat{h}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$